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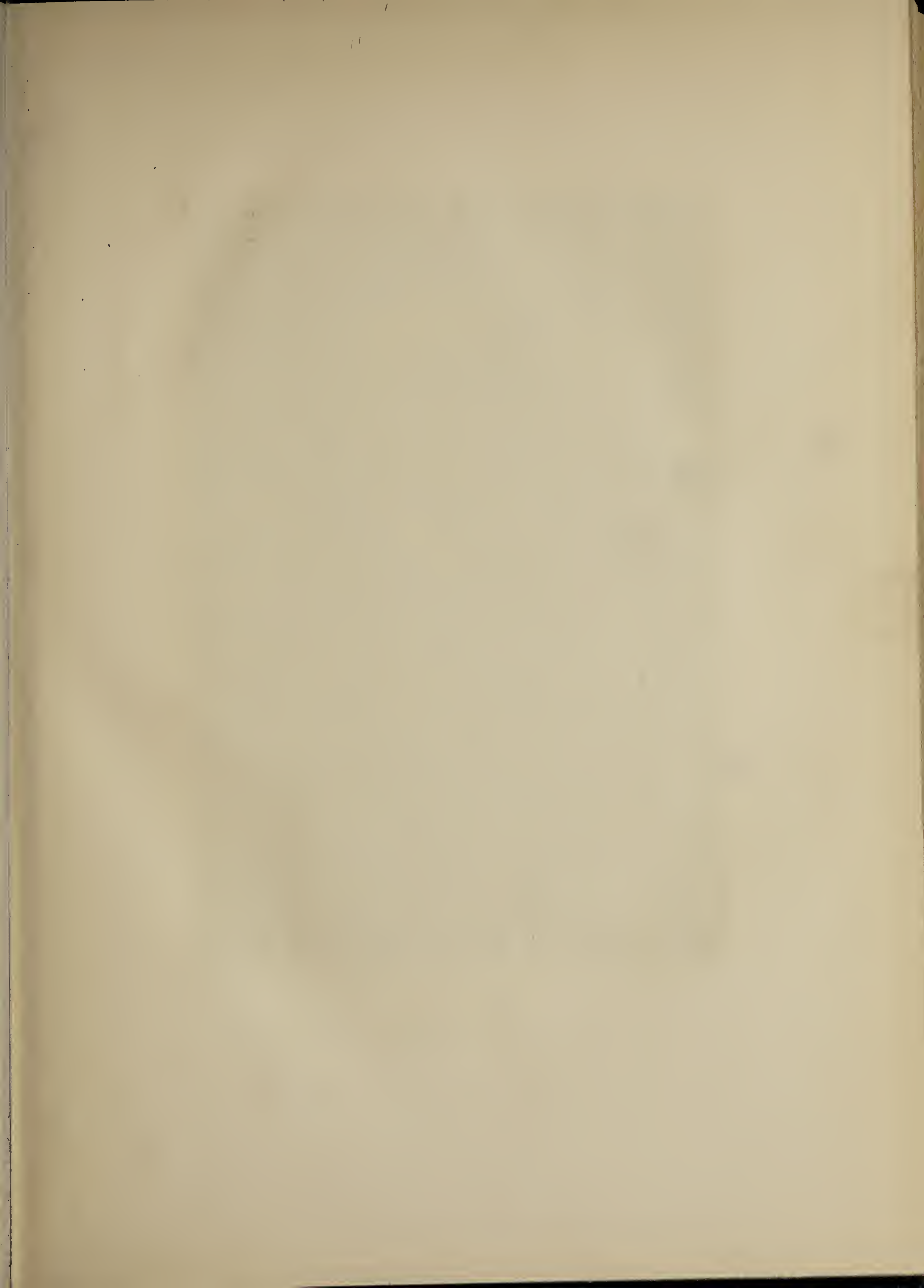
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HISTORY
OF
NEW YORK STATE
1523—1927

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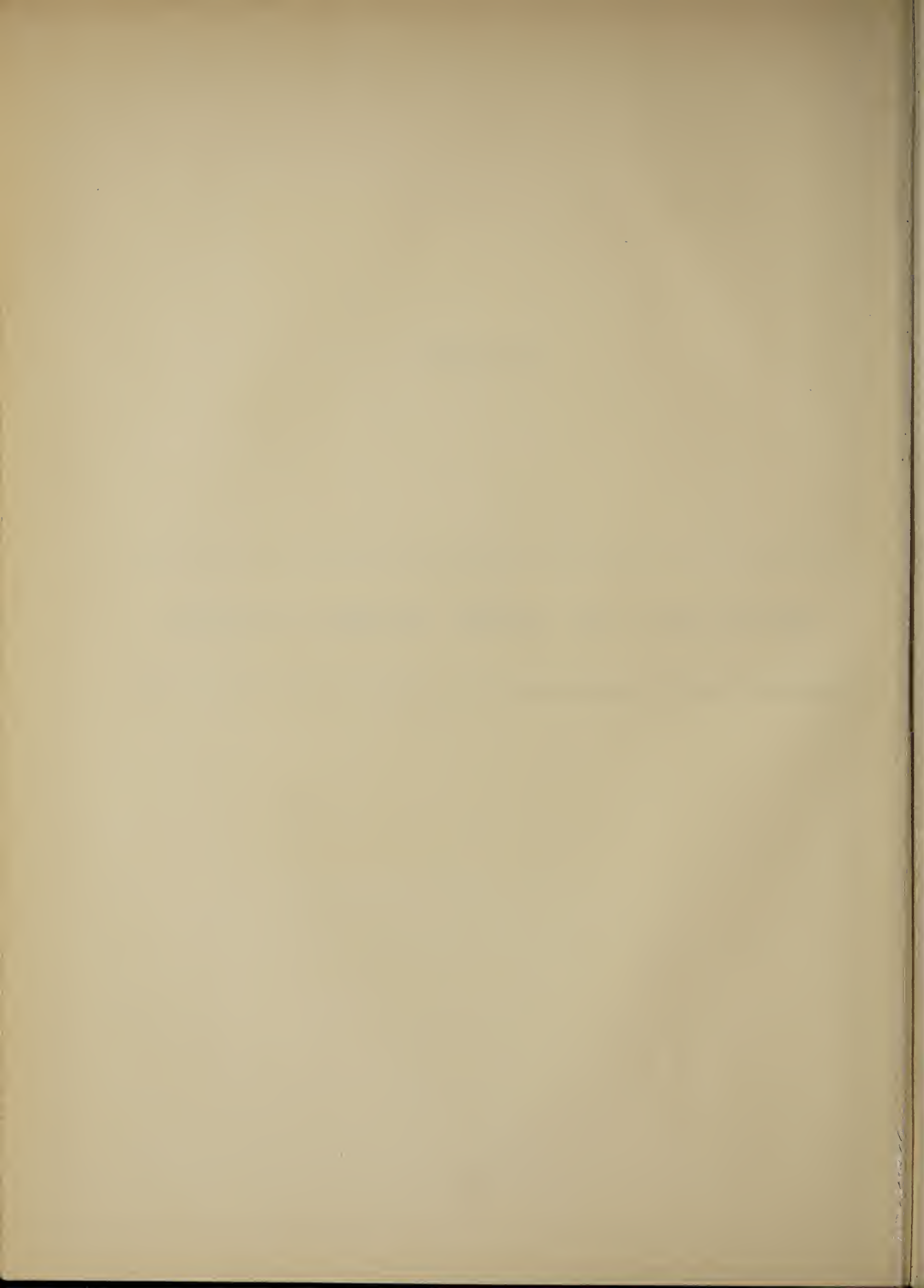
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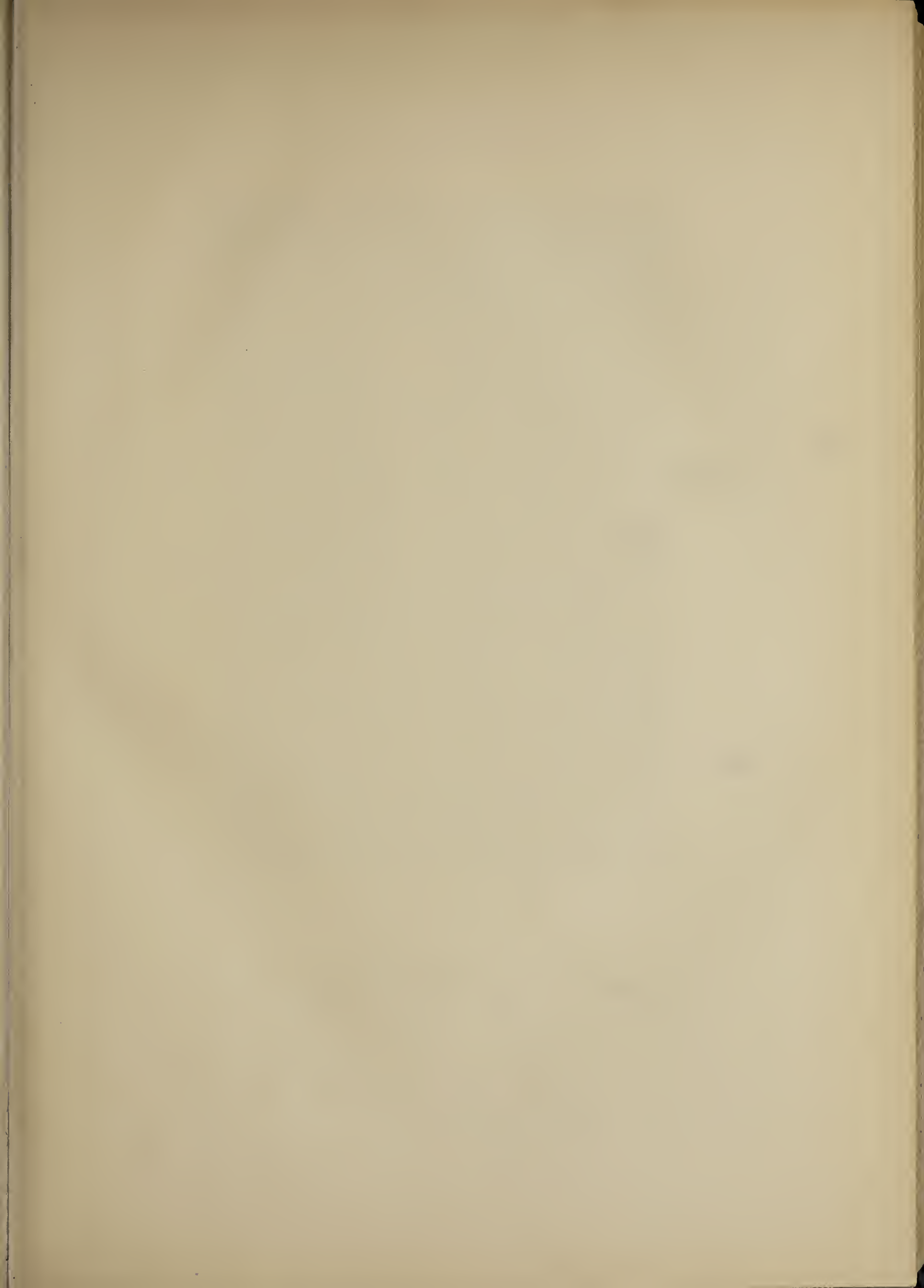
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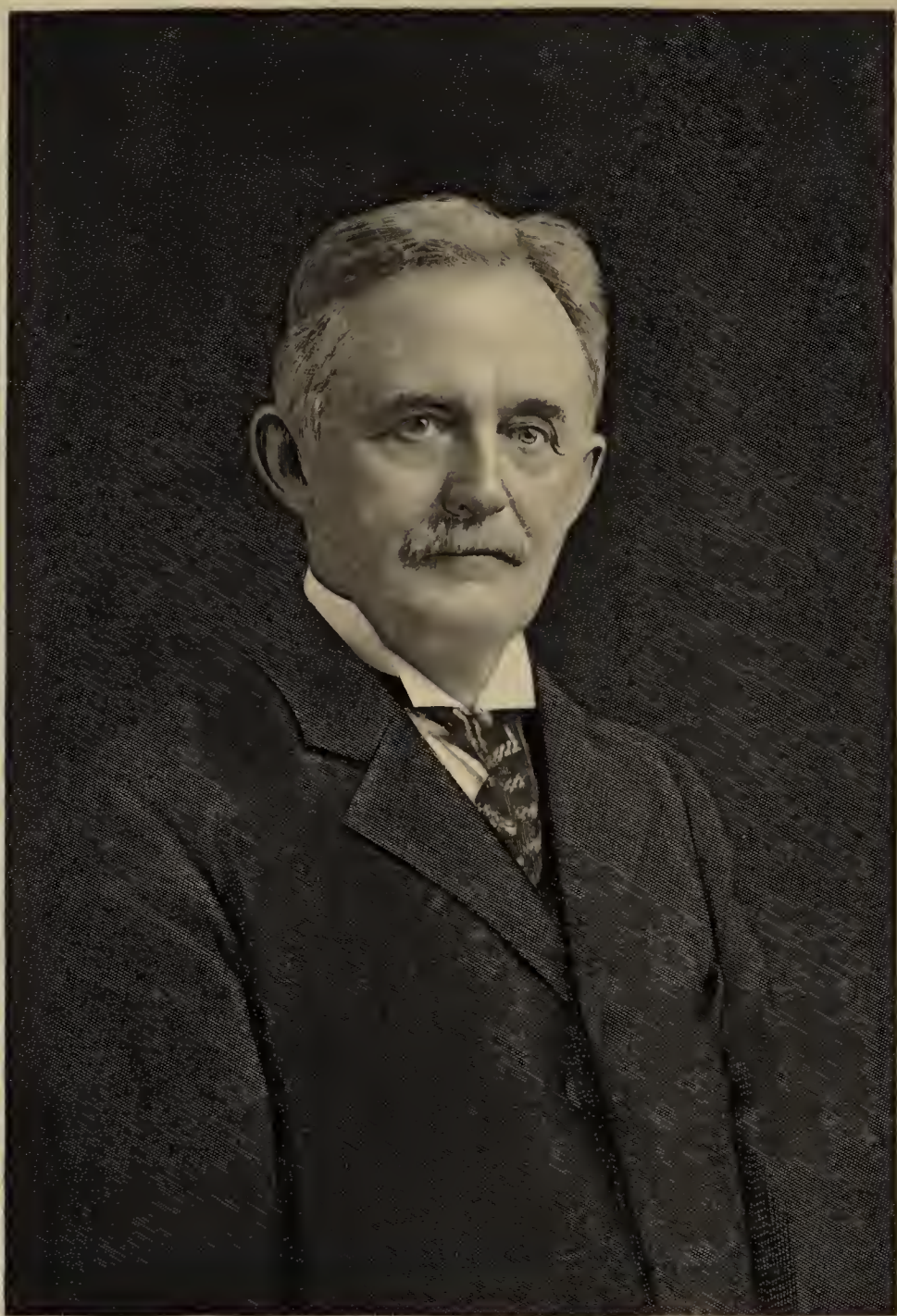
HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE

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Geo. M. Digney

HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE

JOHN M. DIGNEY—A lifelong citizen of New York State, prominent in legal circles in Westchester County, and a leader in the counsels of the Democratic party in this State, John M. Digney was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him or had dealings with him, whether in a professional, a political or a social way. Many were the friends whom he acquired in the different towns, cities and villages in which he lived or worked; and all of these knew him as a man of the strictest integrity and straightforwardness of character, of thoroughly kindly and charitable disposition, and one ever eager to promote the best interests of his State. His death was an occasion which brought deep and sincere sorrow upon his numerous friends and acquaintances, for he was known everywhere as a delightful comrade and companion and a most useful citizen.

Mr. Digney was born on July 22, 1852, in Saratoga Springs, New York, and until he was fourteen years of age attended the public schools of Saratoga Springs. He then spent one term at Charlton Academy. Thereafter he received all the education that came to him with the aid of instructors and at the night classes of Cooper Union, New York City. He was compelled by the death of his father to become a bread-winner, however, at the age of fourteen. In 1872 he settled in Yonkers, New York, where he accepted a position as a bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment in that city. This position he held until 1879, when he was appointed clerk of the city court; and a few months after he began his work as secretary of the Board of Education of Yonkers. In 1883 he was made deputy county clerk, and when the county clerkship was vacant in 1885 he was appointed to that position by Governor David B. Hill. From that time until the Governor's death, a deep friendship existed between him and Mr. Digney, who was considered the Governor's advisor on all matters of politics affecting the southern part of New York State. In 1886 Mr. Digney was nominated by his party for the office of county clerk, and was elected by a majority of 3,800, the largest majority ever given to any candidate in Westchester County up to that time. He was reelected in 1889, and once more in 1892. He declined a renomination to the same office in 1895, and also declined the nomination of his party for Representative in Congress in the same year, when he retired to devote his time to the practice of law.

Mr. Digney's admission to the bar came in 1884, and

for many years he continued in the practice of his chosen profession, acquiring a large and lucrative practice. Three times he was appointed deputy attorney-general to prosecute special cases and conduct investigations for the State of New York, while he also served as counsel to the board of supervisors and was counsel to many of the towns and villages of Westchester County. Mr. Digney's work as a trial lawyer was valuable, especially because of his special forensic ability. A fluent speaker, well versed in political and economic subjects, he attracted attention while still a young man by his addresses at public meetings, while in later years many of his speeches delivered in conventions were used by his party as campaign documents.

From his very first coming to White Plains, about 1886, where he made his home the rest of his life, Mr. Digney was acknowledged as a leading factor in county politics, and was high in the counsels of Democratic party leaders. In 1884, when the Presidential election in New York State was so evenly balanced between Grover Cleveland and James G. Blaine and the final result depended upon which candidate had received a majority in Westchester County, the law required the election returns to be filed by the inspectors with the county clerk immediately after the canvass was completed and duplicates to be filed with each town clerk and supervisor. These verified returns showed that Cleveland's majority in the county was 1,238, sufficient to carry the State and elect him President of the United States; all this came out after many of the returns had failed to reach the county clerk, while the messengers by whom they were sent could not be found. When representatives of the Democratic National Committee rushed to White Plains they found that Mr. Digney and Franklin Couch, of Peekskill, had, on the morning after the election, sent two trusted and competent men to each of the twenty-two towns, and that these had obtained certified copies of the returns filed with each town clerk and supervisor, showing the returns to be as stated above, making Mr. Cleveland President. In the official canvass before the county and State boards of canvassers, the Westchester County figures remained unchanged. This was the closing act of the most acrimonious political campaign that ever took place in Westchester County. And all the campaigns in which Mr. Digney had a hand were handled in this same careful manner, for he was always attentive to details from the opening

canvass of the voters to the close of the count on election night, leaving no mistakes to be apologized for, no errors to be regretted.

In 1900 Mr. Digney represented his party as a delegate from the State of New York in the Democratic National Convention held in Kansas City, Missouri, when he participated in what he spoke of as "my last political fight." Each State and Territory had one member on the platform committee. The delegates from each State and Territory had met and named their members for that committee, with the exception of New York. The question at issue was as to whether the "free silver" plank of the 1896 platform should be inserted in the 1900 platform, or if, on the other hand, the party should repudiate free silver and declare in favor of the gold standard; and on the result of this issue depended the nomination of Mr. Bryan, he having declared that he would not accept the nomination unless the 16 to 1 plank, so-called, were inserted. The members of the platform committee already chosen were equally divided on the question, while New York was not yet heard from. The New York delegates met in the grand parlors of the Midland Hotel at 10 o'clock in the morning and remained in session until a late hour at night. The Bryan forces were led by Richard Croker, whose candidate for the platform committee was Justice Augustus Van Wyck, of New York City. The opposition was led by Governor Hill, who was the candidate of his side for the platform committee. Mr. Digney was an active and energetic supporter of Governor Hill, and after the set speeches had been delivered he was designated to answer Mr. Grady, Mayor McGuire and others in running debate. The Bryan faction and free silver won by a majority of five in the caucus. Mr. Van Wyck went on the platform committee and voted for free silver, which was carried by a majority of one, a man who was Japanese by nationality, representing the Hawaiian Islands, casting the decisive vote in committee. Mr. Bryan was again nominated, and the campaign resulted in the second disaster under his leadership.

Mr. Digney, a man of many interests, enlisted early in his career in the cause of Ireland, the land of his forefathers. He was an ardent admirer and friend of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and was chairman of the committee which fixed Mr. Parnell's itinerary upon the occasion of his memorable tour of the United States in the early 'eighties. He was a member of many Irish patriotic societies, and took a deep interest in all matters concerning Ireland. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Westchester County Bar Association and the New York Press Club. He also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was a charter member of the White Plains lodge.

Mr. Digney married (first), on February 20, 1879,

Sarah M. Shannon, of Yonkers, New York, and (second), Hannah M. Barry. He had, by his first marriage, two children: 1. Robert Emmet, born in Yonkers February 12, 1880, a lawyer by profession, also interested in Democratic politics and educational work in White Plains, New York. 2. Sadie E., who became the wife of Timothy A. Leary.

The death of John M. Digney, which occurred on May 21, 1927, came as a profound shock to his many friends and acquaintances throughout Westchester County and New York State, although he was at the time in his seventy-fifth year. For few men had taken such an active part in the affairs of their community and State as Mr. Digney took; so deeply interested was he in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community and his fellow-citizens. Active in politics, he used his power for good, and he was ever enlisted on the side of any question which to him seemed the fundamentally right side. A man of great abilities and many accomplishments, he was at the same time a delightful companion, and in White Plains he was one of the most useful and cherished of men.

ELBERT HUBBARD—To sum up the life work of a man as unusual and remarkable and withal as successful as the late Elbert Hubbard is almost an impossible task, especially when it has to be compressed within the limits of a few sentences. It may, therefore, be best to let him speak for himself, by quoting a few paragraphs from an article entitled "The Roycroft Shops," which appeared in one of the leading magazines many years ago. In this article Mr. Hubbard or as he was familiarly known to thousands in all parts of the world, Fra Elbertus, said of himself and of his work in part as follows:

The editor of "The Cosmopolitan Magazine" has asked me to write an article for publication about myself and the work in which I am engaged. I think I am honest enough to sink self, to stand outside my own personality, and answer the proposition. Let me begin by telling what I am not, and thus reach the vital issue by elimination. First. I am not popular in "Society," and those who champion my cause in my own town are plain, unpretentious people. Second. I am not a popular writer, since my name has never been mentioned in the "Atlantic," "Scribner's," "Harper's," "The Century" or the "Ladies' Home Journal." But, as a matter of truth, it may not be amiss for me to say that I have waited long hours in the entry-way of each of the magazines just named, in days ago, and then been handed the frappe. Third. I am not rich, as the world counts wealth. Fourth. As an orator I am without the graces, and do scant justice to the double-breasted Prince Albert. Fifth. The Roycroft Shop, to the welfare of which my life is dedicated, is not so large as to be conspicuous on account of size. Sixth. Personally, I am no ten-thousand dollar beauty; the glass of fashion and the mold of form are far from mine. Then what have I done concerning which the public wishes to know? Simply this: In one obscure country village I have had something to do with

stopping the mad desire on the part of the young people to get out of the country and flock to the cities. In this town and vicinity the tide has been turned from city to country. We have made one country village an attractive place for growing youth, by supplying congenial employment, opportunity for education and healthful recreation, and an outlook into the world of art and beauty. All boys and girls want to make things with their hands, and they want to make beautiful things, they want to "get along," and I've simply given them a chance to get along here instead of seeking their fortunes in Buffalo, New York or Chicago. They have helped me and I have helped them; and through this mutual help we have made headway, gained ground upon the whole. By myself I could have done nothing, and if I have succeeded, it is simply because I had the aid and co-operation of cheerful, willing, loyal and loving helpers. Even now as I am writing this in my cabin in the woods, four miles from the village, they are down there at The Shop, quietly, patiently, cheerfully doing my work—which work is also theirs. No man liveth unto himself alone; our interests are all bound together, and there is no such thing as a man going off by himself and corraling the good.

Elbert Hubbard was born at Bloomington, Illinois, June 19, 1856, a son of Dr. Silas and Frances (Read) Hubbard. His father was a country physician. Mr. Hubbard left school at the age of fifteen years, but in later life acquired a remarkably wide culture by extensive reading and by his exceptionally keen powers of observation. He was also thoroughly versed in forest lore and, by working at different times at five trades, he acquired considerable familiarity with tools. Eventually he came to Buffalo and became a partner of John D. Larkin in the Larkin Company of Buffalo. He disposed of his interest in this successful enterprise in 1892 and soon afterwards established the Roycroft Shops in East Aurora, Erie County, eighteen miles southeast of Buffalo. The remarkable growth and prosperity, which this world-famous establishment has enjoyed, still stands as a monument to the unusual personality of its founder. Only about ten years after its establishment, Mr. Hubbard, in the article already quoted above, was able to relate that at that time three hundred and ten people were on the Roycroft payroll. The principal work then, as, indeed, now, consisted of printing, illuminating and binding books. Other forms of work, in which the Roycrofters engaged, were ornamental blacksmithing, cabinet-work, painting of pictures, clay modeling and terra cotta. How widely and how quickly the fame of this unusual institution spread, may be seen from the fact, also related by Mr. Hubbard at the time, that during the year 1903-04, over 28,000 pilgrims visited the Roycroft Shops, representing every State and territory of the Union and every civilized country on the globe, even including far-off Iceland, New Zealand and the Isle of Guam.

However, Mr. Hubbard, perhaps, was even more famous for his work as an author. He founded three

monthly publications, "The Philistine Magazine," "Little Journeys" and "The Fra." Within ten years of their foundation they enjoyed, respectively, circulations of more than 100,000, 70,000 and 50,000. In "The Philistine Magazine" and "The Fra" Mr. Hubbard gave expression to his frequently very original views on all kinds of subjects, which he expressed in remarkably clear, attractive and impressive language. "Little Journeys" were really a series of essays, in which Mr. Hubbard described in his very individual style the lives of authors, statesmen, painters, musicians, orators, philosophers, artists and famous women. He was also the author of numerous books and pamphlets, the most famous of which, perhaps, was his "A Message to Garcia." This article, covering only fifteen hundred words, according to his own account, was written one evening after supper in a single hour, for publication in the March, 1899, issue of "The Philistine." Mr. Hubbard himself thus described this event:

The thing leaped hot from my heart, written after a rather trying day, when I had been endeavoring to train some rather delinquent helpers in the way they should go. The immediate suggestion, though, came from a little argument over the teacups, when my son Bert suggested that Rowan was the real hero of the Cuban war. Rowan had gone alone and done the thing—carried the message to Garcia. It came to me like a flash. Yes, the boy is right, the hero is the man who does the thing—does the work—carries the message.

The article took the country by storm, and it is a matter of record that it was translated into eleven languages and eventually attained a total circulation of more than 22,000,000 copies, which is believed to have been a larger circulation than had ever been reached before by any written article in the same length of time. Amongst Mr. Hubbard's other writings were: "Ali Baba of East Aurora," "As It Seems to Me," "Time and Chance," "The Legacy," "Forbes of Harvard," "One Day," "A Tale of the Prairies," "Old John Burroughs," "Contemplations," "Consecrated Lives," "The Man of Sorrows," "Health and Wealth," "Love, Life and Work" and "One Thousand and One Epigrams." Mr. Hubbard also became very active on the lecture platform and for many years was in great demand in all parts of the country. For a man who had achieved such outstanding successes and who naturally had established innumerable important contacts, he continued to retain his independent point of view to a remarkable degree. This was well illustrated, when he said, in respect to an honorary degree of Master of Arts, conferred upon him by Tufts College in 1899, that, since he did not earn the degree, it really did not count.

Mr. Hubbard married (first), in 1881, Bertha Crawford, a member of a prominent Illinois family. By this marriage he had four children, one of whom, Elbert Hubbard, 2d, whose career is described in a

separate article following this, became his successor and is now the head of the Roycroft Shops. Mr. Hubbard married (second), in 1903, Alice L. E. Moore.

Together with his wife, Elbert Hubbard died on May 7, 1915, at sea, as one of the passengers to go down with the "Lusitania," when this famous British liner was sunk by a German submarine during the World War. Only a few days before he had taken leave from his helpers at East Aurora and at that occasion he had said in a manner, perhaps, in the light of later events best described as prophetic: "If such a thing happens as that a submarine does get us, then Alice and I will go down hand in hand. I am always considering what I would do, should this or that happen. Nothing can surprise me, not even death. If any of my best workers leave me, I have it all arranged whom I shall put in their places. I have arranged who shall take my place." Even ten years earlier, in 1904, in a magazine article, with a quotation from which this brief biography opened, Mr. Hubbard expressed the same thought, his belief in the need of coöperation and his lack of the fear of death. At that time he wrote:

The only way to help people is to give them a chance to help themselves. So The Roycroft Idea is one of reciprocity, you help me and I'll help you. We will not be here forever, anyway; soon Death, the kind old Nurse, will come and rock us all to sleep, and we had better help one another while we may; we are going the same way—let's go hand in hand.

ELBERT HUBBARD II—As the successor of his famous father, the late Elbert Hubbard or, as he was familiarly known to thousands throughout the world, Fra Elbertus, Mr. Hubbard has most successfully carried on the work of the Roycrofters, founded in 1895 in East Aurora, Erie County, New York. Since his father's death in 1915 he has been president and treasurer of the corporation operating the various enterprises of the Roycrofters. Though the management of this world-famous enterprise has always been his chief interest, Mr. Hubbard is also prominently active in several other local undertakings and is also active in civic, financial and social affairs. He is widely known in East Aurora and in Buffalo and, indeed, in many others parts of the country and, having inherited many of the remarkable talents of his father, he is both very successful and very popular.

Elbert Hubbard II was born in Buffalo, July 19, 1882, a son of Elbert and Bertha (Crawford) Hubbard. His father, whose interesting and brilliant career is described in greater detail in a separate article preceding this, was born at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1856, a son of Dr. Silas Hubbard. After coming to Buffalo, the older Mr. Hubbard became a partner of John D. Larkin in the Larkin Company

of Buffalo. He disposed of his interest in this company in 1892 and soon afterwards established the Roycrofters in East Aurora, a brief history of which famous undertaking is given in a biography of Fra Elbertus. The latter died on May 7, 1915, at sea, being a passenger on the "Lusitania," when this famous British liner was sunk by a German submarine during the World War. Mr. Hubbard's mother is a member of a prominent Illinois family.

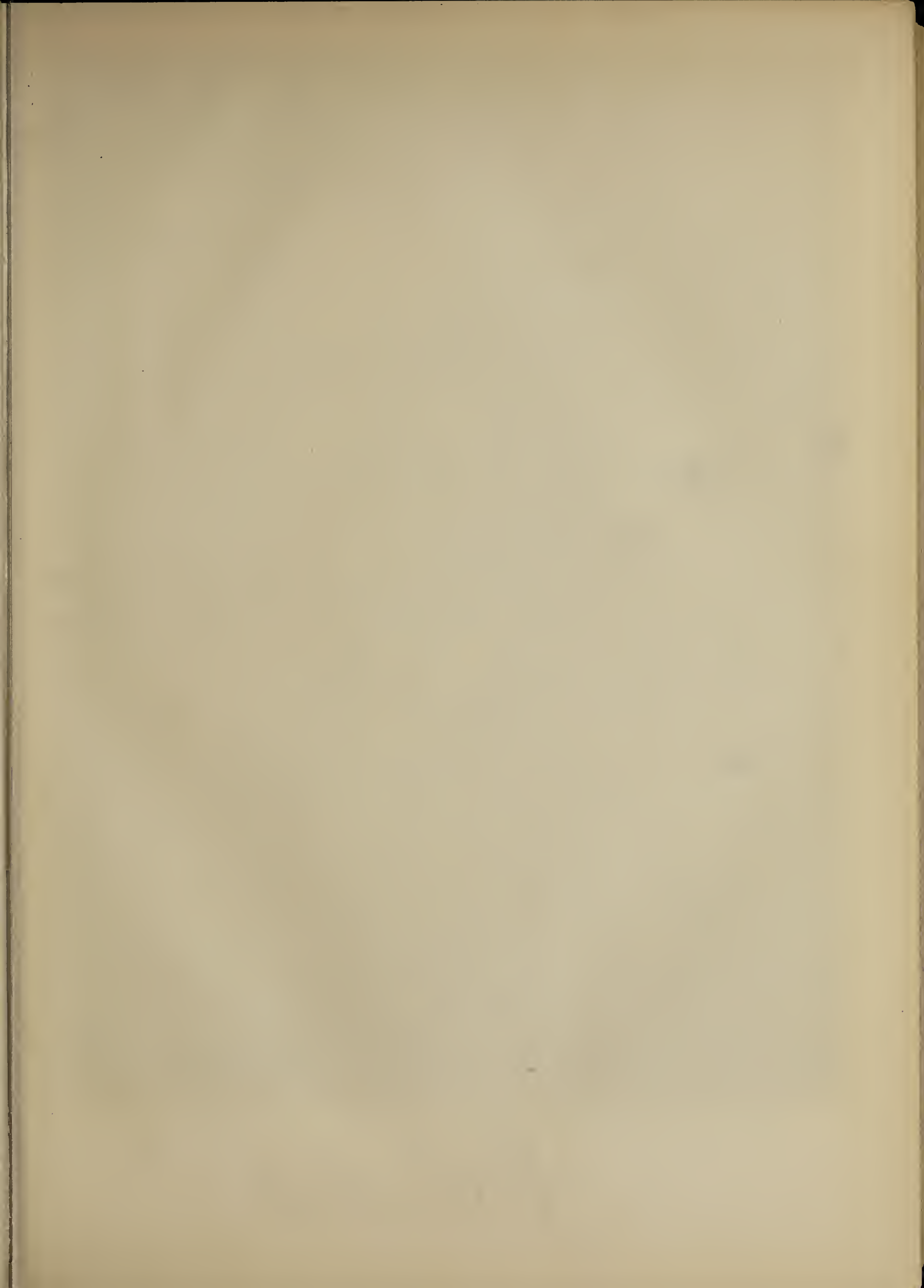
Their son, the subject of this article, was one of five children, all of whom are living. He was educated in the schools of East Aurora, which he left at the age of fourteen years, entering at that time the Roycroft Shop and acquiring a very thorough knowledge of the printer's trade and of bookbinding under the friendly and expert guidance of his father and of some of his assistants. Later Mr. Hubbard worked in the office of the Roycrofters and, when the business was incorporated in 1903, he was made treasurer of the corporation. After his father's death in 1915 he was elected president of the corporation and since then he has served in that capacity as well as in that of treasurer.

When the news of the sinking of the "Lusitania" reached East Aurora and after the loss of Elbert Hubbard had been definitely established, his son, with the courage, which had also been so characteristic of the father, promptly undertook to carry on the latter's work. How successful he has been in this, may be seen from the following quotations, taken from "The Book of The Roycrofters," which was published as a booklet at the Roycroft Shops, several years ago. In this booklet Mr. Hubbard describes the conditions under which he took over his father's work and his aims and those of the Roycrofters as follows:

When the unbelievable news came and the world had caught its breath and realized that among other great people America had lost Elbert Hubbard, it was perfectly natural for a great many people, who knew so well of The Roycroft Shops, to look toward East Aurora with speculation as to what would happen, and I can readily understand that. I can see, of course, how many people thought the place would have to close up and quit. This was decidedly such a one-man institution nobody could keep it up.

And it was perfectly natural that many people had a vision of Roycroft as a flower gone to seed; a lamp out of which the oil had burned; a once busy place where now no wheels turned and no song of contented workers gladdened the long hours of the summer day. Certainly this place would all be quiet and the life of it would go out with the sinking sun in the west. Without its master, Roycroft would become a thing in history.

I doubted if perhaps this was not the outcome, but I didn't doubt it for very long. I knew how well Elbert Hubbard had built his Institution and trained his people. It took us just about a month to govern our sorrow and to find ourselves. There never was a thought of closing up shop. After all, Elbert Hubbard had gone away for a stay of seven weeks and we were going to look after things while he was





W. B. Carlisle

gone. Suppose he stayed for ten weeks, we would take care of it, wouldn't we? And suppose he stayed for a year, why, certainly we would be on the job. And then, suppose he didn't come back at all. He would expect us to be there just the same. So we just stayed, and every department of The Roycroft Shops has been working to capacity practically all the time since he went away.

Today there are more people on the payroll than ever and out of the possibility of a decline in the status of The Institution, we have made real progress. The Print Shop is running its presses night and day. The Copper and Leather Shops can't fill their orders.

We discontinued "The Philistine" and "The Fra," because these two publications were essentially Elbert Hubbard's and no one else's. I think we did absolutely the only thing to do in paying him the tribute of discontinuing these two magazines, because no one else could run them. We are publishing now just one magazine, called "Roycroft." This is not an imitation, and I hope it is an individual publication. The subscription price is one dollar a year.

Roycroft is a busy place and therefore, it is a happy place. Our ship is sailing under full rig. We are bound for the port called "Success."

No, I am not boasting. I don't mention these things for that reason. I simply mention them because to me the perpetuation of The Roycrofters as an institution means more than a mere financial success. The place stands for many ideals. It is the result of a life's work of high endeavor.

Elbert Hubbard's efforts are in evidence in every nook and corner of our Shops. Denied the physical presence of Elbert Hubbard, we nevertheless realize that it is his influence that controls and directs our activities. His spirit permeates the atmosphere and constantly holds out to us an inspiration to do better work and more of it. Never do I see and feel the accomplishment of a job well done, but somehow I want him to pass his judgment and approval. There is an everlasting desire to demonstrate that he taught us well and that we are fitted to do the things as he would have us do them.

The Roycrofters are a happy and contented body of workers. And as the appointed head of The Institution I wish to pay tribute to the loyalty, enthusiasm and coöperation of my co-workers. They have measured up. They have "carried on." The crisis of Elbert Hubbard's passing they met with courage. They proved him to be a prophet and a seer. And the cataclysm of war they met in the same spirit. When the call to colors came they responded nobly. Thirty stars on the service flag that flew mast high on the Roycroft Campus witnessed to the patriotism of our boys. And one gold star testified to the heroism of one who died gloriously in battle that you and I might be assured safety and peace.

The Roycroft Shops shall live. Elbert Hubbard's finest monument shall be the institution he founded and developed. His hopes are our hopes. And when he looks out upon us from his present sphere of life and sees the result of our efforts, I know he will say, "My work was not in vain. I helped them to help themselves. They do me credit, and I am proud of my Roycroft boys and girls."

Mr. Hubbard is also president of the Aurora Building Corporation, which owns and operates the Aurora Theatre; president of the East Aurora Savings and Loan Association; and vice-president and a

director of the Bank of East Aurora. For three years he served as president of the village board of trustees of East Aurora and for fifteen years he has been actively interested in the village management. He is now chairman of the planning and zoning commission of East Aurora. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the East Aurora Country Club, the Buffalo Athletic Club, and the Buffalo Advertising Club.

Mr. Hubbard married, in 1904, Alta Fattey of East Aurora, a daughter of Frank and Lucinda (Woodward) Fattey. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have four children: Lynette, Elberta, Nancy and Elbert III.

JOHN NELSON CARLISLE—Political, social, public and industrial life furnished for John N. Carlisle ample opportunity for helpful and useful service to the great Empire State in which he lived; and his labors were productive of beneficial results in a wide variety of fields. Long prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, he was also president of the Northern New York Utilities, Inc. and, in fact, there was no realm of life that found him uninterested. His activities were numerous and varied; he was a man of versatility and accomplishment. His influence extended throughout the State and Nation, though he was especially well known and highly regarded in Watertown, New York, where he lived and did a great deal of his valuable work. His passing was an occasion of great sorrow; for his life had been as finely and beautifully lived as his career was useful.

Mr. Carlisle was born at Preble, Cortland County, New York, son of William S. and Catharine Rose (Burdick) Carlisle, and member of an old and honored family. The father, a native of the town of Lyme, Jefferson County, lived for many years in Dayton, Ohio, having been for eighteen years a resident of that city and one of the executives of the Davis Sewing Machine Company, with which he became connected soon after the Civil War. Until 1889 the factory was situated in Watertown. The elder Mr. Carlisle was also active in public life, having been a supervisor and fire chief, a Democratic candidate for mayor, and a veteran of the Civil War, abandoning the study of law to enlist in Company M of the 10th Heavy Field Artillery, with which unit he served through the whole four years of the conflict. In 1865 Mr. Carlisle married Catharine R. Burdick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Burdick, and mother of the man whose name heads this review. She died in 1885. Her husband was afterward twice married.

John Nelson Carlisle was the eldest of four sons born of the first marriage, the other three were Wayne B., who died in Montana in 1897; Lewis W., who was wounded at the battle of Santiago, Cuba,

on July 5, 1898, and died twenty-four days later in a Brooklyn hospital; and Floyd L., now chairman of the board of the Niagara Hudson Power Company. The local Spanish war veterans' camp is named for Lewis W. Carlisle.

When only seven years of age, John Nelson Carlisle came with his parents to Watertown, which thereafter was his home. He went through the public schools in this city, and was graduated from high school in the class of 1884. Almost immediately taking up the study of law in the offices of the late Judge Henry Purcell, he passed his examinations and was admitted to practice in 1889, forming a partnership with Judge Purcell under the firm name of Purcell and Carlisle. Mr. Carlisle's name soon came to be widely known in the professional world; and when Mr. Purcell became attorney for the New York Central Railroad, Mr. Carlisle entered into a law partnership with the late Francis M. Hugo, former secretary of State of New York, and the late Senator Elon R. Brown. The firm had its offices in the Paddock Building, in Stone Street, and through his associations here Mr. Carlisle came to be vitally interested in politics.

Later Mr. Hugo withdrew from the firm, and the late George S. McCartin joined it. In a few years, Mr. Carlisle's brother, Floyd L. Carlisle, began practice, and the firm of Brown, Carlisle and McCartin was dissolved. The two brothers then formed the firm of Carlisle and Carlisle, and established their offices in the Cleveland Building.

In 1891 and 1892 Mr. Carlisle served as city attorney, and from 1901 to 1904 was a member of the Board of Education. He served as commissioner of education during the inception and construction of the present high school building. In 1902 he was admitted to practice in United States courts.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Carlisle's political career may be properly said to have begun. For then, while the late Hon. Robert Lansing, afterward wartime Secretary of State under President Wilson, was Democratic county chairman, Mr. Carlisle organized youthful members of the party in Jefferson County into an independent committee to aid the county organization in its work. Later he was elected to membership in the county committee. Always a staunch Democrat, he bent every effort to support his party. His ability as an organizer and a worker became so apparent that he was finally elected chairman of the Democratic County Committee. In 1896 he was made Democratic State committeeman for the Thirty-fifth Congressional District, and for six years he served as secretary of the State body. He was a member of the executive committee and for two years its chairman.

With the late Daniel G. Griffin, Mr. Carlisle was in a large measure responsible for the nomination of Roswell P. Flower for Governor, and he took a

prominent part in the campaign that elected Governor Flower. He was during that same period president of the Jeffersonian Club. In 1896, at the State convention in Buffalo, Mr. Carlisle made a speech nominating Wilbur F. Porter, of Watertown, for Lieutenant-Governor. Judge Porter failed of the election, but was chosen mayor of Watertown, and he promptly appointed Mr. Carlisle city attorney. In July, 1906, a drive was launched in Watertown to have Mr. Carlisle made Governor of New York, and was advanced under the auspices of the Jeffersonian Club, a Democratic party organization of which, as noted above, Mr. Carlisle was president and was long one of the leaders. The club, a politico-social group, had rooms in the Bergevin Building, now the Arcade Hotel, and before that on the second floor of the Court Street Building on the site of the Silas L. George jewelry store. And in these quarters opened the campaign of northern New York's favorite son.

In 1910 Mr. Carlisle was appointed public service commissioner, Second District and he served through 1912. While so serving, he made an intensive study of grade-crossing elimination work; and this was practically the only knowledge of road work that he brought to the office of commissioner of highways when so appointed in 1913 by Governor William Sulzer. His appointment as public service commissioner gave general satisfaction. Then, when Bird S. Coler was a candidate for Governor, Mr. Carlisle was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic State Committee, and managed the campaign from headquarters in New York. It might be of interest here to mention some of the events leading to his appointment as highway commissioner in 1913, since it was during this period of his career that he became practically a national figure. The highway department was in a chaotic state. Political corruption and graft were rife, and a commission of three men was in charge. Personal differences prevented the three from even holding meetings, and road work was neglected. Mr. Carlisle, appointed chairman of the commission named to investigate the situation, endeavored in every way to find a solution; and the commission decided that one man should head the highway department, and drew up a bill to this effect for passage in the Legislature. The question arose as to who should be appointed. The Tammany Senate would not confirm any of the appointments of Governor Sulzer, and the Governor would not name any of the men whom Tammany wanted. The month of May was fast approaching; contracts were let for roads to be built in that year; and there was no highway commission.

A conference with New York newspaper men at the Executive Mansion, in Albany, brought to the Governor the demand that he appoint a commissioner. And the Governor, looking at Mr. Carlisle,

said, "There is a man who ought to take the job." The Watertown leader had already declined the position, however, because of his belief that the Senate would not ratify his nomination; but he finally consented to accept the offer, provided he be allowed to form an advisory board of engineers to formulate a definite policy for the department. His appointment was confirmed; and he at once set about a drastic reorganization. He found the department filled with politicians lacking fitness for office, and a complete lack of organization. First he had to reorganize the department; then he had to straighten out the whole system of contracts; and lastly he had to establish a standard specification that would admit of no surreptitious changes in the interests of the contractor. At the time the maintenance of highways was in the charge of a separate bureau. Mr. Carlisle joined this group with the construction branch, organized the nine distinct highway divisions in different parts of the State that are in existence today, and drew a large number of competent engineers through the Civil Service. He served notice on three hundred and twenty-five contractors who held State contracts that the roads must be completed in 1913. During the year fifty-seven road contracts were awarded, and a greater amount of road was constructed than at any time during the history of the department. There were about twenty-one different kinds of roads being constructed in the State at that time. About the first thing that Mr. Carlisle did was to reduce this number to one kind. He insisted upon competitive bidding and choice of contractors without regard to political alignment; and soon the chaos in which he found the department was reduced to order and smoothness. Incidentally, it was during his régime that the first brick pavement was built in Jefferson County. It was a State road, and was built in Gifford Street from State Street to the Burrville hill. It extended down into State Street. He was responsible for obtaining its construction, and it still stands as a monument to his efforts to locate an extensive good-roads system in this region, when the building of modern good State routes in the State was in its infancy.

Leaving the highway department, Mr. Carlisle formed a legal connection in Albany through the establishment of a prominent law firm there, and sponsored the organization of a State insurance corporation of an automobile insuring character. So did he prove himself one of the pioneers in this field. Ever a foe of Tammany Hall, he found his way blocked time and again by this organization, which sought his removal from office. Then came the asphalt war. Contractors had been putting tons of asphalt on highways because the more they used the more they realized on the contract. Mr. Carlisle put a stop to this practice. Also, in 1913, he un-

covered a State road ring conspiracy that meant to put through a chain of State appropriations totaling \$250,000,000. He stopped this conspiracy, and saved the State much money. Seeking the construction of as much good highway as possible at the least possible cost, Mr. Carlisle mapped out and completed a system of roads through northern New York connecting Watertown with Utica, Syracuse, Oswego, Malone, and the Adirondacks. He provided for the elimination of dangerous crossings at Carthage, Black River, Clayton, Mannsville, Potsdam, Remsen and the Eastern Boulevard, in this city.

He promoted, too, the scenic boulevard about Storm King, and laid out many other highways now among the best in the State. He served also as head of the highway department from 1913 to 1915, and was retained from March 1, to August 1, 1915, under the Republican régime as advisor to the State commissioner of highways who succeeded him. During these years he became one of the outstanding figures at the State Capitol. Two years later he was to be one of the leaders in a movement to wrest the control of the Democratic party from Tammany. After his retirement from the highway department, Mr. Carlisle went back to the practice of law, forming a partnership with three of Albany's most prominent attorneys, Charles B. Sullivan, Danforth E. Ainsworth, and Walter S. Archibold. In the next six years he practiced at both Albany and Watertown, and in 1919 was employed by the common council of Albany to conduct an investigation of city affairs.

Always regarded as one of the ablest trial lawyers in the State, he was engaged in Albany almost exclusively upon trial work, in which he was the firm's specialist. Earlier he had won a reputation in Watertown as an orator and a trial lawyer. In 1920 he began his business career, when his brother, Floyd L. Carlisle, and his associates in the Black River Valley Power group took over the Northern New York Utilities, Inc. They chose Mr. Carlisle to head the corporation; for he had had much experience in business, not only as an advisor, but in the actual work of management in the State Highway Department. For the last eleven years of his life he headed this great company, which, under his guidance, extended its territory, added to its power sites, interlaced its transmission lines and increased its ability to serve the public.

He was also connected with many civic groups in Watertown, notably the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was long a director, and also the Jefferson County Automobile Club and the Watertown Golf Club, which largely owes its existence to him. He was the golf club's president practically from its organization, and helped in erecting one of the finest nine-hole courses in the State. In January, 1931, Mr. Carlisle was elected president of the board of

trustees of the Mercy Hospital. Before that he had been a member of the board for about five years, and had worked for the interests of the institution. He was elected a member of the board of the Black River Regulating District on January 11, 1921, succeeding the late John B. Taylor to this position after the latter's resignation. He was in Albany, too, urging construction of the Panther Mountain reservoir, with other members of the board, when he was stricken seriously ill in April. Mr. Carlisle was always a strong advocate of storage reservoirs; and, a conservationist, was for many years a member of both the New York State Forestry Association and the Empire Forest Products Association (of which he was president). He was elected president of the Empire group in October, 1930, succeeding George W. Sisson, Jr., of Potsdam. He was vice-president of the New York State Conservation Association, and an expert on reforestation; and always offered the services of J. Elmer Kieb, forester for the utilities, to any organization or individual who needed aid in tree planting. When the newsprint industry was removed from this State to Canada, he saw to it that the slaughtered forests were restored. His efforts brought action from northern New York counties toward the planting of forests of their own; and as a result, Jefferson led in this realm.

Mr. Carlisle became president of the Power Corporation of New York, and a director of the Mohawk Hudson Power Corporation, the Northeastern Power Corporation, the St. Regis Paper Company, and the Northern New York Trust Company. He became, in 1922, a member of the trust company board. In 1914 and 1916 he was prominently mentioned for the Governorship, first shortly after the direct primary had gone into effect, and again when an up-State candidate was preferred for nomination, along with Charles E. Treman. In August, 1914, Mr. Carlisle announced his candidacy for the Court of Appeals, and filed his petition. Again in 1919 his name was mentioned for the bench. From 1909 to 1915 he was a trustee of Cornell University, and with Dean Baily was instrumental in producing the appropriation for the new agricultural college and the State drill shed at Ithaca. He was entitled to the rank of major and stood high in military circles. Early he enlisted in the 39th Separate Company as a private, but resigned in the early 'eighties after eight years of service, with the rank of first sergeant. In 1902 he became commander of the company, and was made a captain. Soon he put the struggling unit on its feet financially. Then, in 1904, he received his ten-year service medal and applied for retirement. Urged to remain, he became major in the 1st Regiment, New York National Guard, so continuing until 1910. He helped to bring to Pine Plains and Pine Camp the great National Guard

training camp that was stationed here each summer. In 1917 he offered his services to Secretary of War Baker, asking permission to raise a regiment. He was fond, in his spare time, of golf and fishing and outdoor life; and each winter he went to Florida with Mrs. Carlisle, doing a great deal of deep-sea fishing. In 1928 he went to Florida and the Bahamas on the yacht owned by his brother; and in 1924 he went to the west coast, visiting extensively in California. He belonged to the New York State Bar Association, the Jefferson County Bar Association, the Black River Valley Club, the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Jefferson County Golf Club, the Thousand Islands Country Club, the Teugega Country Club, the Carlowden Country Club, the Free and Accepted Masons and many of its bodies, including the Knights Templar.

Mr. Carlisle married, on January 17, 1894, Carrie C. Brown, of Pulaski, New York. Their daughter, Catharine C. Carlisle, born in 1894, became the wife of Frederick H. Taylor, grandson of the late Governor Flower and she died in 1923. The Carlises lived for many years at No. 334 Keyes Avenue, Watertown, but when Floyd L. Carlisle, the brother, removed to New York to extend his power interests, John N. Carlisle moved to No. 273 Paddock Street, Watertown, where he lived for the last nine years of his life.

The death of Mr. Carlisle, on July 21, 1931, was a cause of deep sorrow. Said a newspaper editorial in part:

. . . His mind was stored with information on many, many subjects, far beyond that of the average individual. He was an omnivorous reader; he read current fiction, biography, history. He once admitted that he probably read five hundred books a year. He was a rapid reader, and would go through a novel at a sitting and then delight in relating the plot. He was a most interesting story-teller and he got all the finer points of human nature. No man was happier or pleasanter company in club or on a journey. He was a brave, aggressive, straightforward and honest man, who loved life and its activities, who was ever anxious to carry the torch of progress forward. He lived a full life; he played his part and an important one in his community and in his State; the record of his achievement shows innumerable causes advanced far by his intelligent effort.

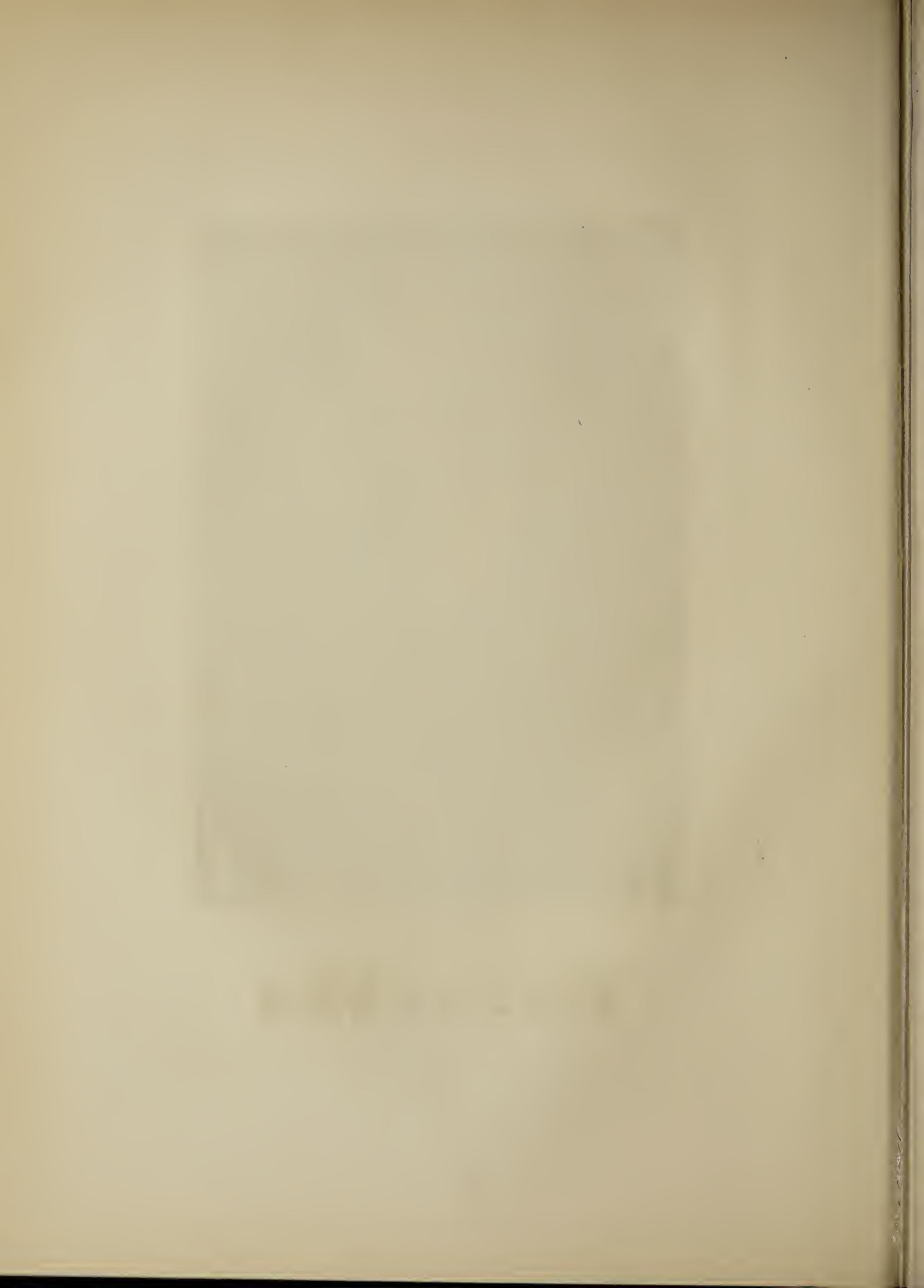
HON. FREDERICK COCKS HICKS—A perusal of the pages of contemporary biography reveals the fact that no other citizen contributed to his State and Nation a wider variety of service than did the late Frederick Cocks Hicks. He was a business man of ability and enjoyed much material success, while his cultural interests were wide and diversified and led him into activities which definitely contributed to National advancement along cultural lines.

Frederick Cocks Hicks was born at Westbury, Long



The National Encyclopedia of American Biography.

Frederick C Hicks



Island, New York, March 6, 1872, a son of Isaac H. and Mary Titus (Willets) Cocks. A brother of our subject, William Willets Cocks, was a member of Congress from the First New York District from 1905 to 1911. The Cocks family has for generations been identified with the Society of Friends and prominent on Long Island. When seventeen years of age he was adopted by Benjamin D. Hicks, his father's cousin, who for family reasons requested that his name be turned around from Frederick Hicks Cocks to Frederick Cocks Hicks, and this change was legally made.

He received his education in the Nassau County schools and at Swarthmore College, and attended Harvard Law School in 1892-93. Upon his graduation he entered a wholesale leather concern in New York City, where he gained much practical knowledge of business. In 1898 he joined the New York banking and brokerage firm of Herrick, Hicks and Colby, reorganized as Hicks, Kip and Herrick, becoming also that year a member of the New York Stock Exchange. In 1912 he withdrew from these firms to devote his time to public affairs, taking a course in political science at Columbia University as an effective preparatory measure. His deep love for the sea led him to take a course in navigation at Columbia University. He was a Republican in politics and became the candidate of his party for Congress in 1912, and was defeated only because of the split in the Republican party due to the Progressive campaign of Theodore Roosevelt. Two years later he was elected, although only by four votes, which, upon the recount demanded by his opponent, was increased to fourteen, but his election continued as an issue before the courts and was finally sustained by the State Court of Appeals. Through successive reëlections, each time with increasing majorities, he remained in Congress until 1923, winning in 1920 by 53,000 votes, which broke the record for Congressional election majorities up to that time. He served on the house committee on naval affairs from his second year in office, and became a recognized authority on the naval establishment. As chairman of the committee's sub-committee on naval aviation he was a persistent and effective champion of that branch of the service, acquiring a practical knowledge of aviation, undertaking flights aggregating more than 25,000 miles in airplanes over parts of America, England, France and Italy.

During the World War period his patriotism rose above party and he was a zealous supporter of every phase of President Wilson's war program, seeking also to join the navy, but failed to obtain a commission from Secretary Daniels, who felt that Congress had greater need of his knowledge and services as a naval expert. Nevertheless, with several Congressmen he saw much of war conditions on a semi-official trip to the war zone before the United States entered

the conflict and witnessed considerable fighting, being twice under fire in the Belgium trenches. In 1917 he was a member of the United States naval mission sent overseas and in 1919 again went to Europe to observe post-war conditions. At the request of Secretary Daniels he made a series of trips of inspection in 1917 to the navy yards on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts and in the West Indies, and to the aviation fields of Florida. He contributed to the war literature of the period and compiled a treatise on the American flag, first published by Congress as a public document, which he afterwards revised and enlarged. The work, published in book form after his death, with the title of "The Flag of the United States" (1926), also contains a number of his addresses, and is recognized as an authoritative source of reference on the history of the flag. In the Presidential contest of 1924 Mr. Hicks managed the Republican campaign in the East, and immediately after the election was selected by President Coolidge, with General Pershing and Rear Admiral Dayton, for a special mission to Peru in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, the envoys being conveyed on the United States Battleship "Utah," and paying visits to all the other South American countries following this event. Upon his return in 1925 Mr. Hicks was appointed alien property custodian, a position he occupied with distinction until his death. As a resident of Long Island, he was chairman of the Nassau County planning committee in 1912 and was there identified with a number of local financial institutions, being a trustee of the Roslyn Savings Bank (president 1908), and a director of the Floral Park Bank, Glen Cove Insurance Company, Nassau and Suffolk Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, and of the Nassau County Trust Company. He was on the executive committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, and a member of the Archæological Institute of America, Naval Historical Society, New York Historical Society, Audubon Society, the Union League and New York Yacht clubs, and the Capital Yacht, Chevy Chase and Burning Tree clubs of Washington, D. C. In 1920, while on a semi-official tour of the National parks and Indian reservations, he was formally adopted as a member of the Black Feet tribe and on another trip spent three months in New Mexico investigating its archæology, a subject which keenly interested him. He was a collector of American furniture, old silver, china, glass, laces, and Indian work; his hobby was carpentry, especially ship models; and a devotee of floriculture, laying out and cultivating his own rose garden. An eloquent and convincing speaker, of positive character and attractive personality, Mr. Hicks won the confidence and esteem of men of every party and never faltered in his allegiance to any cause which he espoused. In private life he was honored for his staunchness of character, his inflex-

ible loyalty to friendship and to his family ties, his high standards, his wide culture in many fields, his tenacity of purpose, and for his sincere and generous nature.

Mr. Hicks was married (first), in 1902, to Georgina Pierpont Strong, daughter of Charles and Harriet (Russell) Strong, of Los Angeles, California, by whom he had a daughter, Georgina Strong Hicks. Georgina P. (Strong) Hicks died in 1918. Mr. Hicks married (second), April 17, 1920, Marie Christie Stevens, daughter of Major Pierre Christie Stevens, United States Army, and Sarah Goldsborough (Magruder) Stevens, by whom he had a son, Frederick Stevens Hicks. Mrs. Hicks' death occurred in Washington, D. C., December 14, 1925.

JOHN MICHAEL JANES—Among Poughkeepsie's business leaders, as well as one of this city's most active workers in Masonry, John Michael Janes was esteemed and beloved by his fellowmen in this place and in the surrounding region of New York State. From youth a resident of Poughkeepsie, he was for forty years associated with the Lane Brothers Company, manufacturers of hardware, of this city, and was active in banking and other types of business. His achievements in these varied enterprises brought him the warm esteem and respect of his fellowmen; and he was at the same time loved by all whose privilege it was to know him, not for his work alone, but for his excellent characteristics as an individual and a man. His quality of sympathy and his breadth of understanding readily impressed those around him and won their trust, while his keenness of intellect and his tempering sense of humor likewise endeared him to them as a delightful companion.

Mr. Janes was born in Jeffersonville, Ohio, on July 23, 1857, son of George W. and Elizabeth (Carr) Janes. On his father's side of the house, he came of remote French ancestry. After he had received his early schooling in Ohio, John Michael Janes came, at the age of twenty-two years, to Poughkeepsie, where he became a student at the Eastman Business College. Upon being graduated from that institution, he took up his residence in Poughkeepsie, where he remained for the rest of his life. At first he was employed by the old Ferris Shirt Company, in Main Street; and later he was in the employ of George Storm, a carriagemaker. Finally he became associated with Lane Brothers, with whom his career, as noted above, extended over four decades. He became at length, its president, as well as one of Poughkeepsie's most substantial and influential citizens.

Early in life he had become interested in banking as a profession and as a community and national activity; and in Poughkeepsie he associated himself,

in due time, with the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, of which he came to be vice-president. Some time afterward he became also a director of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank. He was likewise interested in politics and public affairs. During the activity of the Progressive party, under the leadership of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Janes was a candidate for the mayoralty of Poughkeepsie against D. W. Wilbur. Never on any other occasion did he seek public office, however, for he preferred to exert what influence he might have in his own quiet and unostentatious way.

Mr. Janes was an active member of St. Paul's Church, as well as of a number of fraternal orders. In the Free and Accepted Masons he was long an outstanding figure; and in this order he held the honorary thirty-third degree. He was also a member of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 275, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Janes' Masonic record dates back many years. His first membership was in Triune Lodge, No. 782, of which he became Master in 1907. He also was a member of Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, of Royal Arch Masons; King Solomon Council, No. 31, of Royal and Select Masters; Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 42, of Knights Templar, of which he was Commander in 1909; and Tri-Po-Bed Grotto, of which he was named Monarch in 1924. He was made a thirty-third degree Mason in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at a meeting of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, W. G. A., of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, being a member of the New York Consistory, which consists of Lodges of Perfection, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapter of Rose Croix, and the Consistory of which he was for a number of years a trustee. Mr. Janes had been a District Deputy of Columbia-Dutchess and a member of the Past Masters' Association, as well as a member of the Central New York State Past Commanders' Association. Into all his work he consistently directed his best energies, whether it had to do with fraternal, social or business life; and, as a result, he came to be highly esteemed and admired in a wide circle of acquaintance, and was able to participate most helpfully in Poughkeepsie activities.

John Michael Janes married, in Poughkeepsie, New York, on May 9, 1883, Susan Delavergne Baldwin, who was descended on both sides of her family from early Dutchess County settlers. Her parents were John Henry and Julia Frances (Husted) Baldwin; and among her Revolutionary forebears, on her father's side of the house, was Elisha Baldwin, and, on her mother's side, were Major Benjamin Delavergne and Captain Silas Husted.

The death of Mr. Janes occurred on September 1, 1926. He had, as his record conclusively shows, contributed most substantially to his city and its

people. Many were the tributes that were paid him by his appreciative fellow-citizens; but outstanding among them, representing as it always does the general attitude of a community, was the comment of the press.

The "Eagle," of this city, in its issue of September 3, 1926, said:

Mr. Janes exerted an important and a constructive influence upon Poughkeepsie. His connection with its industries and with its banking institutions gave scope to his sound business judgment and his ability as an executive. What he accomplished he did quietly and unostentatiously, for that was his nature, but those who have known Poughkeepsie and Poughkeepsians always rightly regarded him as one worthy of the highest esteem and confidence.

The honors which came to Mr. Janes in Freemasonry were a direct and natural consequence of his ability and his character. He exemplified the ideals of the order strikingly, and his capacity for firm and lasting friendships inevitably drew men to him. In his personal life he was kindly and generous, the author of many quiet benefactions unknown even to intimate friends. His was a well-rounded career, and in the variety of his interests—business, fraternal and religious—he gave proof of an idealism made practical. Poughkeepsie will miss Mr. Janes and will hold his memory in affectionate esteem.

VERNE MORGAN BOVIE—Lawyer and public servant, Verne Morgan Bovie performed an important work in his day and generation, having been at all times a man of tireless energy, great resourcefulness and sound ability as a thinker and reasoner. Without these special qualifications it would have been practically impossible for him to organize the great business enterprises which he planned and got under way, or to do a work of such broad and general character, so national in its scope and influence. A man whose activities were never confined to any one region, but covered well nigh all of the United States, Mr. Bovie acquired in the course of a busy and useful career a large number of faithful friends; people who esteemed and respected him both for his business ability and capable judgments and for his strict integrity in all business dealings, as well as those who knew him in a more intimate way and recognized in him the qualities which made him a delightful companion, and, to a chosen few, a true friend. His death caused great sorrow in many quarters from New York to the Pacific Coast—for he was widely known—and left a void which it will not be easy to fill.

Mr. Bovie was born on March 10, 1878, at Gallipolis, Ohio, son of Frederick Morgan and Lucy Vernon (Alexander) Bovie. The line, on the paternal side of the family, is descended from Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The first maternal ancestor in the United States was Roger Morey, who landed in America in 1631 on the same ship with Roger Williams, with whom he was closely associated in the settling of

Providence, Rhode Island. Roger Morey married Mary Heath, and then the line descended through their son, Jonathan, born in 1637, and Hannah (Bourne) Morey; their son, Silas, born in 1710, who was a soldier in the War of the American Revolution; his son, William; William's son, Silas M.; Silas M.'s daughter, Elizabeth Morey, who became the wife of Solomon White; their daughter, Morilla Morey White and Joseph Alexander; and their daughter, Lucy V. Alexander, born in 1850 at Somerville, Butler County, Ohio. Frederick Morgan Bovie, father of Verne Morgan Bovie, was born in 1848 at Green Township, Ohio. He is engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Gallipolis, Ohio. When he was very small, he ran away and joined the Union Army during the War Between the States, serving with the quartermaster's department. He came several times under enemy fire, and on one occasion he captured a rebel flag at great risk to his life and safety.

Verne Morgan Bovie, the man with whom we are concerned herein, was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, Gallipolis, Ohio, and was graduated from the high school of Kansas City, Missouri. He then became a student at Marietta College, at Marietta, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *magna cum laude*. During his college career he was a member of the Delta Upsilon Greek-letter fraternity, and because of his high standing scholastically was elected to membership in the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. Then, at the time of the Spanish-American War, he suspended his education to enlist in the army of his country, therein following in the path of those of his illustrious ancestors who saw service in the military forces of their country. In that great conflict he was commissioned a captain, having charge of Company C of the 7th Regiment of Ohio Infantry, United States Volunteers. At the close of the war, he decided to continue his education, and took courses at Columbia University Law School and New York University Law School, both of New York City, obtaining in 1902 his degree of Bachelor of Laws and passing the New York State bar examinations in the same year.

Starting in the practice of his profession, he became associated at first with the firm which was known as Ritch, Woodford, Bovie and Butcher, lawyers. Later he went into practice independently, and remained engaged in the general practice of law until 1913, when he was elected a member of the New York State Assembly from the Second District of Westchester County. While in office in that important law-making body he rendered important service to his constituents and the people of this State, taking in every enterprise leading toward legislation which he believed would be of benefit to the people of the State. Not satisfied with success in law and

politics, however, Mr. Bovie took up a third activity—business. In 1914 he entered the commercial field definitely and extensively by organizing the Metropolitan Five and Fifty Cent Stores. At the first this corporation did business only locally in the metropolitan area of New York City, but subsequently it expanded farther and farther to the West until it included a chain of about seventy stores reaching from coast to coast. In 1921 he became the president of this firm; and at the present time, his son, Henry Tinker Bovie, is a store manager. In the same year, in which he organized this important firm, 1914, Mr. Bovie was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson as superintendent of the United States Assay Office in New York. He continued until 1921 in this office, accumulating and having in his charge the largest supply of gold and platinum ever gathered together up to that time anywhere in the world—amounting to more than \$2,500,000,000. At the time of his retirement from this high office, it was necessary, in order to relieve him from responsibility, to count \$1,000,000,000 in gold, a task that took one month. Not one cent of discrepancy was found, however, in the records of the Assay Office books, which balanced perfectly.

This remarkable tribute to the efficiency and ability of Mr. Bovie was characteristic of the man, who held a number of other public offices from time to time. In 1921, and in 1923 and 1924, he was director of the Chamber of Commerce of New Rochelle, and during 1923 and 1924 served as a director of the city planning commission of New Rochelle. He was a member of a number of organizations and fraternal societies which stand for the solid and substantial things of American life. These included the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also was a member of the Hudson Park Yacht Club, of Mount Vernon, New York; the Bailey Park Country Club, also of Mount Vernon; and the Bankers' Club, of New York City. His religious affiliation was with the North Avenue Presbyterian Church. He exerted, through his membership in these organizations, as well as in his own conduct in private life, an influence which was for the best among his fellowmen, and by them was constantly regarded as a man of the highest purpose and the most constructive type of public usefulness.

On November 26, 1902, Verne Morgan Bovie married, in New York City, Mary Rowland Tinker, daughter of Henry Griswold Tinker, of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, and he is survived by his widow and one son, mentioned above, Henry Tinker Bovie.

Mr. Bovie's death, which occurred on March 9, 1926, in San Francisco, California, was an occasion of widespread sorrow among his fellowmen and business associates; for everyone who knew him felt a keen sense of loss upon his passing, both of a per-

sonal and of a public character. Throughout a most active career, Mr. Bovie ever did what he thought was best for his associates, those who worked with him, and for the public in general; and the life that he led was one of splendid and exemplary citizenship.

JOHN ROSSMAN COLLINS—A man's life, to be rich and useful and therefore of value to those around him, must be filled with the highest ideals and the most active service to his fellowmen.

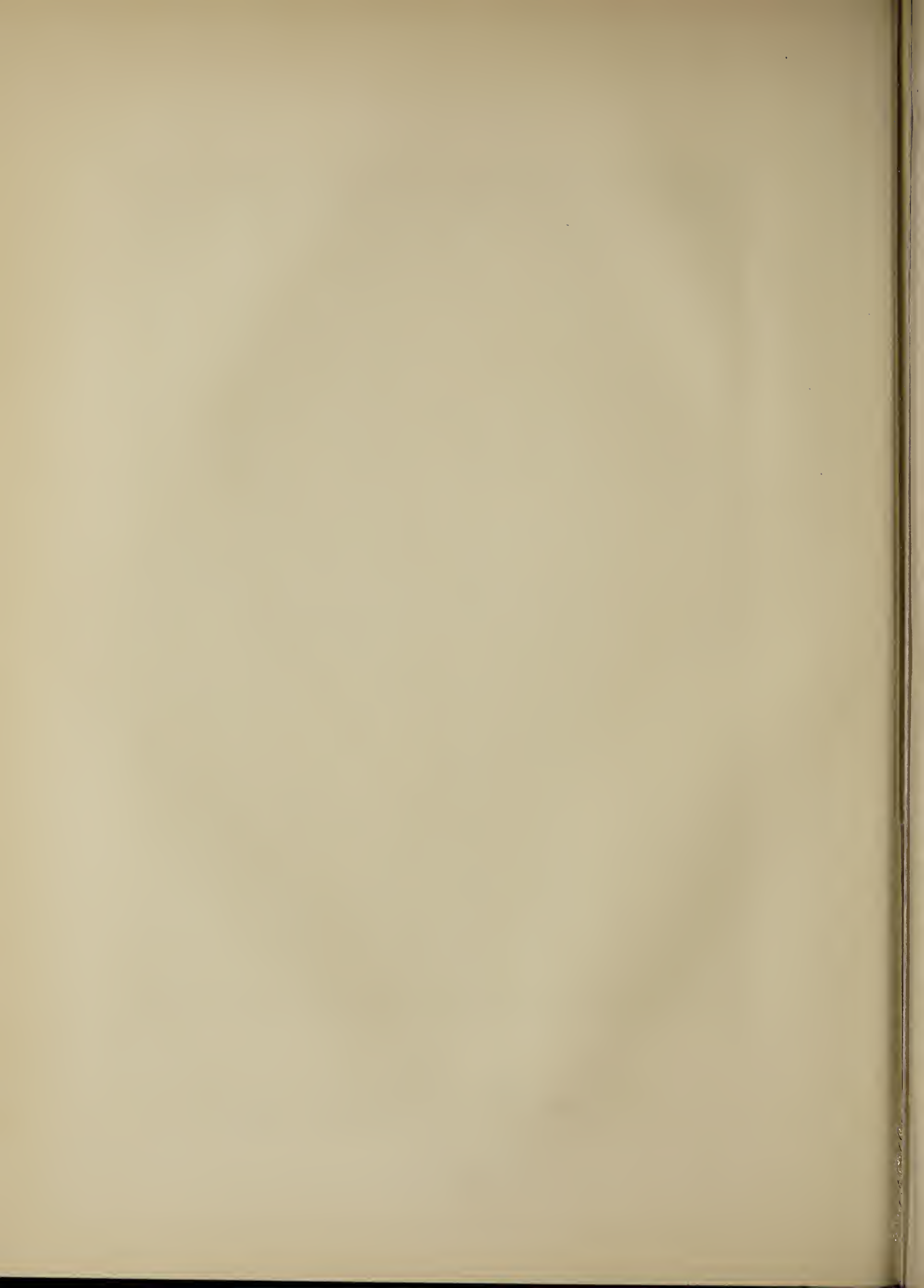
John Rossman Collins died in his ninetieth year; and of him we may say justly that his life exemplified the most elevated ideals and long-continued and active service. His was a militant service, pursued conscientiously, often against the odds of personal favor, disfavor, partisanship, and unjust criticism. For thirty years he was identified with the New York Central Railroad system in executive rôle, and throughout that period of active participation in affairs of that great road contributed largely to its betterment. In contributing to this betterment, he gave incalculable benefits to the communities served. For a like period, from 1898 until the time of his passing, he served in public office in Tarrytown, as member notably of the Tarrytown Board of Water Commissioners. He held the post of registrar of the board; and the enduring works of the board, benefiting thousands of persons directly, will live as an enduring memorial to his name and his activities. At the time of his death he was the oldest, in point of service, to be connected with Tarrytown's municipal administration—as well as owning the distinction of being one of the community's oldest and best loved figures. It is notable also that he was for sixty-six years a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he held the unusual and satisfying esteem given to the few and not the many.

The above facts in themselves indicate clearly that John Rossman Collins occupied a position remarkably high in Tarrytown and New York State; but it is not for these facts alone that he is recalled to memory. Remarkable as he made them, they were exceeded by the extent and depth of his own good will, and his spirit of humanity. Respect, even veneration, was his from all sides, from all classes in social strata; and in Tarrytown, where his activities may be said to have reached their deepest center, his name is recalled with a feeling that years can dim only a little, so powerful and lasting was the man's impression upon his community. In life he gave inspiration to scores of men around him; and in the record that survives him, that inspiration still flourishes, a beneficent influence on the lives of men.

The surname Collins has been borne by numbers of those whose positions gave them leadership. It is of origin in the Nordic areas, well known in



John R. Collins



Ireland and the British Isles, and admirably represented in descendants in America, where its bearers have contributed lavishly to development of pioneer communities. The name has been of prominence in New York State since early days of history; and in New York City early came into distinction, notably in political enterprises and in government. John Rossman Collins was born in New York City, August 12, 1839—on the Lower East Side in sight of Brooklyn Bridge, later constructed. Alfred E. Smith, for several terms Governor of the State, was born in this neighborhood and in many respects the lives of these two men ran parallel, as each came from comparatively humble beginnings on the Lower East Side, each contrived through many difficulties to attain a position of wide influence, and each owned in great measure those great human qualities which endear men to their associates. Like the former Governor, Mr. Collins began his studies in the public schools of the Lower East Side, where advantages, as compared with those of today, were few; but he availed himself of what was to be had, and went ahead with a vision and a happy courage which did not wilt under stress. His first job—again like the Governor's—was that of newsboy on the streets of New York. His memories as a man in the evening of life recurred frequently to those early days, when he hawked his papers about Manhattan and took his lot with others who sought to struggle upward. One of his most cherished recollections of that period was the memory of the time he was permitted to shake hands with the Prince of Wales—later King Edward VII of England. This was during the prince's visit to America in 1860—just a few years after Mr. Collins had graduated to more responsible work than selling papers. Another interesting recollection, of a later period, was his membership as a young man in the New York City Volunteer Fire Department. It was quite the thing for a young man to belong to this department, at the time; and his experiences with fires, together with associations of the time, brought him full pleasure in remembrance throughout life.

After preliminary experience as a newsboy and in other walks of enterprise, Mr. Collins entered the employ of the Harlem Division, New York Central road. His advancement in that division was occasion for remark among fellow-workers, for his grasp of detail proved as sound and as intensive as his visualization of right theories of rails management. Later he became freight agent of the division, an office which carried with it prestige as well as increased responsibility and income. Still later he assumed the added responsibility of the Hudson River Division, New York Central, shouldering the two divisions as easily as one, and through merging of his control being enabled to put in effect a much more efficient and paying system of management. This second advancement brought him to Tarrytown as a resident.

From commencement of his railroad work he had watched the development of the several centers growing up along the New York Central's tracks; and his decision to live in Tarrytown was the result of more than expediency—he believed firmly in Tarrytown's future, and wished to participate in bringing about that future. It was a source of lasting satisfaction to him that he was in fact able to effect much of benefit to the center, so small when he came to it, and so large when time called him away. His connection with the road dated from single-track days. White Plains then was a center smaller than Tarrytown; Mount Vernon, also, was small, in the rudimentary stages of development. Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Wakefield, Tuckahoe and other suburban centers were not in existence, then; nor were there rail stations in the majority of communities already served. The road made a practice of leasing residences when a station was required, rather than build a station. Mr. Collins, for some time, had his offices in the old Grand Central Terminal building, New York City. The offices of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew were near his own; and with both of these gentlemen he was intimately acquainted, his friends numbering many other men of comparable prominence. In his home he treasured autographed pictures, given him by them.

In 1898, as we have noted, Mr. Collins became identified with the Tarrytown Board of Water Commissioners, as registrar. His years made this transfer from rails advisable, and his love for Tarrytown made the new post a pleasure. His offices then were located in Main Street, across from the present Corporation Building, and he quickly made deeper his affiliation with all phases of civic enterprise. He possessed, to an unusual degree, a remarkable capacity for detail; his office records attest the minuteness and the neatness of his rule as registrar. Accuracy was to him a fetish; and he excelled in problems of difficult character, both as registrar and in other capacities of interest to the town. His sense of duty, being extraordinary, made him invaluable to the workings of the water board, and rarely did he permit himself a day away from the offices under his direction. Indirectly this devotion to duty caused his death; for until ten days before the end he insisted on going to the offices despite his condition. A severe cold developed into pneumonia; and this, in spite of all measures taken and his own will to live, proved fatal. How deeply the community felt attachment for him was made evident in 1927, when an effort by several water commissioners to oust him came to head. The community had come to know his worth as registrar, as well as his admirable qualities as a man and citizen among them; and the majority of commissioners, in 1927, found themselves dropped from office. Mr. Collins stayed, at the will of public opinion. Support given him was an expression,

definitely given, of the community's desire, and of its awareness of his qualities for exceptional usefulness. His knowledge of the Tarrytown water system was held to be more extensive than that of any other contemporary, due to his thorough study thereof, and to his long experience in office as registrar, this experience having covered that period in which the most important improvements were made in the system.

Unflagging in his devotion to duty, still, he understood how to mix play with work. His personality was of the stamp that readily attracts friends; he was one of the most popular members of the Tarrytown Lyceum, and always attended that organization's clam bakes. Frequently, at these clam bakes, he took part in clam eating contests, a popular feature. His favorite sport was baseball. This was because, chiefly, his only son, Edward T. Collins, had grown up from playing the game on the streets of Tarrytown to be one of the best known and most popular of big league players. Whenever "Eddie" Collins played with his team in New York City—by many he was considered the best second baseman of all time—Mr. Collins looked on from a box seat. He never missed a World's Series game if his son was one of the players. Relations between father and son were exceptionally close; and at the son's home, near Philadelphia, the father was a frequent visitor. This habit of frequent visits to Philadelphia caused him to be almost as well known in the City of Brotherly Love as in New York or Tarrytown, and he was on terms of intimate friendship with many famed ball players, including Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Ray Schalk, and others of their rank. Though moderate in all things, Mr. Collins followed the dictates of his own judgment, rather than general rules. He was a strong individualist, and had confidence in himself as a man of reason. It is of interest to note, then, that he smoked cigars until his ninetieth year and the close of life, never having found himself impaired because of them; and he ate as he pleased, avoiding only those things which he found disagreed with him. His sixty-six-year membership in the Masons was with Keystone Lodge, No. 235, New York City. In 1915, after he had been a member fifty-two years, the lodge elected him to life membership. After removal to Tarrytown he continued associations at this lodge; and of final years became a visitor at Solomon's Lodge, in Tarrytown. His friendships in the fraternal order were numerous, as were his friendships in work and in general affairs.

Mr. Collins married twice; (first) to Annie Holden, who died in the early 'seventies. Of this union was born a daughter, who survives her father—Mrs. Philo R. Cline.

On June 16, 1880, at Millerton, Dutchess County, New York, Mr. Collins married (second) Mary T. Trowbridge, who survives him and continues to re-

side in Tarrytown. Of this union was born the son, Edward T., of mention above, who now resides at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. A sister, Mrs. Imogene Salisbury, of Portland, Oregon, also survives Mr. Collins. Death occurred at the Collins residence in Tarrytown, January 17, 1929. Services were held from the residence, under direction of Rev. John M. Furman, of the Irving School, and Rev. Horace Hunt, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Tarrytown. Interment was in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

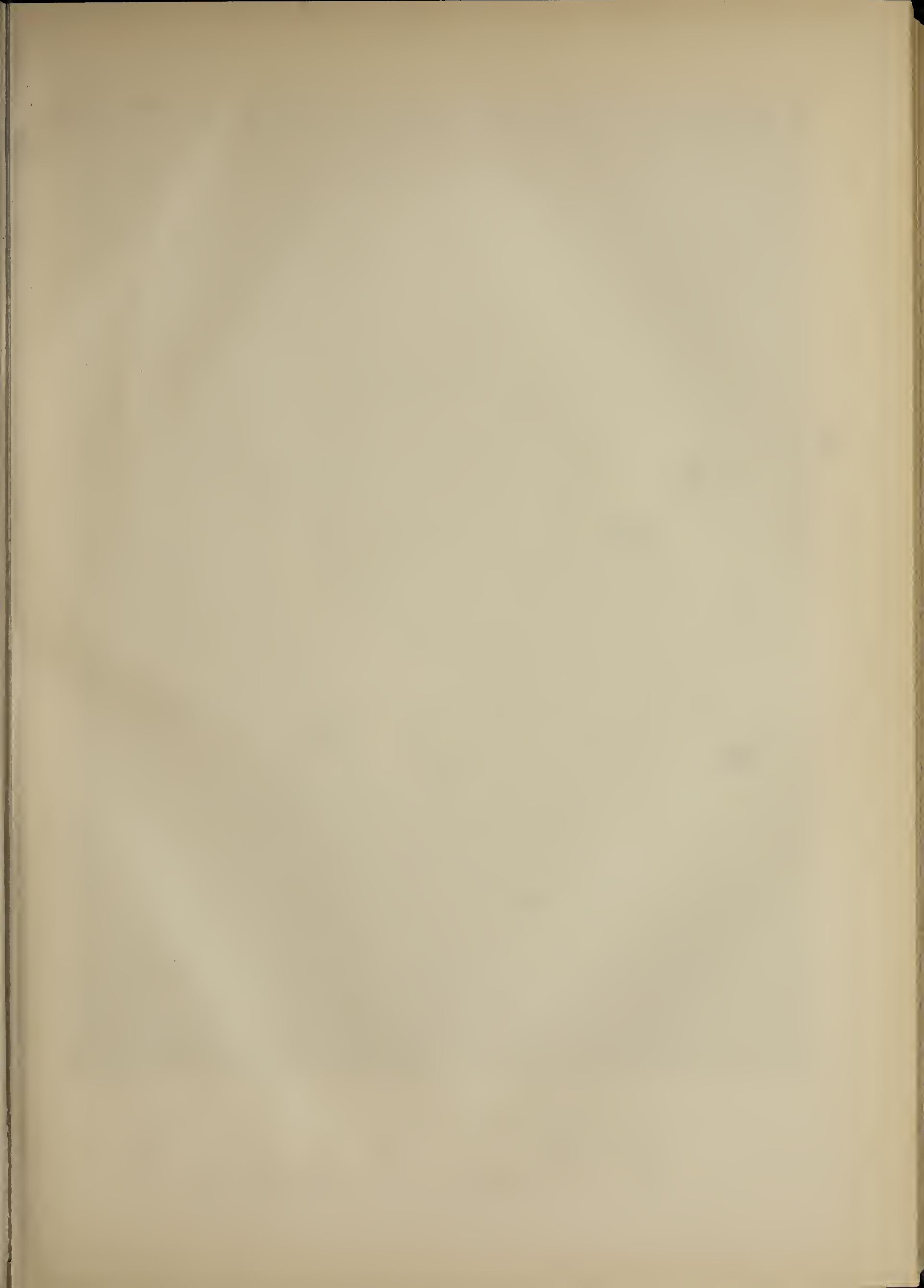
Mrs. Mary T. (Trowbridge) Collins, daughter of Percy and Sarah E. (Meade) Trowbridge, is a native of Millerton, New York. She is a granddaughter of Alexander Trowbridge, Alexander Trowbridge having married twice. Of his first union were born three sons; of his second, a son and two daughters. Percy Trowbridge was of the first union. Sarah E. (Meade) Trowbridge, Mrs. Collins' mother, was a daughter of John K. Meade, of Amenia, New York.

Tributes to the memory of Mr. Collins were many and spontaneously given at his passing. A committee named by the mayor of Tarrytown from the board of trustees, and a committee of the water commission, submitted resolutions of regret to their respective bodies. These resolutions, expressive of the esteem in which Mr. Collins had been held, are preserved in the official records; and copies were sent to the family bereaved. Similar sentiments came from persons of long standing in the Tarrytown area, and from friends far removed, but who recalled Mr. Collins as a friend when they read of his passing in the newspapers. Editorial tributes were numerous, and of similar character. For years to come, until their own lives are run, those who knew and loved Mr. Collins, who appreciated his earnest works, and who took pleasure in his society, will remember him with an affection undiminished.

In his service to those around him, he was a benefactor; in his depth of philosophy a friend and guide; in his humanity a figure of beloved inspiration. His name is written large upon the scrolls of New York history.

REV. NEWELL WOOLSEY WELLS—For more than half a century the late Dr. Newell Woolsey Wells served with characteristic ability, devotion and energy as a pastor of the Presbyterian Church. During the greater part of this long period he was pastor of a church in Brooklyn, of which his father, too, had been the minister. Both in Brooklyn and in Cooperstown, where he spent the earlier part of his pastoral career and where he always maintained a summer home, Dr. Wells was greatly liked and admired. This was also true in respect to many religious and benevolent bodies and institutions, in the work of which he took an active part.

Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells, D. D., was the son of the Rev. Dr. John Dunlap and Jessie (Henderson)



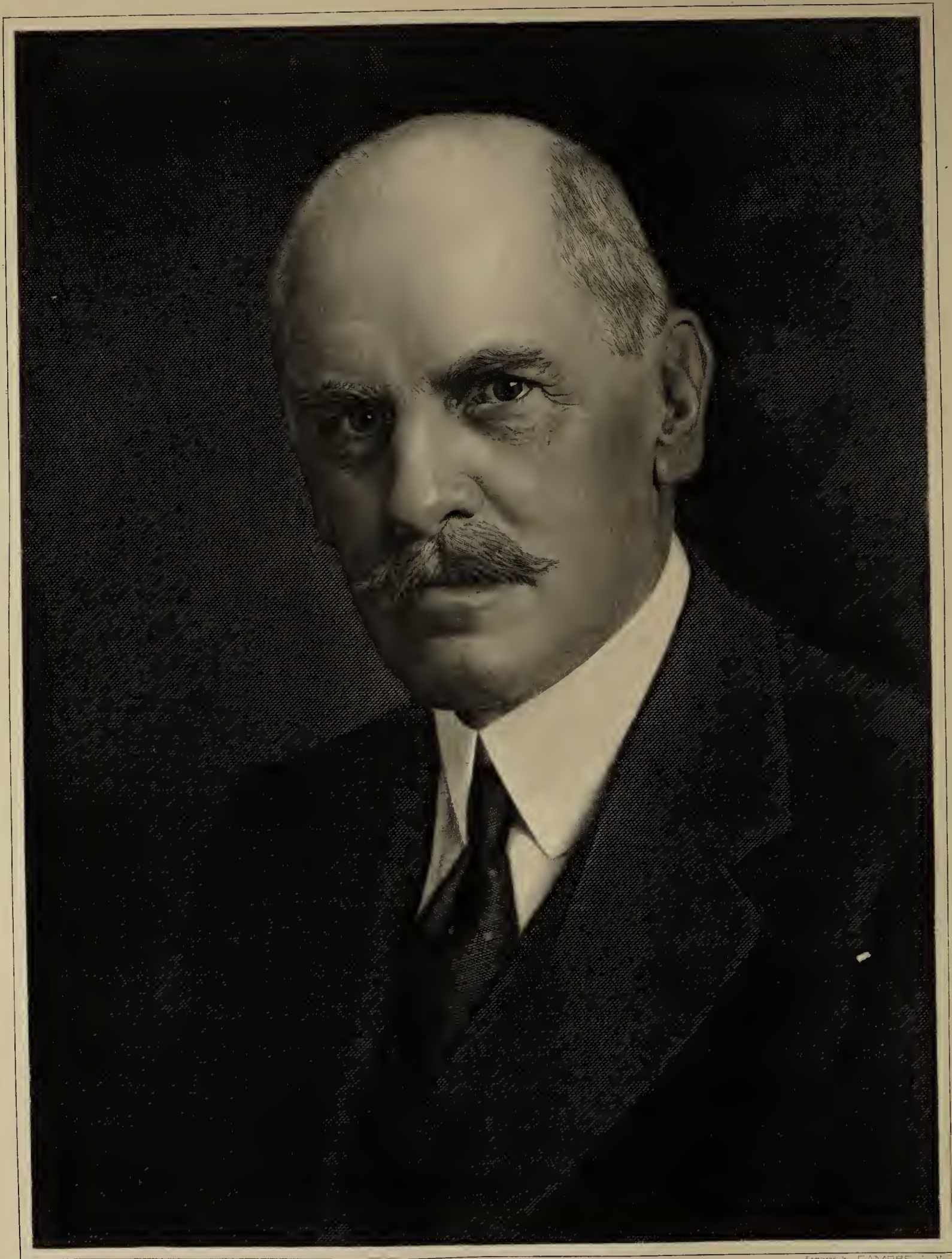


Figure 2. CAMPBELL, C. No.

Dr. Forrest Grant

Wells, and was born in Brooklyn, November 29, 1851, in the same home which has always remained the winter residence of the family. Dr. Wells attended a preparatory school at Wilton, Connecticut, and was graduated from Princeton University in 1872, being the president of his class. He was a member of the Alpha Sigma Fraternity. While a student at Princeton Dr. Wells formed a close friendship with Dr. Henry Van Dyke, which continued for a lifetime. In 1875 he was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary and the next year assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Cooperstown, New York. There he remained until 1881, when he was called back to Brooklyn to assist his father in the pastorate of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church of that city. Dr. John D. Wells died in 1903, and his son, Dr. Newell Woolsey Wells, succeeded him and remained pastor of the church, until his service with this congregation covered the remarkably long period of nearly half a century.

Outside his pastorate in Brooklyn, Dr. Wells' religious and philanthropic activities extended over a wide field. He was stated clerk of the Brooklyn Presbytery, in which there were twenty-four churches when he came into office in 1882, and forty-two when he left it, in 1904. He was also moderator and trustee of the Brooklyn Presbytery, and three times commissioner to the General Assembly. He was editor of the "Homiletic Review"; founder of the Florence Mission in downtown New York; founder and, at the time of his death, president of the Williamsburgh Mission; secretary of the board of managers of the New York State Colonization Society; a member of the board of managers of the Presbyterian Union for Church Extension; and a charter member of the Presbyterian Social Union. Dr. Wells was also president of the Williamsburgh Hospital until its consolidation with the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and founder and president of the Williamsburgh Union Mission. With all of these connections, Dr. Wells found time for recreation and there were probably few men who more enjoyed a daily game of golf than he.

In May, 1880, Dr. Wells married Katherine Fuller Smith, daughter of Charles W. and Eliza Morehouse (Barrows) Smith of "Riverbrink," Cooperstown. Dr. and Mrs. Wells always returned to "Riverbrink" for the summer months, and the former spent his last days there. There were five children of this marriage: Crawford Henderson Wells; John Dunlap Wells, 2d; Newell Woolsey Wells, Jr.; Elizabeth B. Wells; and Katharine F. Wells. "Riverbrink," the Cooperstown home of the family, was said to have been built of bricks from the former "Otsego Hall," the famous residence of Fenimore Cooper, world-renowned American novelist.

Dr. Wells died at Cooperstown, November 20,

1929. Many touching tributes were paid to him at that sad occasion. Typical of these was the following from an old friend of many years' standing, William J. Guard, publicity director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who sent these words of sympathy:

No one outside your family was more deeply grieved in the passing of Dr. Wells than I. A beautiful soldier has gone. No one can estimate the good he has left.

Many in the village of Cooperstown were saddened by the death of Dr. Wells, and there was a much larger circle in the church, which he served so ably for nearly half a century, and in the city of Brooklyn, in which he labored, who sincerely mourned his passing. A rare spirit, he shed an unusual influence on all around him. The board of directors of the Brooklyn Home for Children sent the following beautiful tribute to Mrs. Wells:

Words are meaningless to express one's feelings at the passing of a very dear friend, and such he was to each individual in the Home. Not a child but was inspired by contact with his sweet serenity and faith in God and the privilege of seeing, in his home, the beauties of family life. He was always so interested, not only in the Home as an entirety, but in each child as an individual personality, and was ever going out of his way to be a real neighbor and loving friend. In so many years of unselfish living who can say how far-reaching has been his influence? Truly it can be said, "His works live after him." The children may not, but we of the board of directors most certainly do, realize how great is our loss and we extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Wells and the family.

DeFOREST GRANT—In making a survey of the leaders in commerce, industry and the professions, it is interesting to note that a very large proportion of these men still represent families who shared in laying the foundations of American institutions and government. This is also true to a lesser extent in politics. How virile and how excellent were the ideas and ideals of those pioneers whose dominant potency still gives character and color to every phase of American life! DeForest Grant, chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Seaboard Terra Cotta Corporation of New York City, who has done more, perhaps, than any other single individual to develop the terra cotta industry, is a worthy scion of founders and patriots such as have just been referred to. On the paternal side he comes from that Scotch stock whose contributions to every line of progress in this country are incalculable. Through marriages his lineage is linked with many old American families, among them the DeForest family, which has given many notable names to American history. Mr. Grant is also connected with early New England Puritans through his ancestor, Robert Treat of Connecticut, who was one of New England's most notable early Governors; and through the Booth family of Stratford, Connecticut.

The Grant family here under consideration is descended directly through John Mór Grant of Freuchie, who married, in 1484, a daughter of Ogilvie of Deskford. According to a leading authority, this clan is one of the principal branches of the "Siol Alpine," of which the "Clan Gregor" is the chief, and, as the name implies, it is undoubtedly of Norman origin. The first Grants mentioned in Scottish records are Lawrence and Robert de Grant, in 1258. The Clan's war cry, *Craigellachie*, means "Stand Fast." The Glenmorrison Grants supported the Stewarts and, since 1745, the Grants have worn the Tartan of the famous "Black Watch," as they were among the commanders of that regiment, the 42d.

(I) The Grant family was established in this country by William Grant, who came to Newark, New Jersey, from Scotland in 1745. He was buried in the Old Burying Ground, now the public square and occupied partly by the Fire Department Building on the west side of Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey.

(II) His son, William Grant, Jr., was born in Scotland (probably Edinburgh), in 1733. He came to America with his father. He married Catharine Eagles, born in 1728 and died in Newark, February 4, 1807. He is buried in the First Presbyterian Churchyard in Newark.

(III) Zephaniah Grant, their son, was born in Newark, in 1766, and died there, August 25, 1833. He married Phoebe Crane, born in 1764 and died March 21, 1838, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Treat) Crane, a descendant of Governor Robert Treat of Connecticut, one of New England's most famous colonial Governors.

The Treat family has been traced back to Richard Trott, whose name is on record in Staplegrave, near Taunton, England, in 1510. His grandson, Richard, founded the family in America. He was born in 1584 in Pitminster, England, and was baptized under the name of Trott; but his death in Wethersfield, Connecticut, is recorded under the name of Treat, which has been the spelling used since 1647. He settled in that town before 1640 and was a prominent man there, holding numerous offices, including that of magistrate. Governor Robert Treat, his son, was born about 1624 in Pitminster. He became one of the original proprietors of Milford, Connecticut. He held many town offices, including that of chief military officer, and he served in King Philip's War with the rank of major, taking a very prominent part in the Great Swamp Fight. Upon his return from that war he was elected Deputy Governor of the New Haven Colony, and at the election following the death of Governor William Leete, in April, 1683, Robert Treat was elected Governor. From him the line descends through his son Richard, his son John, his daughter Sarah Treat, who married Jonathan Crane, who was the paternal

grandfather of Phoebe Crane, who married Zephaniah Grant, as above stated.

(IV) Charles Grant, son of Zephaniah and Phoebe (Crane) Grant, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 14, 1793. He died in Newark in 1862. He saw service in the War of 1812. He married (first) Caroline Nutman, who was born in 1802 and who died in the cholera epidemic of 1854, in the fighting of which her son, Dr. Gabriel Grant took an active part, as will hereafter appear. After the death of his first wife, he married (second) Miss Andrus.

(V) Dr. Gabriel Grant, their son, was born in Newark, September 4, 1826. He was graduated from Williams College in 1846 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Then he read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Alexander N. Dougherty, a very successful Newark physician, and with this preparation he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1851 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after that he made a trip to Panama, where he spent two years. While there he edited a paper, served as acting consul and was largely instrumental in establishing the first American Hospital. He had not been back in Newark long before great alarm was caused by the appearance of Asiatic cholera. That was in 1854. In the absence of a board of health, the common council appointed a health commission composed of the mayor, and two aldermen, with Dr. Grant as health physician. He instituted measures for preventing the spread of the dread disease and for the treatment of the thousands of sufferers, an arduous task involving unremitting labor and constant exposure. The satisfactory results from his efforts earned the warmly expressed gratitude of his associates and of the people.

Dr. Grant was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops. In May 1861, he enlisted in the 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers, under Brigadier-General Phil Kearney and was commissioned surgeon of his regiment. After the first battle of Bull Run, he was assigned to duty on October 9, 1861, as brigade surgeon of volunteers with the rank of major, under authority by Congress. On December 12, 1861, he was assigned to duty with General French's brigade as brigade surgeon, and shortly afterwards he was made division surgeon-in-chief. In that capacity he participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard Station, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Williamsburg and Siege of Yorktown. He gave his personal attention to the wounded at Williamsburg and South Mountain. For his personal gallantry at Fair Oaks, Antietam and Fredericksburg he was commended in the reports of the generals commanding. He accompanied General Stoneman in his grand recon-

naissance at Cedar Run, in March, 1862, and he organized the brigade hospital at Camp California and the division hospital at Harper's Ferry. On February 18, 1863 he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi and appointed medical director of the hospitals at Evansville, Indiana. While thus engaged, he was sent by General Burnside to Grant's army, then operating in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and was placed in charge of the steamer "Atlantic" to convey to his hospitals the wounded Indiana soldiers. In June, 1863, he was surgeon-in-chief at the battle of Sartaria, near Vicksburg, Mississippi. In his report of that engagement, General Kimball commended Dr. Grant as follows: "This officer (Dr. Grant) then Surgeon U. S. Volunteers removed wounded officers and soldiers while under a heavy fire from the enemy—exposed himself beyond the call of duty, thus setting an example of most distinguished gallantry." On September 4, 1863, he was ordered to Madison, Indiana, and placed in charge of the extensive hospitals there, where were upwards of three thousand sick and wounded to be cared for. After a year and a half's service at that post, Dr. Grant tendered his resignation, and he was relieved from duty, February 4, 1865. This honorable record was crowned with conspicuous honors. He received from Congress the Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry in the battles of Fair Oaks and Sartaria. He was subsequently elected Surgeon-General of the Medal of Honor Legion and a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

After his resignation from the army, Dr. Grant became a resident of New York City. He lived abroad from 1881 to 1886, principally in Germany where the climate gave him comparative immunity from the malarial ailments contracted in the army.

Dr. Gabriel Grant married, July 18, 1863, Caroline Amelia Manice. She was born in New York City, May 2, 1835, in the Manice residence at No. 24 Lafayette Place, and died in Edgemere, Long Island, August 9, 1916. She was a daughter of DeForest and Catharine M. (Booth) Manice. She and Dr. Grant are buried at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, New York.

The first of the Manice family to come to America was William Manice, a native of the British Isles and a lieutenant in the British Army. He came in 1794, and in October, 1797, he married Eunice DeForest of Stratford, Connecticut. He died at sea in January, 1808, while on a voyage from Boston to Wilmington, North Carolina. He was a Scotchman, and the name was originally spelled "Mannis" or "MacNaish."

The DeForest line was established in this country in 1624, when Jesse DeForest, son of Jean DeForest of Avernès, France, settled in Manhattan. He married Marie du Cloux. Isaac DeForest, their son, was baptized in Leyden, Holland, July 10, 1616, and

died in New Amsterdam in 1674. In 1641 he married Sarah Dutrieux, who was born in New Amsterdam in 1624. David DeForest, their son, was born in September, 1669. He settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1695, and died in 1721. He married Martha Blagge. Edward DeForest, their son, was born July 25, 1708, and died in 1782. He married, June 8, 1733, Eunice Uffott, daughter of Samuel Uffott (or Ufford). Elisha DeForest, their son, was born in July, 1738, and died in 1804. He married, October 28, 1767, Sarah Hubbell, daughter of Richard Hubbell. Eunice DeForest, their daughter, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, February 20, 18—, and died there October 4, 1863. She married Lieutenant William Manice and was the mother of DeForest Manice, as already stated.

DeForest Manice was born in Stratford, March 7, 1799, and died in New York City, April 18, 1862. He had a brother named William, who died young. He married, October 20, 1824, Catharine Maria Booth, daughter of Captain William and Mary Ann (Lewis) Booth. Richard Booth, who founded this family in America, was born in Cheshire, England, in 1607. He was son of Sir William Booth. He was one of the first settlers in Stratford, where he died about 1689. He married Elizabeth Hawley, daughter of Joseph Hawley. Joseph Booth, their son, was born in 1656 and died in 1703. He married, in 1689, Hannah Willcoxson, daughter of John Willcoxson. James Booth, their son, was born in 1698 and died August 20, 1776. He married, in January, 1715, Martha Booth, daughter of John Booth. John Booth, their son, was born in 1736 and died December 2, 1822. He married, in December, 1762, Lucy Curtis, daughter of J. Henry Curtis. Captain William Booth, their son, was born in September, 1765. He was lost at sea on October 18, 1810. He married, November 15, 1792, Mary Ann Lewis, daughter of John, Sr., and Sarah Lewis. Mary Ann (Lewis) Booth died July 22, 1851. Catharine Maria Booth, their daughter, was born in Stratford, in 1800 and died in New York City, April 24, 1878. She married DeForest Manice, and they were the parents of Caroline Amelia Manice, who married Dr. Gabriel Grant. The Manice country residence was known as "Oaklands" and is now occupied by the Turf and Field Club, at Queens, Long Island.

DeForest Manice was a very prominent New York City merchant in the 'forties of the last century. He traded extensively with the East Indies and with Europe, and early became prosperous. He lost a fortune in the sinking of three ships, all at about the same time, laden with fine merchandise. Many of his friends had shares in these ships. Upon receipt of the bad news, he gave a celebrated dinner to which he invited all these friends. When the dinner was finished he told them of the loss of the ships and disclosed that he was ruined. His friends rallied to

his support, and from the profits earned with the new backing thus secured, he paid back to his friends every cent of their losses and recouped his fortune. He possessed exceptional business acumen and was far-sighted as his real estate investments would indicate. He took over the site of the Herald Building and also bought other property all along what was then considered upper Broadway.

Dr. Gabriel and Caroline Amelia (Manice) Grant were the parents of the following children: 1. Madison, a sketch of whom follows. 2. DeForest, of whom further. 3. Norman, who married Sophie Cole. He died in New York City, February 24, 1926. His widow died in Staten Island, May 31, 1926, leaving two children: Sophie Caroline, born at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, and Kathrin Manice, born March 13, 1913, also on Staten Island. 4. Kathrin Manice, died June 13, 1909.

(VI) DeForest Grant, son of Dr. Gabriel and Caroline Amelia (Manice) Grant, was born in his father's residence No. 22 East Thirtieth Street, New York City, May 13, 1869. When he was eleven years old he went abroad with his parents, and with his family traveled extensively in Europe. They made their headquarters in Dresden, and young Grant went to German schools there. Mr. Grant can hardly remember the time when he was not aware of a special interest in subjects that would come under the classification of science. So he attended the Dresden Polytechnic School and then prepared himself for Yale University, which he entered in 1887 and from which he graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college he became a protégé of Walter Webb, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad, and was made assistant superintendent of the Harlem Division of that road. He held that position for about two years. Upon his resignation his mind was too active to permit idleness, and as New York was then in the throes of a political upheaval, Mr. Grant went into the fight for better government. That was in 1893. He became captain of the Twenty-first Assembly District and took an active part in Mayor Strong's campaign. Mr. Grant became president of the Good Government Club A, which was one of the most powerful amateur political organizations in the city, and they brought about the election of the first independent alderman and assemblyman from that district. Reëntering business he spent two years with the Staten Island Terra Cotta and Lumber Company. Then, in 1898, he organized the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, of which he was president and general manager. Under his direction the business grew very rapidly and the demand for terra cotta increased so that Mr. Grant took over the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company, the Standard Terra Cotta Company, the Atlanta Terra Cotta Company, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Excelsior Terra Cotta Company, and

combined them with his original organization, the Atlanta Terra Cotta Company, making a \$3,000,000 corporation, of which he became president and general manager. The new corporation became an important factor in its field, controlling, as it did, about sixty per cent. of the eastern output of terra cotta. Through his aggressiveness and sagacity Mr. Grant won for himself recognition as the leader in the terra cotta business in the East. In 1909, he withdrew from that company and organized the Federal Terra Cotta Company. They built a plant in Woodbridge, New Jersey, and had it in operation in May, 1911. The extended experience Mr. Grant had had in the general management of the companies already mentioned enabled him to incorporate in the equipment and arrangements of this plant many great improvements and advanced ideas that enhanced the quality and attractiveness of the product while, at the same time, great economies in manufacturing were made possible. When the plant was completed it was the largest and most modern of its kind in the East. The product is sold direct to builders and is shipped all over the country. It includes architecture terra cotta for exterior construction, ornamental and color work. On an average the plant gives employment to about five hundred men. The company was highly successful from the beginning and the business grew so rapidly that it soon took a dominant position in the eastern market and has furnished material for a large proportion of the important skyscrapers in New York and other cities in the Atlantic Coast States. In 1928, Mr. Grant organized a merger which took in the New Jersey Terra Cotta Company, the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, the new company being called the Federal-Seaboard Terra Cotta Corporation. Mr. Grant is chairman of its board of directors. It is the second largest organization in the business.

Mr. Grant is also treasurer and a director of the Glenmoniston Corporation of New York City; president and a director of the Laredef Holding Corporation; and president of the Federal Terra Cotta Company. His fraternity is Psi Upsilon. His clubs are the Union, Racquet and Tennis, Republican, Calumet, Riding, and Piping Rock Club. Because of his grandfather Charles Grant's service in the War of 1812, DeForest Grant is a member of the Society of the War of 1812; through Governor Treat's military service, previously mentioned, he holds life membership in the Society of Colonial Wars. He is a member of the executive committee and board of managers of the New York Zoölogical Society; member of the executive committee of the famous and Exclusive Boone and Crocket Club, and has the Tuna Club blue button. Big game hunting and fishing are Mr. Grant's special recreations. Mr. Grant travels much and, besides covering the more interesting portions of this country, makes frequent trips

to Europe and Asia, being interested largely in immigration and the preservation of American ideals.

DeForest Grant married, in 1916, Mrs. Emilia Garrison Thompson, daughter of Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton and widow of James B. Thompson. Dr. Brinton was a distinguished archæologist and linguist. By her former marriage Mrs. Grant had two children: Daniel Garrison Brinton Thompson and Elizabeth Thompson. The daughter married John R. Drexel, Jr., and they have one son, John Drexel.

Mr. Grant's attitude toward life may be inferred from the advice he has given to more than one young man on the threshold of his business life: "Do your duty from day to day, and desired results will flow as a natural consequence." He feels that present day social unrest and a large part of the social ills which are causing so much concern are due to lack of a high sense of duty to family, the Nation and the race.

MADISON GRANT—Under no necessity to enter the competitive ranks of those who must struggle for the necessities of life, or even for its luxuries, Madison Grant, hunter, zoölogist, conservationist and scientist of New York City, nevertheless did not choose a life of indulgent ease. As will appear, from boyhood on through the years he has been a student and constant worker in the domain of science, particularly as a naturalist, where he has earned a reputation as an original thinker. His interests have also extended into the field of civic affairs, and there, too, his efforts have produced results in the construction of parks and parkways. In these fields he has won notable distinction. Modest and unassuming, he has shunned popular acclaim, finding ample reward in the pursuits of knowledge and in the consciousness of having performed service useful to his fellowmen.

Madison Grant was born November 19, 1865, in the house of his grandfather, DeForest Manice, at No. 167 Madison Avenue, corner of Thirty-third Street, New York City. His lineage is to be found in the preceding biography, under DeForest Grant, his brother. Both paternal and maternal ancestors have been distinguished in the social life of New York since colonial days; and all his ancestors in America have been born either in New York City or within fifty miles of its City Hall.

A biographical sketch of Mr. Grant's father, Dr. Gabriel Grant, will be found in connection with the genealogy already referred to. Dr. Grant married Caroline A. Manice, daughter of the late DeForest Manice, whose country place near Queens, Long Island, now Belmont Park, was long celebrated as one of the most elaborate and beautiful country residences in the North. In fact, it was one of the few deliberately planned gentlemen's estates which was not the outgrowth of a successful farm. Remnants of

the old place and the old Manice house are still to be found on the lands of the Turf and Field Club at Queens, Long Island.

Madison Grant began his education in private schools in New York City; but he was taken abroad at an early age by his father. During the five years that the family remained in Europe, young Grant, at the most impressionable age, had the opportunity of seeing at first hand and at his leisure all the European countries from Scandinavia to Spain, Russia, and, also, Algiers and Egypt. From the beginning he had been a close student of history and had had, besides, an exceptionally thorough training in the classics; thus, he had a splendid preparation for these visits to places of historic interest where were laid the foundations of human culture. His reading of history was continued during all his travels, and, for that matter, has been kept up until the present time. He is blessed with a remarkable memory; and the facts gleaned from reading or from keen observation are always at his command to aid in critical judgment of questions and in forming opinions or in appraising the opinions of others. The fact that Mr. Grant writes to a large extent from his personal observation rather than from the authority of other writers, gives his work, in many cases, a distinctly personal flavor and the convincing force that flows from original research.

Upon the return of the Grants to this country, Madison entered Yale (Academic) as a sophomore in the class of 1887 and was graduated with honors. He then matriculated in Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. But he never practiced his profession, as his private means have enabled him to devote his life to scientific pursuits and to national conservation movements. That part of the next few years that was not devoted to hunting and exploring was spent in New York City. At an early age he had developed a great interest in animals and even then had a collection of rare reptiles and fishes. This taste, growing stronger as the years went by, developed into a very extensive and intensive knowledge of zoölogy. At first his attention was devoted to field zoölogy, and this led naturally to more intensive, scientific study of the larger forms of wild animal life. As a hunter and explorer in the backwoods of North America, he has achieved a very considerable distinction. Most zoölogists focus their attention on birds or small rodents, neither of which possess much appeal to Mr. Grant; his attention has been devoted entirely to the large mammals. He has been interested particularly in the pursuit and discovery of new species rather than in killing game as a sport, and he has been instrumental in the discovery of a number of North American mammals, one of which, a unique form of caribou found on the Alaskan Peninsula, is named in his honor,

"Rangifer Granti." His study of the larger mammals as a hunter and field naturalist brought him membership in the famous Boone and Crockett Club, founded for rifle men by the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in 1887, of which he was for many years the secretary and guiding spirit, and of which he is now the president.

Mr. Grant has written quite extensively on his specialty. In 1894 the "Century" magazine published an article by him entitled, "The Vanishing Moose," which summed up all that was at that time known about the largest American deer. This article won for Mr. Grant immediate recognition as an authority on our large game animals. Later, he published a monograph on Caribou, which was followed by one on the "Mammals of the Adirondacks" and "The Rocky Mountain Goat." His next publication, "The Origin and Distribution of North American Mammals," displayed his vast knowledge of fossil forms. It was only natural that his zoölogical studies should develop an interest in anthropology, to which science he has devoted much time and study. In 1916 he published the "Passing of the Great Race," which has gone into many editions. It has been translated into German, French and Norse. This book, now regarded as one of the foundation works on anthropology, was largely influential in securing the passage by Congress of the laws restricting immigration. Besides this book, Mr. Grant has written many papers on this subject.

In 1894, he and his brother, DeForest Grant (q. v.), took part in the movement which set up a reform government in New York City. The result placed Mr. Grant in a position to realize his long-cherished dream of having a zoölogical park in that city. At that time, the late Theodore Roosevelt was president of the Boone and Crockett Club, and at Mr. Grant's suggestion he appointed Madison Grant, Elihu Root and G. Grant LaFarge, a committee to secure the establishment in New York City of such a park. The New York Zoölogical Society was the outgrowth of that committee. It founded and maintains the New York Zoölogical Park, the largest and finest park of its kind in the world and also the New York Aquarium, which is likewise the most notable institution of its kind in the world. Madison Grant has been secretary of the New York Zoölogical Society since its organization. The status and functions of the secretary of a scientific society are, of course, quite different from those of the secretary of a business organization; the former is the society's recognized scientific head. Mr. Grant was also chairman of the executive committee and first vice-president for many years, and during all this time he has been charged with the actual control of the Park and Aquarium. In 1925 he was elected president of the society.

Mr. Grant also participated in founding the Amer-

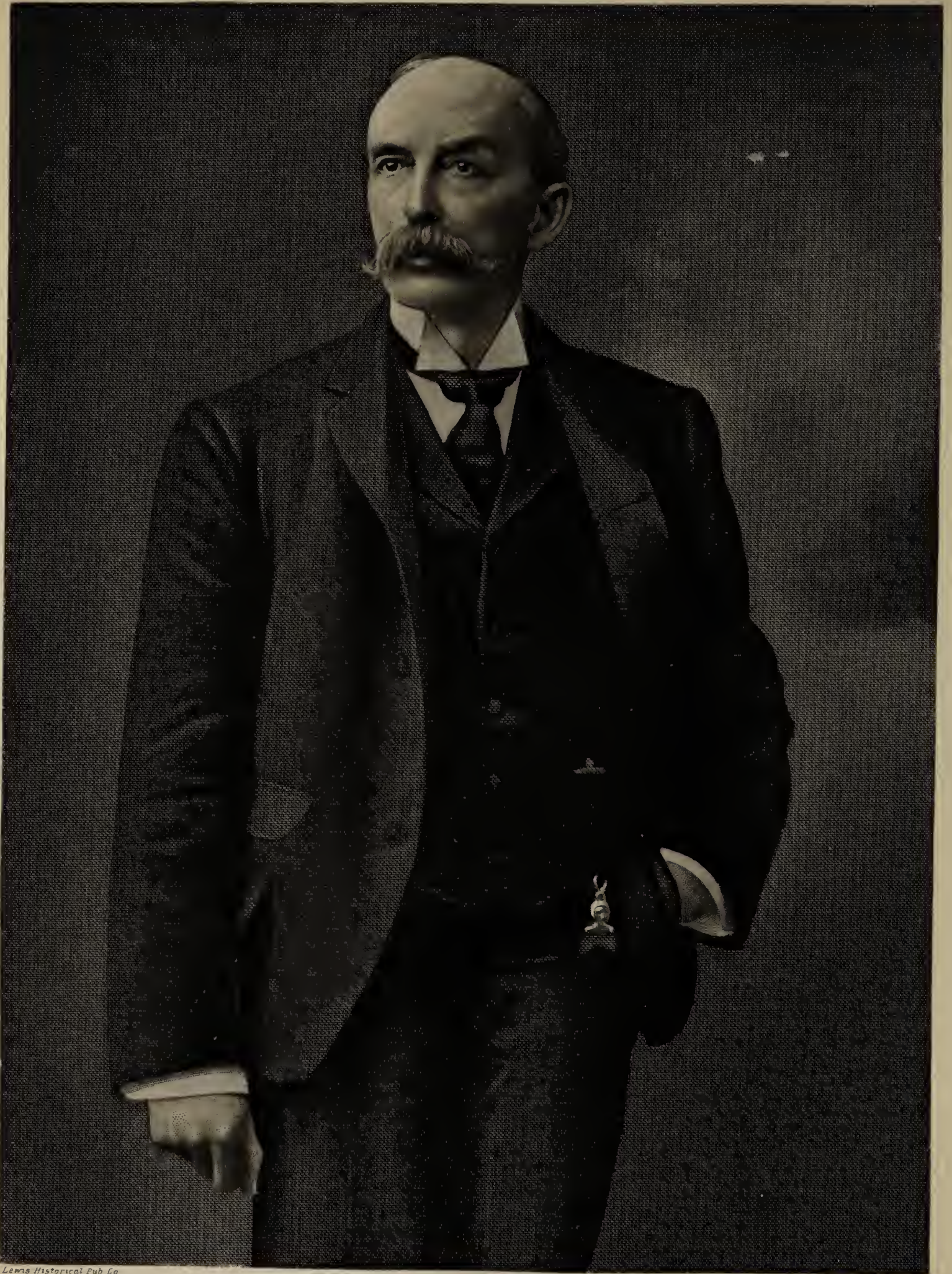
ican Bison Society and many similar organizations whose purpose is the conservation of resources in wild life. The last of these is the "Save the Redwoods League," whose activities are directed to saving the giant trees of California. It was as a result of Mr. Grant's direct and repeated efforts that this league was finally organized in 1919, and has saved large areas of these greatest of trees. In 1929 in company with J. D. Grant, he donated a huge grove of these trees to the State of California. The Natural Parks Association of Washington was organized by Madison Grant in 1919.

His great executive ability has been demonstrated as president of the Bronx Parkway Commission, which office he held by successive appointments by Governors Hughes, Higgins, Dix, Whitman and Miller. The parkway was completed in 1925 at a cost of between fifteen and sixteen millions of dollars and is probably the most beautiful parkway in the country. Mr. Grant was largely responsible for its general plan. This work was recognized in January, 1929, by the Society of Arts and Sciences by the presentation of a gold medal to Mr. Grant. In 1925, Mr. Grant was appointed a member of the Taconic State Parkway Commission by Governor Smith. This commission is constructing a parkway north from Westchester County, through Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer counties.

One of Mr. Grant's first activities upon locating in New York City after his graduation from Yale, was in helping to organize the Society of Colonial Wars. For many years he served as a member of its council. In that capacity he took part in marking colonial battlefields with appropriate monuments. He was called upon also to scrutinize hundreds of genealogies, and thus he gained a unique insight into the origins of old American families. In this connection he won recognition as an authority on American origins and history. This work aroused a keen interest in the science of eugenics, and Mr. Grant soon discovered how vitally important to the national welfare of the American people is the question of immigration. With characteristic zeal and acumen he applied himself to this question and added this to the other scientific fields in which he is recognized as an authority. He has been in constant demand for many years as a speaker on the restriction of immigration, and he has written many papers dealing with this subject.

There is probably no man in the country better versed on conditions in eastern Europe from Finland to Greece. During the World War Mr. Grant prepared a series of encyclopedic notes on the races and boundaries of eastern Europe. This work, however, remains unpublished. For nearly twenty years he has been vice-president of the Immigration Restriction League. His activities in this connection have been recognized by his election to the council





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George Kennan

of the American Geographical Society. His interest in anthropology and paleontology was recognized many years ago by his election as trustee of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. In 1921, Mr. Grant was elected treasurer of the Second Eugenics Congress, held in New York City, and since then he has been one of the eight members of the Eugenics Committee of the International Commission on Eugenics, and he is chairman of the subcommittee on immigration. (He was one of the charter members of this organization.) In this capacity and as a member of the American Defense Society, Mr. Grant was largely instrumental in framing the Johnson Restriction Bill of 1924.

Mr. Grant was one of the founders of the Gallon Society and of the Half Moon Dining Club. He is one of the trustees of the American Eugenic Society and of the Eugenic Research Association, of which he was elected president in 1918-19. He was one of the organizers and a trustee of the American Coalition. He is president of the Glenmonston Corporation. In 1917 Mr. Grant was awarded the medal of the National Institute of Social Science. His clubs are the Union, Knickerbocker, University, Century, Tuxedo, Down Town, Turf and Field, and many conservational organizations. Mr. Grant is a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and he is one of the three American members of the Shikar Club of London, the chief club of big game hunters of England.

Mr. Grant is unmarried, is a Republican and is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

GEORGE KENNAN—Any attempt to sum up in a few words the outstanding features and accomplishments in the notable career of the late George Kennan meets one great obstacle, his remarkable versatility. Early in his life he was for a few years an expert telegraph operator, when telegraphy was still in its youth and attracted many brilliant young men. Not yet out of his 'teens we find him in charge of the construction of a section of a new telegraph line in Siberia. Then following years of journalistic work at Washington chiefly for the Associated Press, interrupted several times by new trips to Russia, the last and longest of which resulted in a historic exposé of the Siberian exile system. His series of articles, published later in book form, brought him international recognition and fame and established him as a leading authority on Russian conditions. Beginning with 1886 most of his time was given over to lecturing, the balance of it to writing. But as the years passed he was frequently called upon to act as an observer and reporter of events of world-wide interest. Thus he covered the Spanish-American War, the Mount Pelée eruption, the Russo-Japanese War and the Philippine Insurrection. Still later, towards the end of his long life,

economic subjects at home and biography proved fertile fields for his powerful mind and pen. But whatever he undertook—engineering, exploring, reporting, lecturing, writing—all his work was marked with several outstanding characteristics: thoroughness, truthfulness, enthusiasm, and love of mankind. Equally impressive as a writer and lecturer, he exerted a strong influence on his time and made many important contributions to the advancement of knowledge and civilization.

George Kennan was born at Norwalk, Ohio, February 16, 1845, a son of John and Mary (Morse) Kennan. His father was an expert in electricity and telegraphy and one of the early telegraph operators. He was also a great lover of the out-of-doors, a characteristic inherited by his son. Mr. Kennan's mother belongs to the same family of which the inventor of the telegraph, Samuel F. B. Morse, also was a member. She had strong literary tastes, a gift which her son likewise inherited. The year after Mr. Kennan's birth, 1846, the family removed to Buffalo, from where they, however, returned to Ohio again in 1848. Still in this manner Mr. Kennan was for a while, early in his life, a resident of the State of New York, in which he afterwards married, lived for many years and died.

George Kennan received his education in the public schools at Norwalk, Ohio, which, however, he left in 1857 at the early age of twelve years, to become a telegraph operator in his father's office, where the older Mr. Kennan was manager of the Western Union. According to family tradition Mr. Kennan had learned to send messages over the telegraph when he was only about five years of age. In 1862 he became railroad telegraph operator at the Norwalk station of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad and in June of that year he first left his home to accept a position as substitute operator at the Cleveland office of the Western Union. Later he served in similar capacities at Wheeling, West Virginia, and at Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio. With characteristic ability he filled these several positions so capably that, January 1, 1864, he was promoted to the position of assistant chief operator at the Cincinnati office of the Western Union Company. At the same time he was also appointed the local agent for the Associated Press, an appointment which really marked his entrance into the field of journalism. However, electricity, telegraphy and engineering during this period of his life seemed to hold greater attractions for Mr. Kennan than authorship and journalism. For in April, 1864, he applied for a position with the Alaskan-Siberian Expedition undertaken by the Western Union Company for the purpose of extending its telegraph lines. Accepted, he started for New York City in September, 1864, but was forced to return home by an attack of typhoid fever. He recovered and December 15, 1864, found

him again in New York City, ready to set out on the journey for the Pacific Coast. By way of Greytown, Nicaragua, the San Juan River and across Lake Nicaragua the trip was made by boat to Vergen Bay and from there, on muleback to San Juan el Sur and from there again by boat to San Francisco. The journey took eighteen days and Mr. Kennan did not arrive at San Francisco until January 5, 1865. From February 1 until June 29 of that year he served as Western Union operator at Sacramento, California. In July, 1865, together with Major Abasa, Lieutenant Mahood and Lieutenant Bush, he set sail in the brig "Olga" for Petropavlovsk, Siberia, where they arrived, August 21. Later that year, in November, Mr. Kennan, with one helper, was left at Ghygha with orders to survey the line to Anadyrsk. The balance of 1865, all of 1866 and part of 1867 he spent directing the construction work on the middle division of the Russo-American Telegraph Line from Ghygha to the mouth of the Anadyr River, holding the position of chief of the Asiatic Division after January, 1867. Having completed this work in August, 1867, he left for home by way of Yakutsk, Irkutsk, across the Ural Mountains, to Nizhni Novgorod, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Paris. By April, 1868, he had settled his accounts with the Western Union Company in New York and returned to Norwalk, Ohio. In the following summer he worked as a sales representative for the New York publishing firm of Appleton & Company, selling school books. In the fall of 1868 he began to write and in January, 1869, he had the thrill of having his first article, entitled "Tent Life with the Wandering Koraks," appear in "Putnam's Magazine." That month also was important in Mr. Kennan's career, because during it he gave his first lecture. His appearance on the lecture platform was made at Monroeville Corners, a small place in Ohio, and met with immediate success. He continued to lecture during 1869, speaking in various towns in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Wisconsin. In August of that year "Appleton's" accepted his "Aurora of the Sea." During the winter and spring of 1869-70 Mr. Kennan delivered sixty lectures. But returns from lecturing, even for a successful lecturer, in those days were not to be compared with what they would be today, for Mr. Kennan reported that his profits from these sixty lectures were only \$600. During the entire time that he was lecturing, Mr. Kennan also kept his pen busy and in June, 1870, "Putnam's" accepted his first book, "Tent Life in Siberia," which proved so successful that forty years later, in 1910, it was republished in a new and enlarged edition. With his immediate future assured, he decided to return to Russia, where he desired to explore the Eastern Caucasus. There he spent the fall and early winter of 1870, returning then by way of Constantinople, Bulgaria, Servia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Bel-

gium and London. By January, 1871, he was back in Norwalk and in the next month he recommenced lecturing. During 1871-76 Mr. Kennan was a stockholder and cashier of the Union Bank at Medina, New York, which ever afterwards remained his home, though frequently it did not see him for long periods. Though he became active in the life of the community, becoming, for instance, in 1872, superintendent of the Sunday school of the Presbyterian Church and though he naturally gave a great part of his time to his business responsibilities, Mr. Kennan continued to write and to lecture. In May, 1876, he definitely withdrew from the banking business and in the next month went to New York City. He remained there until November, 1878, lecturing, writing and for a short period, being connected with the law department of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. In November, 1878, he left New York City, having accepted a position with the New York Associated Press to report for this organization the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Soon after his arrival in Washington, early in 1879, he was appointed night manager of the "Associated Press" in Washington, a position he continued to hold with much ability and success until 1885. One of his most interesting experiences during this period was, when he was placed in charge of the telegraph wires at the White House, in July, 1881, when President Garfield had been assassinated. During his stay in Washington he frequently lectured before the American Geographical Society and he also became secretary and a member of the executive committee of the Washington Literary Society. Having married in 1879, he made several trips to Europe, the first, in 1883, with Mrs. Kennan, a later one in 1884, which again took him to Russia alone. In that year he had also the honor of being invited to give the Lowell Institute Lectures in Boston, an honor which was to come to him again in June, 1887. In 1881 he had also given serious consideration to the possibility of making an Arctic expedition, proposing such a venture successively to three of the most famous newspaper editors of those days, Dana, of the New York "Sun," Bennett of the New York "Herald," and Storey of the New York "Times." Of this plan, however, nothing came. But, May 1, 1885, he signed a contract with the Century Company for an extensive Siberian trip to investigate and report conditions amongst Russian exiles in Siberia. He sailed from New York, May 2, 1885, and spent the balance of that year and the first part of 1886 in Siberia and in other parts of Russia. By August 7, 1886, he was back at Washington and again at work as night manager of the Associated Press, at the same time also working on his articles for the "Century Magazine." The first of these, "A Visit to Count Tolstoi," appeared in June, 1887. Two others, "The Last

Appeal of the Russian Liberals" and "Prison Life of the Russian Revolutionists," also appeared in 1887, while five more appeared respectively in January, February, March, April and May, 1888, and were entitled: "Russian Provincial Prisons," "A Russian Political Prison," "Russian State Prisoners," "The Russian Penal Code" and "The Russian Police." These articles brought to Mr. Kennan immediate recognition as a leading authority on Russia, a reputation which he continued to enjoy from then on. In January, 1888, he helped to organize the National Geographic Society in Washington, of which he was a charter member and of which he was elected the first secretary. In the following month he was offered the editorship of "Science," which, however, he declined in spite of the attractiveness of the offer. In the meantime, his articles on Siberia had aroused such wide interest that he was in constant demand as a lecturer. In February, 1889, he placed himself under the management of the Pond Lecture Bureau and in March of that year he resigned his post with the Associated Press. Between October, 1889, and June, 1890, he visited all parts of the country, giving two hundred consecutive lectures on his Siberian observations and experiences, which met with wonderful success and which resulted, at the end of his tour, in the organization of what was first called the Kennan Testimonial Committee and became later known as the Siberian Exile Committee. Continuing with his lecturing, his health eventually, early in 1891, forced him to temporarily give up this strenuous type of work and he spent the spring and summer of that year at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, where he prepared his "Siberia and the Exile System" for publication in book form. In May, 1893, he sailed for England, with the object of trying to interest Baron Hirsch, famous philanthropist, in founding a publication to be devoted to Russian affairs and to the cause of Russian freedom. He stayed abroad for a considerable period and, January 8, 1894, made his first appearance as a lecturer in England at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. The balance of that year, after he returned to the United States, was spent in lecturing, except for several months, spent again at Baddeck, Nova Scotia. In 1895 Mr. Kennan, who had long been prominently active in the work of the American Red Cross and had served as treasurer, was elected first vice-president and a member of the executive committee. In October of that year he changed managers for his lecturing tours, which after that were in charge of the Redpath Bureau. During part of 1898 he served as war correspondent and as special correspondent for the "Outlook" in Cuba, making two trips to the island and, during his first trip, entering Santiago on the day of its surrender. During the three years following he continuously lectured, though in 1900 he made an investigation of the Philippine situation

for the "Outlook" and in 1901 accepted that publication's offer to act as its staff correspondent in Washington. During that year he also made another trip to Russia, which, however, was brief, the authorities ordering him to leave the country a few weeks after his arrival in St. Petersburg. During his connection with the "Outlook" he covered the Charleston exposition in February, 1902, and the Mount Pelée disaster on the Island of Martinique. During these years in Washington he was on very intimate terms with President Roosevelt, being frequently called into consultation on topics, on which he possessed special and authoritative information, such as the Cuban sugar situation and, early in 1904, the impending Russo-Japanese War. In March, 1904, together with Mrs. Kennan, he sailed for the Far East, to report the war for the "Outlook," visiting Tokio, Seoul, Port Arthur, Yokohama, Shanghai, Kyoto and other points of importance. He was treated with great consideration by Japanese officials and sent home a long series of very interesting and authoritative articles. Returning by way of the Suez Canal and Europe, he arrived in Washington in June, 1906. Later that year he went to California for "McClure's Magazine," to investigate and report the California graft scandals and the Japanese question on the Pacific Coast. These continuous exertions brought on a nervous breakdown, from which, however, he eventually recovered after having spent considerable time in Nova Scotia and in Medina, New York. Lecturing and writing filled the next few years, with much of his time spent in Washington, at Baddeck and at Medina. In 1914 he accepted an invitation from Mrs. E. H. Harriman to write her late husband's biography. From then on until 1917 he continued to write and lecture. His declining years were spent at Medina, New York, the native town of his wife, where he died, May 10, 1924.

Besides the books already mentioned, Mr. Kennan also was the author of the following: "Campaigning in Cuba" (1899); "Folk Tales of Napoleon" (1902); "The Tragedy of Pelée" (1902); "A Russian Comedy of Errors" (1915); "The Chicago & Alton Case" (1916); "Misrepresentation in Railroad Affairs" (1916); "E. H. Harriman's Far Eastern Plans" (1917); and "The Salton Sea" (1917). Many articles, in addition to those already mentioned, were also contributed by him to newspapers and magazines, including the following: "The Khivan Campaign" (1873); "A Defense of Russia, the Emperor Nicholas and the Crimean War" (1877); "Unwritten Literature of the Caucasus Mountains" (1877); "The Imperial Valley" (1916); and "Far Eastern Plains" (1916). His eminent achievements as a lecturer, author and humanitarian found recognition in numerous ways. The Emperor of Japan conferred upon him the Gold War Medal in 1906 and the Order of the Sacred Treasure in 1908. Williams College conferred upon him the

honorary degree of Litt. D. in 1910 and the University of Rochester the same degree in 1916. He was a member of the American Geographical Society, the National Geographical Society, the National Institute of Art and Letters and the Authors Club of New York City. Mr. Kennan was much interested in the cultivation of flowers and that together with the study of woodcraft were his chief diversions. He also enjoyed water sports, and more particularly sailing and yachting.

Mr. Kennan married at Medina, New York, September 25, 1879, Emeline Rathbone Weld, a daughter of John Ruggles and Rebecca Chester (Root) Weld. Mrs. Kennan's father was born at Watervliet, New York, but after his marriage made his home at Medina, where Mrs. Kennan has continued to reside since her husband's death, being one of the best known and most beloved residents of that city. Mrs. Kennan's mother was a member of a well-known Albany, New York, family. Mr. and Mrs. Kennan had one son, George Weld Kennan, who was born and who died, February 28, 1883.

The death of George Kennan at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, was the natural conclusion of a long and busy life. In spite of this fact it was deeply regretted, not only by his very numerous friends in all parts of the world, but also by the even larger circle of people everywhere, who had come under his spell as a lecturer and writer, exerted for so many years and in so many places. Though much of his work, having been of a journalistic nature, was bound to have been ephemeral, many other parts of it were contributions of a lasting value and of great importance to history, economy and to the progress of civilization. As a journalist, as an author and as a lover of mankind and of freedom, his fame rests secure for all times.

CHARLES MORTIMER JESUP—A member of an old and prominent New York family, the late Charles Mortimer Jesup, like several other members of this family, was for many years prominent in financial circles of New York City as the head of several large and successful financial institutions founded and developed by him. Some ten years prior to his death, he retired from active business, making his home after that on his large estate in Westchester County. During his long and honorable business career Mr. Jesup acquired a very high reputation as an able banker and executive, while his many fine personal qualities made him greatly liked by all people who had the privilege of coming into personal contact with him.

Charles Mortimer Jesup was born in New York City, October 21, 1857, a son of the late Richard M. and Anna (Beach) Jesup. He was educated in private schools in New York City and, after leaving school, entered the banking house of his uncle,

the late Morris Ketchum Jesup, well known New York banker, philanthropist and art patron. There he laid the foundations of his later success as a banker, by acquiring a most thorough training in all branches of the banking business. However, within a few years his career was temporarily interrupted by ill health, which made it necessary for him to leave New York City. The next two years he spent on a sheep ranch in Colorado. Having recovered his health, he returned to New York City, but, marrying soon afterwards, again left the metropolis, spending the next two years in Dubuque, Iowa, where he was connected with a railroad. In 1880 he again returned to New York City and at that time became vice-president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, an office which he continued to hold for many years. Eventually he severed his connection with that well-known and important financial institution and founded the Eastern Trust Company of New York, of which he became president at that time. Still later he organized the American Security Company of New York City, becoming president of that enterprise as well. He continued to direct the affairs of these two companies with much success until about 1916, when he retired to private life. He spent the remaining years of his life on an estate in White Plains, Westchester County, which he had bought about 1900 and to the development of which he gave most of his time and attention after his retirement from business.

Mr. Jesup married in New York City, in March, 1878, Sarah K. Owen, a daughter of Edward H. and Sarah Lyman (Nash) Owen, the former a well-known and successful lawyer of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Jesup were the parents of one son, Richard M. Jesup, a prominent resident of Westchester County and, in 1929, its undersheriff.

Mr. Jesup died, January 15, 1926, at Rye, Westchester County, in which town his widow has continued to make her home, residing at No. 66 Milton Road. His death was an irreparable loss to his family, to which he had always been deeply devoted; and it was keenly felt by his numerous friends, who lost in him a genial and loyal companion. Though his name was not heard very often in business and financial circles during the last ten years of his life, his memory as a successful banker and executive still endures, not only among his former business associates, but also on the pages of New York's business history, one of the companies founded by him, the American Security Company, standing as a monument to his enterprise and vision.

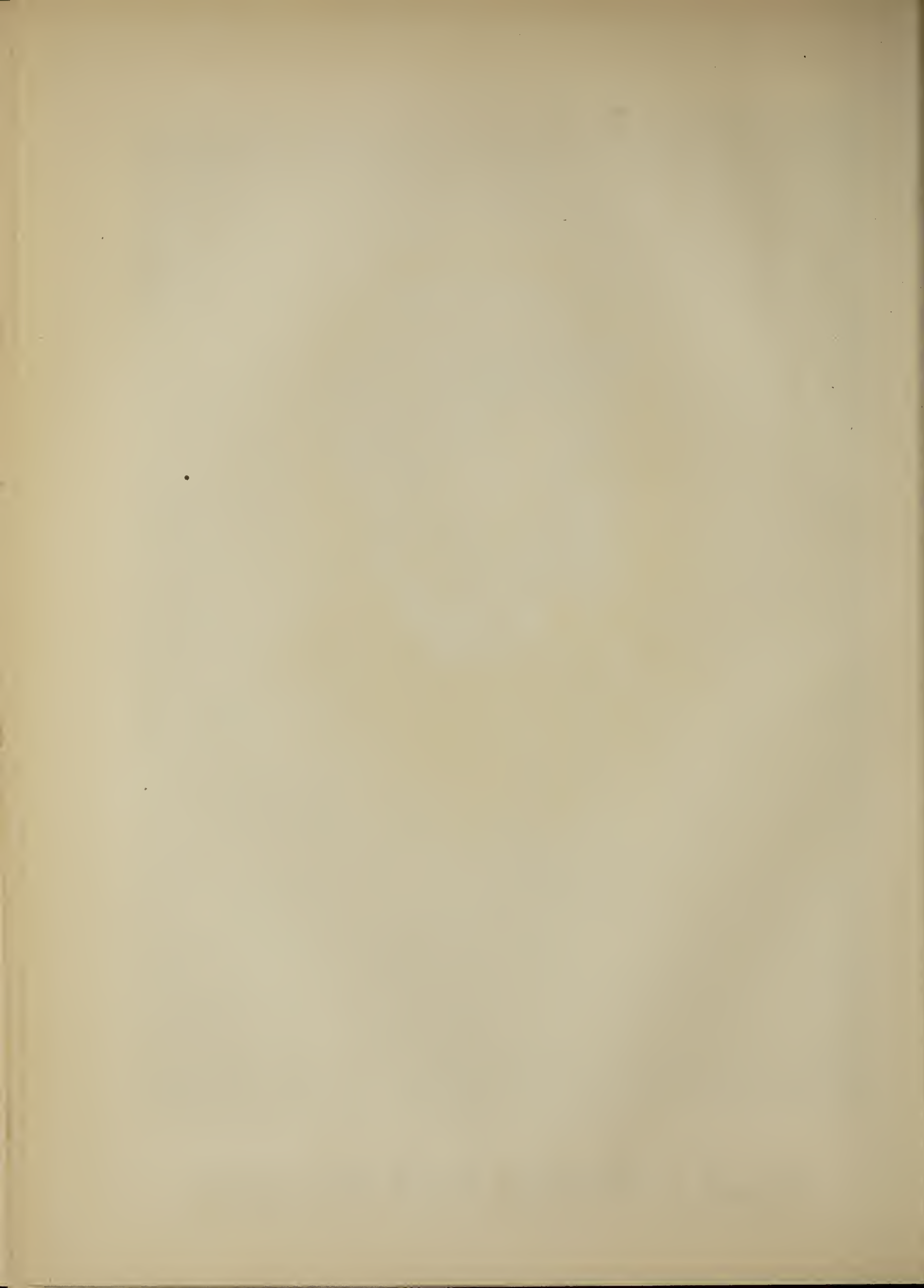
EARLE CHARLES SCUTT—When one of the younger members of a community is called by death, those whom he leaves behind, associates and friends, experience not only the pangs of sorrow, but also regret that he could not have lived to continue his



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Eunelue Rattlebone Weld Kennan.





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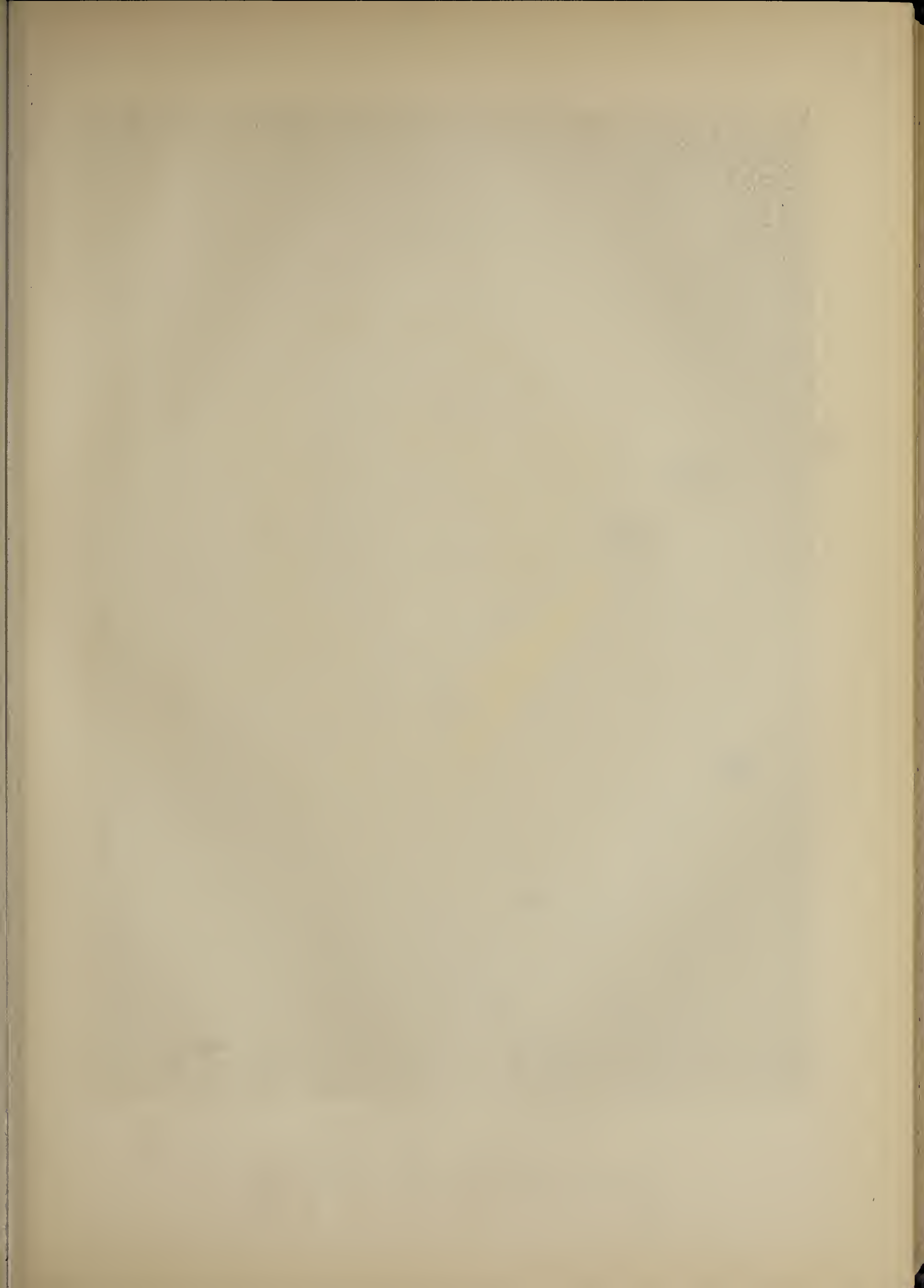
John Ruggles Weld

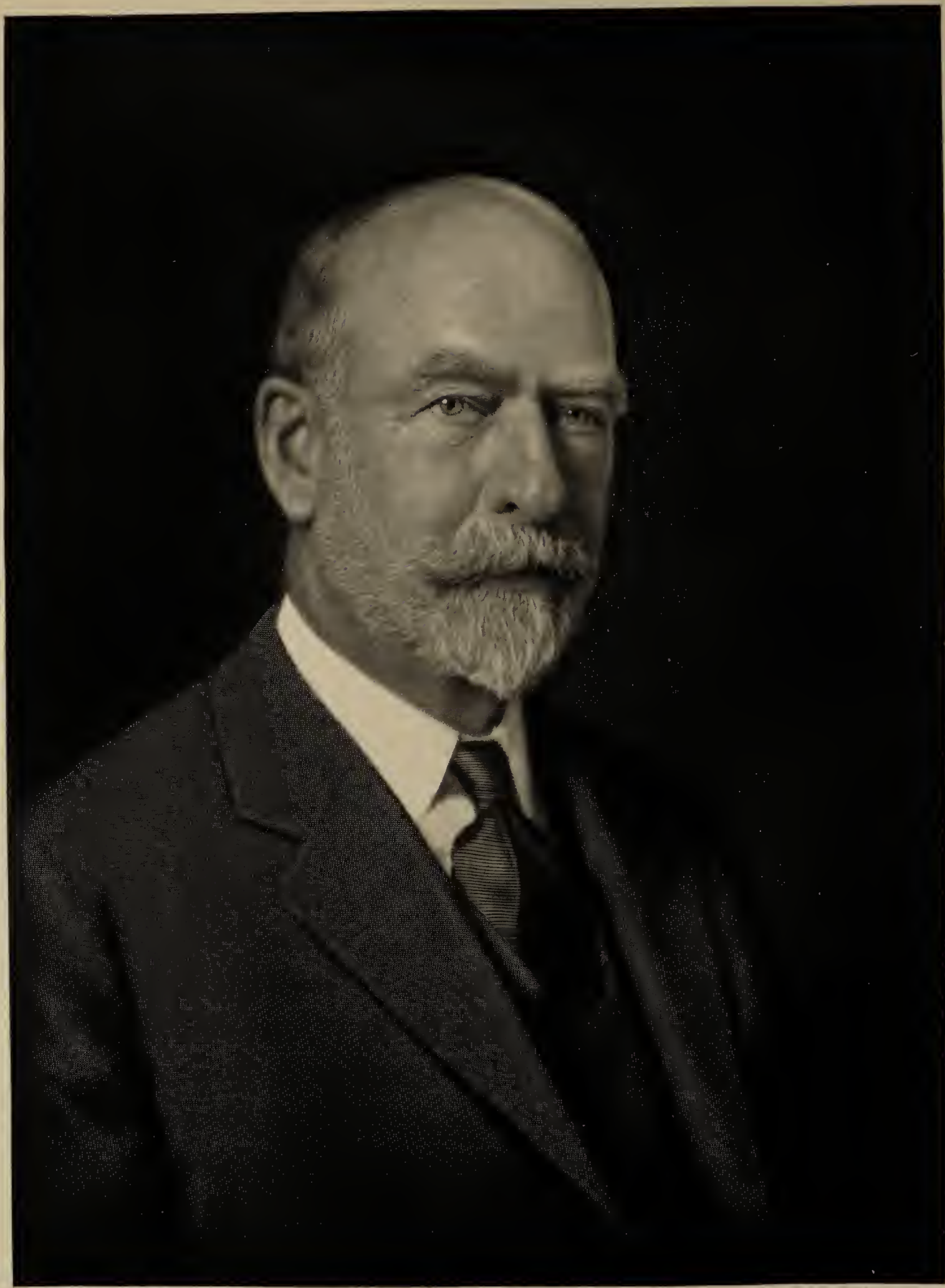


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Rebecca Chester (Root) Weld





Frank Melville J.

work and realize his ambitions. Especially is this sense of disappointment keen when a man of the character of Earle Charles Scutt, of Hudson, New York, passes before he has really reached his prime. A promising lawyer, one whose accomplishments were worth while, a substantial citizen, and a man of talent and ability, he earned well the place that was his in the life of Hudson; and already he had performed a great deal of valuable work as a community leader.

Mr. Scutt was born in the village of Philmont, New York, on August 2, 1899, son of William and Mary Elizabeth Scutt. He spent his boyhood in that place, where he attended the public schools and was graduated from high school in the class of 1917. Electing to follow the legal profession, he enrolled as a student in the law department of Syracuse University, where he carried on a successful course of study. The World War involved the United States during that period of his life; and Mr. Scutt promptly enlisted in Company B of the Students' Army Training Corps, connected with Syracuse University, in which he held himself at all times ready for service until he received his honorable discharge on December 8, 1918.

Going then to New York, he became engaged in the practice of law, in which he continued with much success. He decided, after a time, however, that Hudson would provide him a broader opportunity for his work, and so returned to his native region, where he practiced law in all its varied phases and at the same time entered enthusiastically into community, social and fraternal life.

Belonging to numerous organizations, he was a member of the Hudson Post of the American Legion, in which he was at one time commander; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which his affiliation was with Hudson Lodge, No. 787, and in which he was an office holder; the Gamma Eta Gamma, a legal fraternity; the Kiwanis Club, in which he was a past president; the Hudson Chamber of Commerce; and Edmonds Hose Company No. 1. He was also an honorary member of the Italian Republican Club, and an active member, as well as a past president, of the Hudson Men's Club. He was likewise an incorporator of the Community Chest project which the Hudson Men's Club had sponsored. Active in Republican party circles, he was a member of several past judicial convention committees of his party, and was greatly interested in the political affairs of the city and county in which he lived; he was once a candidate for the office of city judge on the Republican ticket. In all his labors, he proved himself a useful public servant and a man of rare abilities and talents; and so it was that his position in his community was one of high regard and deep affection.

Earle Charles Scutt married, on June 28, 1924, in

Hudson, New York, Magdalene Mueller, of this place, daughter of Konrad and Magdalene (Propst) Mueller, also of Hudson, both living (1930). By this union there was born one son, Earle, Jr., on May 4, 1929. Mr. Scutt was survived by his wife and son, as well as by his parents.

The death of Earle Charles Scutt occurred on March 11, 1930, and was the cause of widespread sorrow among his fellowmen and all who knew him. Mr. Scutt had contributed much, in his own way, to the well-being of his community and State; and would have contributed a great deal more, there is no doubt, had he been spared a longer span of life. Many were the expressions of sorrow and sadness that were uttered or published at the time of his passing; but outstanding among these was the comment of a local paper:

Mr. Scutt was a young man before whom was spread a brilliant future in the profession upon which he had entered. He was rapidly becoming recognized as a leading light in the law in which he had built up a splendid clientele; and his conduct of the cases of which he had charge was looked upon by the older men of the profession as being above par in the manner in which they were handled. He seemed to possess the ability to instill confidence into his clients and so won their trust, their respect, and later their hearty friendship.

In addition to being a man of parts in his profession, Mr. Scutt possessed much else that made him a leading and worthwhile factor in the community. A high character, and integrity of purpose, an ambition to do that which was best with every matter, whether civic or social, which he undertook, made him one of that group of men to whom the majority looks with admiration and respect. In short, in his passing, there is lost to the community one whom it could ill afford to lose, one who had its interests at heart, trite as that phrase may be, and who would have fought for those interests with all his highest endeavor and carried them to a successful conclusion. Such a man was Earle Scutt.

FRANK MELVILLE, JR.—That it tends to standardize youth and to suppress those peculiarities which in their sum total constitute personality, or individuality, is a criticism frequently levelled at the modern, mechanized educational system. Every once in a while a man appears whose career and achievements seem to deny the claims of those who assert that environment is the dominating factor in fashioning human character and destiny. Frank Melville, Jr., president of the Melville Shoe Corporation of New York City, is one of these men. The character and quality of his personality is such that it has insistently demanded self-expression and would not brook attempts of external forces at suppression and repression. In boyhood young Melville was at odds much of the time with his conventional environment. In school and academy he felt that the instruction and methods were not meeting his conscious needs. This antagonism on his part was instinctive rather

than rational; for at that period his ambition had not yet envisioned any definite goal. Restless, active, eager, impatient, he consumed much energy and lost time, apparently, in finding himself; yet, all the while he was learning from experience; and he is one to whom experience is food for thought. His initiative and impatience kept him moving from one job or undertaking to another; but the years soon taught him to tame this impatience and to drive it instead of being driven by it. Perhaps this initiative, energy and impatience are the attributes that, directed by an exceptionally keen intelligence, at last enabled him to forge ahead so fast, passing firmly established competitors who had started in the race decades before he did. Others, many times, are weighted down by precedents. Mr. Melville cares nothing for precedents, except as he sees in them errors to be avoided. His is the pragmatic test of a new idea: Will it work?

Originality in thought and action are among his outstanding characteristics; and they have found expression in everything he has ever done. A shoe salesman is not supposed to concern himself with the design of shoes; but while still on the road, young Melville saw that if the market for footwear was to be broadened and sales increased, it must be done by changing styles more frequently and making them more attractive to the eye—in a word, that more attention must be given to the æsthetic appeal. And so, he began to offer design suggestions to the manufacturers whose lines he carried. Whether or not he was then aware of it, he possesses, as time has demonstrated, marked artistic talent; and, what is not at all common, this talent is linked with a keen sense of practical values—a combination of the utmost importance to successful merchandising.

Better than most men, Mr. Melville knows the human mind and how it works. This knowledge is not only intuitive, he has studied psychology. He has proven himself a master salesman; and salesmanship, after all, is but applied psychology. He knows how to attract attention, and his methods of doing so, while original and somewhat unusual, are always in good taste. This originality begins with the designing of the shoes and follows through to methods of advertising and display and even to the design of store-fronts whose simple beauty is commanding in its appeal. But this originality also extends to methods of manufacture, which, by lowering production costs make it possible to give greater value for a given price—a factor in salesmanship the importance of which Mr. Melville fully recognizes. Withal, as will appear from the following outline of Mr. Melville's achievements, he possesses organizing and administrative ability of a high order.

Here is a personality to tempt any eugenist into ancestral research, were it possible to trace out the hereditary influences that combined to produce an

individual of such social value. For men of the type here under discussion are of great influence and importance (though they are usually unconscious of this fact) in the evolution of the economic and social structure of the society of tomorrow.

The Melville family has been identified with this State for more than one hundred years. It was originally Scottish, a branch of the Celtic race noted for its industry, thrift, keen intelligence and independence of thought and spirit. The Scotch have played an important part in giving character and color to American institutions. Mr. Melville's grandfather, Charles W. Melville, established the family in this country. He came from Glasgow with his wife and settled in New York City about 1825. He was a man of education and was a trained musician. He played church organs all his life, and gave instruction on the piano and organ. He had two daughters and a son. One of the daughters died young. He died about 1890.

Francis Melville, the son above referred to, was born in Brooklyn in 1832 and died in 1916. By vocation he was an educator and taught in the public schools for thirty-five or forty years. Art was his avocation. He possessed much talent. Early in life he received instruction in drawing from H. K. Brown, a well-known sculptor of that day. Mr. Melville made charcoal drawings, etched and painted in water and oil colors. He did work that attracted attention and favorable comment and he held many exhibitions. His pictures were hung each year in the American Art exhibition.

Francis Melville married Mary A. Bamman, of New York City. She was a sister of the wife of J. Q. A. Ward, the famous sculptor.

Frank Melville, Jr., was born from this union, June 3, 1860. When he was about nine years old his parents removed to Brooklyn. He attended the public schools for a short time; but most of his early instruction was received in private schools. He attended Lockwood's Academy and later Fort Edward Academy at Fort Edward, this State. At the age of fifteen he quit the academy because it so restricted or closed all avenues for self-expression. This does not mean that he stopped studying or learning—that would be impossible to a mind so active and inquisitive. Yet he had no definite idea at that time of the vocation he wanted to follow. As a small lad he had thought he would like to be a farmer; later, the dream of being a sea captain replaced the early desire; and indeed, the love of the water has never left Mr. Melville. He has been a good swimmer from childhood. This led him into his first business venture. He had been spending a good deal of time around the beach at West Hampton, and he availed himself of an opportunity to buy a bathing station there. In connection with that he found employment as caretaker of a yacht, and was chris-

tened "Captain" Melville, a title in which he took much youthful satisfaction. From that time until about twenty years ago Mr. Melville always owned some kind of a boat. After the bathing season closed he worked in a hat factory, where "straw" hats were made out of canton flannel. There he earned large wages for a boy of his age, because a mixture of arsenic and collodion was employed. This poisoned most workers, but young Melville seemed to be immune from its ill effects. During this time, at intervals, he bought hay, eggs and other products on Long Island and sold them in New York City. Thus his time was occupied until he was about twenty. He had been his own first employer and thus early had displayed that ambition, industry, confidence and courage which are prerequisites to success in any field of endeavor. His next experience in the business world was as assistant bookkeeper for a manufacturer of slippers; but this work proved to dull for his restless spirit; he wanted to go on the road, and after much urging, his employer put him in a tough territory that would have tested the metal of an old, seasoned salesman. The result was what might have been expected—failure. Rather than go back to work upon the books young Melville resigned.

A friend whom he had known for about thirteen years, the son of a wealthy broker, was reported to be doing well in the cattle business in Cheyenne, and young Melville acted upon Horace Greely's famous advice. He strapped the few hundred dollars he had accumulated in a belt around his waist and started forth, only to find that the reports of his friend's success were false. The high cost of living soon began to eat a hole into his limited capital; so Melville got a job on the S & G ranch, owned by Sturges & Goodell. He had learned to ride as a boy. He was sent with a herd of cattle to the foot of the Black Hills, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, most of which was covered on foot because the weather was too cold for riding. He punched cattle all that spring and summer and in the autumn worked on a farm in the northern part of the hills. In the winter he hunted buffalo, deer and antelope. The following summer he again worked on a farm. In the fall, he and another youth bought up all the potatoes they could and stored them in dugouts, expecting, when the market was favorable to sell them at a good profit. With prospects so promising, Melville started for home, but with enough money only to carry him to Chicago. The balance his partner was to forward to him at that city as soon as it was received from the sale of potatoes. But the money was not there when he reached Chicago. And to add to his troubles and misery he had frozen both feet on the way. A wire brought money from home. During his visit of three weeks he became engaged to the young lady whom he afterwards married. That was about 1884. Upon his

return to the West he found that the potatoes had all been frozen and the investment was a total loss.

But it would take a catastrophe worse than that to daunt a spirit so determined. And he was not afraid of hard work, nor was he mindful of the rigors of that extremely severe climate; for he filed a claim on a homestead and also became agent for the Wyoming Stage Company. His job was to ferry passengers across the Cheyenne River. Sometimes he was also called upon to replace a drunken stage-driver. In those days Wyoming was one of the wildest parts of the wild and woolly West, a state of affairs now long past, and of which there are not many left to tell from first hand knowledge. But in 1885, he came to realize that his forte was in business rather than in grazing or agriculture; and furthermore, Wyoming was a long way from a fiancée in Brooklyn; so he returned East.

A conference with the young lady in question proved, perhaps, to be the turning-point in Mr. Melville's career. She pointed out that he had not been sticking to any venture long enough to give either it or himself a fair chance. He had already a slight knowledge of the shoe business, and they decided that therein lay in his best promise of success. He realized that he needed experience in the retail trade; so he found employment in a shoestore on Nassau Street, New York City. His compensation was eleven dollars a week. He used his eyes and ears, and thought upon what he saw and heard, with the result that after a year, or a year and a half, he was able to become manager of another store at a salary of eighteen dollars a week. But all was not smooth sailing: soon his employer died and Melville was out of a job. However, he was not one to remain long idle. He soon went to work for a dry goods merchant on Grand Street named Ridley. When he had been there about a year he was called back to the store whose owner had died to manage it for the new proprietor and remained with him for about a year. During that time he was married. Mr. Melville's next move in business was to go on the road as salesman for the Hudson River Boot and Shoe Company. His salary was eighteen dollars a week and expenses. He continued in that position for about four years until 1890. About this time Thomas E. Greacen, a New York City shoe jobber, offered him a position as traveling salesman at a salary of thirty-five dollars a week; but Mr. Melville preferred to work on a commission of five per cent. He was there about four years, and during that time he did the styling, thereby attracting the attention of the shoe trade. In those days the manufacturers used very few lasts, made shoes in few widths and few sizes. Styles were seldom changed. The old New England spirit of frugality led manufacturers to use lasts until they were worn out. The result was that market demands were limited to the bare necessities

of foot protection. Shoes were uncomfortable and unsightly. It was impossible to get manufacturers to jump entirely out of the rut in which they had always traveled. To discard lasts that were not yet worn out was unthinkable. So, Mr. Melville, in his efforts to design new styles was compelled to work within very narrow limits. Here his artistic talent and sense of line and proportion came into play. He strengthened his line of shoes by making the old last look different. By changing the edge of the shoe and the width and contour of the tread, he was able to produce a number of variations all on one last. This was nothing short of revolutionary and attracted the attention of many manufacturers. By this time his commissions were amounting to about five thousand dollars a year. He went to Brockton and made arrangements to represent a manufacturer whose line he had been handling while he continued to sell certain lines for Greacen. But at the end of a year he found he was not selling the volume of business he had expected. He then made arrangements with this manufacturer to give him a stock of shoes on consignment, and Mr. Melville was again in business for himself, this time as a jobber specializing in men's shoes, the styles of which he designed himself. This venture was a success from the beginning, and he built up a business of between five hundred thousand and six hundred thousand dollars a year. And he did this through his own work as a salesman on the road.

During this period, through failures, he got hold of three retail stores—the greatest misfortune that ever befell him. The failures were crooked, and at the end of a year Mr. Melville was sued for ten thousand dollars more than he had. But instead of discouraging him, this disastrous deal only spurred him to greater effort. He carried on and at the end of two years and a half he had accumulated something like thirteen thousand dollars. He made these stores an outlet for his surplus stock, and his success encouraged him to open two or three more stores. But this retail business was making great demands upon his time and attention; and so the time came when he felt that he must choose which to abandon, the wholesale or the retail business. He finally discharged his salesmen and closed up the wholesale business. His first stores were on Fulton and Washington streets, Brooklyn. His first store in New York City was at No. 78 Nassau Street. He placed his brother-in-law, Arthur L. C. MacConnell, in charge of the retail business as manager and carried it on under his name, as at that time, retail dealers frowned upon a wholesaler's engaging in retail trade. After Mr. Melville had recouped his losses, he turned the Brooklyn stores over to Mr. MacConnell, keeping the one in New York City for himself.

As already noted, Mr. Melville overlooks no factor that will contribute to sales appeal. At the time

he opened his store in New York City, the name of Ward was constantly in the public eye and ear. John Ward was a famous baseball player; everybody knew of J. Q. A. Ward, one of America's great sculptors; so Mr. Melville decided to adopt the name of John Ward for his shoes. The same psychology later led his son to coin the name of Thom McAn for the most spectacularly successful chain of shoe stores ever opened.

When he abandoned the wholesale business in 1907, Mr. Melville still retained his old headquarters as a distributing depot. In 1908 he began intensive efforts to enlarge the volume of his business and at the same time to put out better merchandise at better prices. He began to realize his ambition from the beginning, each year showing a larger business and a corresponding increase in profits. About 1919 or 1920 the business had reached a volume of five million dollars a year, which was the largest volume of business developed by any concern in so few years up to that time. In the meantime, in 1916, the business had been incorporated as the Melville Shoe Corporation, of which Mr. Melville has been president ever since. It was decided about 1900 to open another chain of stores to appeal to a different class of patronage—the Rival Shoe stores were the result, fourteen in number. There were five John Ward stores, so the corporation was operating nineteen stores, and these stores were located in New York City, Brooklyn, Newark and Philadelphia only. It was decided to extend the company's operations over a wider territory; so the Thom McAn line was designed and the stores were opened as rapidly as possible. In 1929 this chain did a business of twenty-two million five hundred thousand dollars, the largest ever done by any chain of shoe stores; and not only that, this immense business was built up in a very small fraction of the time covered by the history of other chains in this line. All Thom McAn store-fronts are of the same artistic design—white cement front with green trimmings and with small windows the floors of which are at about waist height from the street. Much attention is given to display, and small cards are shown carrying most convincing sales talks. Forty of these stores were opened the first year. In 1929 the corporation was operating four hundred and fifty. In 1906 Mr. Melville originated his first store front. It was for the old Nassau Street store and was designed to meet the display requirements of a very narrow street. He built two receding windows with a deep vestibule, so that no matter which way a person was walking he would face a window. They were trimmed in brass and hard wood. This type of window is in universal use today; but that was the first one ever built, and people came from all over this country to see it, and to take its measurements. Most of them thought they could improve upon the design; but so carefully had Mr. Melville



Engraved by Campbell 164

Edwin A. Merrill Jr.

worked out the plans that the so-called improvements turned out to be inferior. And that thoroughness and care are characteristic of all that he does; critics never find that he has failed to consider even small details of any plan he has worked out.

During his experience as a buyer, Mr. Melville had discovered great wastes in the average shoe factory, such as intermittent and irregular operation—full time, part time, etc.—which increased labor costs; for the laborer has to eat every day. Then too many styles and varieties of shoes were made in the same factory. He convinced Frank McElwain, an experienced shoe manufacturer, that great economies could be effected in overcoming these faults, thus enabling the retailer to give the consumer greater shoe value for his money. A steady flow of orders would keep a plant working full time throughout the year. Then, if only one grade of shoe were manufactured, economies would result; if only one style of that grade were made, still greater savings would be effected, and so on. The J. F. McElwain Company was incorporated with Mr. Melville as a director. Work on a factory was begun in Nashua, New Hampshire, in October, 1922, and the plant was put in operation the following spring with a capacity of twenty-four hundred pairs a day. In the spring of 1924 another factory was purchased and production greatly increased. Then followed the erection of a factory beside the first one, and, in 1928, a factory for boys' shoes was built. The company is now producing twenty-two thousand pairs of shoes per day, and these plants are never run below full capacity. Their help are paid better wages than are paid to the operatives of any factory producing the same grade of shoes and working the same number of hours per week. In the last factory built only four styles of shoes are made. Thus Mr. Melville's striking ideas of factory management have justified themselves, notwithstanding that it has not yet been possible to apply them completely and in full detail. The J. F. McElwain Company employs about three thousand operatives. In its retail stores the Melville Shoe Corporation employs about fifteen hundred people.

Mr. Melville is a director of the Cantilever Shoe Company, and of the Cornell Utilities. The Melville Shoe Corporation of which he is president controls the following chain store corporations: John Ward Men's Shoe Store, Incorporated; Rival Shoe Company, Incorporated; Thom McAn Shoe Company Incorporated; and its subsidiary, The R-W Realty Company, Incorporated. Mr. Melville is also a director of the following organizations: Porter Engine Development Company; Roadless Patents Holding Company; Bank of Suffolk County in Stony Brook; New York Board of Trade and Transportation. He is a governor of St. George's Golf and Country Club, Setauket, Long Island and of the Hardware Club of New York City. Besides the

clubs already mentioned he is a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, Tin Whistles, Pinehurst, North Carolina; Algonquin of Boston; and the National Golf Links; the Smithtown Club and the Hunt Club of Smithtown.

Frank Melville, Jr., married Jeanie Florence MacConnell, daughter of John D. MacConnell, of Bayport, Long Island. Ward Melville, born January 5, 1887, was the only child from this union. He is vice-president of the Melville Shoe Corporation. He married Dorothy Bigelow of New York City, and they have the following children: Ruth, Margaret, Frank and David.

Mr. Melville believes that the dominant factor in winning success is the love of one's job whatever it be. Everything flows from that: it is the incentive to unremitting labor; it stimulates the mind to careful observation and keen analysis; it inspires high ideals of character and personal conduct—all of which are summed up in the words of the Apostle Paul: "This one thing I do." Mr. Melville's career and achievements demonstrate the soundness of his philosophy of life.

EDWIN ATKINS MERRITT, JR.—A native and for many years a faithful public servant of New York State, Edwin Atkins Merritt, Jr., of Potsdam, this Commonwealth, performed work of value and distinction to his community, his State, and his fellowmen. Some of his outstanding achievements were in the capacity of legislator, for he was one of the active and influential members of the United States Congress, having served through repeated terms of usefulness in the early years of the present century. His attainments were many, although many of them he accomplished in inconspicuous committee circles, in which he was a power. For his personal qualities, too, he was loved and esteemed by hosts of friends and acquaintances in widely varying walks of life. Sterling integrity, breadth of sympathy and depth of understanding—all these were a part of his make-up of character. And these qualities, combined with numerous others, made his career useful, his life finely lived, and his death a cause of sincere and widespread sorrow.

Mr. Merritt was born in Pierrepont, St. Lawrence County, New York, on July 25, 1860, one of a family of four children, of whom he was the last to survive. The forebears of this family were of early American stock. His father, Edwin A. Merritt, was for years a prominent figure in northern New York, and possessed those qualities of rugged physique and directness of method in mental operation that are characteristic of the American pioneer. These traits came to the son by inheritance and by early training, endowing him with more than ordinary ability. The boy received his early education in the public schools, in Pierrepont; in 1879, completed a

course at the Potsdam Normal School; and was graduated from Yale College in 1884. At the time of his graduation from Yale, his father was Consul General at London, England; and there Mr. Merritt went in 1886 as Deputy Consul General, remaining for a year.

Returning to the village of Potsdam, the son took up the study of law in the office of the late Congressman Abram X. Parker and James G. McIntyre. He was admitted to the bar, and at the time of his death was a member of the law firm of Merritt and Ingram, of Potsdam. In the later years of his life, his political duties prevented him, however, from great activity in his profession. Nevertheless, during his professional career in Potsdam, he was connected with a number of important local corporations, some of which he was instrumental in organizing. He was a part owner, with the late Ogden H. Tappan, of the Potsdam Red Sandstone Company, which operates sandstone quarries at Hannawa Falls; and upon Mr. Tappan's death, Mr. Merritt was made manager of these interests. When the Hannawa Falls Water Power Company was formed in 1899, he became one of the principal workers for its organization. He also became associated with the Potsdam Electric Light and Power Company when that corporation was purchased by the Hannawa house, and was active, too, in the affairs of the Northern Power Company, which he helped to organize. He maintained his interests in these organizations and enterprises until about a year before his death, when his condition of health made it necessary for him to relinquish some of his duties in this connection.

Mr. Merritt was also active in different professional groups, notably the St. Lawrence County Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association. His political faith was that of the Republican party, of which he was always a warm supporter. His political career started with his election to the board of supervisors of Potsdam in 1896. He served in that capacity continuously until 1903, a period of seven years. In his work as a supervisor, he made a point of supporting every worthy community project with which he had to do, thereby forming a legislative policy that remained with him throughout his career. It was he who started the good roads movement in St. Lawrence County. He also inaugurated an active movement for the preservation of fish and game in those portions of this county which lie in the Adirondacks. In February, 1902, he served as chairman of the State good roads meeting in Albany, New York. It may truthfully be said of Mr. Merritt that few members of the board of supervisors and few residents of the county had such a deep knowledge of county affairs as he; for he devoted himself constantly to the study of conditions here and to thoughtful and creative planning for improvement. Incidentally, during the period in which

he was a supervisor, the town that he represented had the lowest series of tax rates in its history.

In 1901 he was elected to the Assembly from the Second District of St. Lawrence, and in 1902 he took his seat. His past record of public service brought him almost immediate recognition and appointment, during his first year of service, to the committee on fish and game. In 1903 he was a member of the committees on insurance, general laws, trades and transportation, and in 1904 he was made chairman of the first of these. He was also a member of the fisheries and game, trades and manufactures committees in that same year. In 1905 he was again chairman of the general laws committee and a member of the committees on canals and agriculture. In 1906 he was a candidate for Speaker, and in the caucus of the Republican Assembly he received the support of fourteen of his fellow-members. In the same year, Chairman Wadsworth made him chairman of the general laws committee and a member of the committee on ways and means and the committee on agriculture. In 1907 he was made chairman of the committee on railroads, which then was considering the important public utilities bill, the first step toward the creation of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Merritt also was active in the framing of the bill that regulated gas and electric light companies, steam and electric roads, and amended the laws affecting these public service corporations. He was also a member of the ways and means committee and the committee on rules at this session. At the close of the session he was appointed a member of the joint Senate and Assembly committee to report a new highway code and system of improved highway construction for the State, and took an active interest in the report of the committee, which founded the present system of improved highways in this State.

In 1908, Mr. Merritt became Republican floor leader, and, by virtue of this office, chairman of the ways and means committee, the leading body of the Lower House. He was also a member once more of the rules committee; and was appointed a member of the joint committee of the two houses to investigate the debt limit of the city of New York and the fiscal system of that municipality. Of this joint committee, he was vice-chairman. Returning, in 1909, to the Assembly, he again was floor leader for his party, chairman of the ways and means committee, and a member of the rules committee. He was appointed, this time, a member of the joint legislative committee to investigate telephone and telegraph systems in the State. He was a member, too, of the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission. In 1910 he was returned to the Assembly, in which he served as leader of the Lower House for the third time, holding again the ways and means committee chairmanship and membership on the rules

committee. Again he was appointed to a joint committee, the purpose of which was, this time, to investigate charges of corrupt practices in insurance; and of this body, he was chairman.

In 1911 he was the minority candidate for Speaker of the Assembly's Lower House, which was Democratic. He was defeated by the Hon. D. B. Frisbie, of Schoharie, who none the less named Mr. Merritt to membership on the ways and means and rules committees, though of the opposite political party. Reëlected in 1912, Mr. Merritt was, in the Republican Assembly of that year, elected Speaker; and his election carried with it chairmanship of the committee on rules.

On the death of Congressman George R. Malby, of Ogdensburg, in July, 1912, Mr. Merritt was nominated for that office, and was elected to fill the unexpired term of his predecessor. He was reëlected for the full term that ended in the following March; and in November, 1914, was chosen for another two-year term. Ill health had prevented Mr. Merritt from taking an active part in Congressional deliberations; but in the fall of 1912 he was signally honored by appointment to the Congressional committee on rules, an honor that had been accorded to but few men on their first terms at Washington.

Mr. Merritt's last appearance at the national capital was in the spring of 1913; and his last public appearance was in Potsdam, New York, on July 17, 1913, when he spoke in connection with the laying of the corner-stone at the new Central Fire Station, in Main Street. He had just returned, then, from a trip to the battlefield at Gettysburg, where he was present, with his father, at the celebration of the battle's fiftieth anniversary. This trip was believed to have done much to sap his strength and hasten his demise.

Along with his work as a legislator, lawyer and business and political leader, he was active in social and fraternal affairs in Potsdam. He was president of the old board of trade of the village, was at one time president of the Potsdam Club and of the Racquette Valley and St. Regis Valley Agricultural Society. He was a member, too, of the Potsdam Fire Department at the time of his death. He also belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was affiliated with the Racquette River Lodge; St. Lawrence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. Lawrence Commandery, Knights Templar; and Media Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a vice-president of the League of Republican Clubs of the State, a member of the Albany Club of Albany, the Century Club of Ogdensburg, the Black River Valley Club of Watertown, and the Potsdam Club of this village.

One phase of his character that was very real to those who knew him was his ability as a story-teller.

His fund of tales was inexhaustible, and he told all of them with a sense of humor that was ever present with him.

Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., married, in Potsdam, on January 24, 1888, Edith S. Wilcox, daughter of Edward H. and Mary Wilcox, of this place. They had one daughter, Esther Mary Merritt. Mrs. Merritt died December 2, 1930. Mr. Merritt was survived by his daughter, and by his father, General E. A. Merritt. Mr. Merritt's daughter, Esther Mary, married Stanley H. Sisson, of Potsdam, New York, on September 13, 1919. Mr. Sisson is a lumber manufacturer of Potsdam. They are the parents of three children: David Merritt, Ann Merritt, and Meredith.

The death of Mr. Merritt occurred on December 4, 1914, and was the cause of profound regret. The editorial comment of the "Potsdam Courier and Freeman" read in part:

Always loyal to his friends, always fair to his foes, ruggedly honest, of unquestioned courage and conspicuous ability, he made for himself a high place in the ranks of our best American manhood. . . . His frankness, his kindliness of spirit, his interest in and sympathy with the everyday affairs of life, won for him the admiration and respect of all who knew him, and a very large circle throughout the State were proud to count him as a friend. . . . He lived a man among men, and in the hearts of those who knew and loved him he leaves a memorial which cannot be effaced.

JACOB STORCH BALLMAN—A native and during the greater part of his life a resident of Middletown, Orange County, the late Jacob Storch Ballman was one of the most widely known men in National Guard circles in New York State, having been connected actively with the military forces of the State of his nativity for more than three decades. He also had to his credit a brilliant record of active military service during the World War, was the founder and a very active member of several military organizations and was prominently connected with numerous fraternal bodies.

Jacob Storch Ballman was born at Middletown, Orange County, November 21, 1877, a son of Robert B. and Mary (Storch) Ballman. Captain Ballman devoted practically his entire life to his military career, which was one of the most noteworthy in southern New York. He enlisted as a private in Company I, 1st New York Volunteers, in 1898, during the Spanish-American War and served in the United States and in the Hawaiian Islands from June 23, 1898, until February 20, 1899. After his discharge he reënlisted, this time with the 24th Separate Company, New York National Guard, and became a corporal, December 5, 1902, and a sergeant, October 25, 1905. Though he received a full and honorable discharge, March 27, 1906, he immediately reënlisted on that day. Further promotions came to

him in rapid succession as follows: battalion quartermaster sergeant, 1st New York Infantry, June 20, 1906; battalion sergeant-major, 1st New York Infantry, April 5, 1907; first lieutenant, Company I, 1st New York Infantry, March 23, 1909, in which capacity he was assigned to command the company, November 4, 1910; captain, 1st New York Infantry, and commander of Company I, June 3, 1911. On October 12, 1912, he was appointed to the instruction board for officers of the 1st Infantry. Relieved from active command by his own request, January 26, 1915, he was transferred to the reserve list. However, when this country experienced difficulties with the Mexican Republic, in 1916, he was assigned to active duty, 1st New York Infantry, June 27, 1916, in command of Company F at Walton, New York; ordered to Camp Whitman Mobilization Camp for Mexican border service, June 28, 1916; returned home rendezvous, August 10, 1916, and mustered into the Federal service with the rank of captain, August 10, 1916, and at first was assigned to recruiting in New York City and in Orange County. He continued to serve in these capacities until he was mustered out of the Federal service, October 11, 1916, and again transferred to the reserve lists, November 15, 1916.

During the World War Captain Ballman responded to the call of President Wilson, July 15, 1917, and was assigned to command Company F, 1st Infantry, New York National Guard, at Walton, New York, April 17, 1917. He then was stationed for some time in different camps, including Van Cortland Park, New York City; Spartanburg, South Carolina; Wadsworth, South Carolina; and Mills, New York. On July 8, 1918, he embarked on the United States ship "Mount Vernon," for France, arriving at Brest, France, July 18, 1918. In the meantime, while stationed at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, January 1, 1918, he had been relieved from duty with the 1st New York Infantry and had been assigned to organize and command the 1st United States Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion. By his own request he was released from this command and assigned to the command of Company F, 1st United States Pioneer Infantry, January 15, 1918.

While aboard the transport taking him to France, he was assigned senior watch officer for the army, July 9, 1918. After his arrival in France he spent several days at Camp Pontanazen and, July 22, 1918, he was assigned train commander of the 2d Battalion. July 26, 1918, he arrived at the front at Nantuiel-Saccy, sur Marne. He was appointed regimental gas officer, August 2, 1918, and attended the American Expeditionary Forces Gas School for Officers at Chaumont, France, from August 5 until August 10, 1918. He then returned to the command of his company and participated in the Marne-Aisne, and the Oise-Aisne offensives during August 10 to Septem-

ber 15, 1918, as well as in the Argonne-Meuse offensive from September 26 until October 5, 1918. On the latter date he was detailed to the Army School of the Line at Langres, France, being stationed there until November 5, 1918, when he was released from the school, and was assigned to the Chemical Warfare Service as assistant gas officer, 3d Army Corps, November 15, 1918. Next he participated in the march into Germany with the Army of Occupation, during November 28-December 23, 1918. He was relieved from duty with the 3d Army Corps, December 12, 1918, and was assigned to duty with the 6th Infantry, 5th Division, at Trier, Germany. On December 24, 1918, he was relieved from duty with the Army of Occupation and returned to France to act as senior instructor in the organization and training center at Chinon. There he remained until January 15, 1919, when he was ordered to report to Washington, District of Columbia, for duty, and was instructed to sail on the first available transport. He left France, February 2, 1919, on the United States ship "Harrisburg," arrived in New York City, February 15, 1919, reported in Washington, February 17, 1919, and received his honorable discharge with a physical disability, February 19, 1919. In 1920 he was appointed armorer at the New York State Armory at Middletown, and from then on until his death in 1930 he had continued to be prominently active in various phases of National Guard duty.

Captain Ballman organized the Middletown Post of the American Legion; was a charter member of the Junior Order, United American Mechanics; Hoffman Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Midland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cyprus Commandery, Knights Templar; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Veterans of Foreign Wars; the Spanish-American War Veterans; the Disabled Emergency Army Officers' Association; the Steuben Society; and a number of other organizations. He was a member of the Grace Episcopal Church, Middletown, New York. Though the greater part of his time and attention for many years was devoted to his military career, Mr. Ballman was also active in business life. Prior to his active military services, he was associated with Major A. E. McIntyre in the manufacture of paper boxes and after his discharge from military service after the World War he was in the insurance business.

Captain Ballman married, at Middletown, Orange County, September 26, 1900, Sarah Bodine, a daughter of John H. and Mary (Wiggins) Bodine, of Orange County. Captain and Mrs. Ballman had four children: J. Allan, Elizabeth, Ruth, and Marion.

Captain Ballman died at his home in Middletown, No. 18 Bonnell Street, January 31, 1930, as the result of a stroke of paralysis, which he had suffered in August, 1929, and from which he had never fully recovered. His illness was, in turn, the result of his

strenuous services overseas during the World War. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow and four children, also by one sister, Mrs. Anna Legfard, of Camden, New Jersey, and by one brother, George Ballman, as well as by several other relatives.

Following a military funeral, including a firing squad and a military escort, and Masonic services, Captain Ballman was laid to rest in Wallkill Cemetery. The funeral services were held at Christ Universalist Church, with Rev. E. W. Whippen officiating, and were attended by representatives of the many military and fraternal organizations, with which Captain Ballman had been so prominently identified.

His death in his fifty-third year, represented an irreparable loss to his family, to his many friends and to the community in general. It was deeply regretted throughout southern New York, where Captain Ballman had become widely known and greatly liked through his long continuous activities in the National Guard. His brilliant record of loyal and patriotic service in the military forces of the State of New York and of the United States, not only during the two wars, in which this country engaged during Captain Ballman's lifetime, but also in times of peace, assures him a permanent place in the annals of his native State and country. For his many fine personal qualities he will long be fondly remembered by all who had the privilege of knowing him, and most so by those who knew him best.

SAMUEL V. SCHOONMAKER—"There be some who have left a name behind them and whose remembrance is sweet." These words apply with peculiar exactness to Samuel V. Schoonmaker, merchant and citizen of Newburgh, New York, who so lived his life that he carried on splendidly the traditions of a famous name and handed it down unsullied to his sons. The Schoonmaker family is the oldest in this section of New York, having been represented here for nearly three hundred years.

(I) Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker, the founder of the Ulster County family of that name, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and died in 1683. He came to this country from Holland as lieutenant in the military service of the Dutch East India Company in 1654 and was sent with his company to Fort Orange, (Albany) where he later became an inn keeper. In 1659 he was sent with his company, on order of Governor Stuyvesant, to the Esopus (Kingston) to assist the settlers there in defending themselves against the Indians. So attractive were the beautiful and fertile lands which came under his observation in the Esopus country that on his return to Fort Orange, he sold his property there and located among the people that he had been sent to defend and entered upon the struggle of rescuing the district from Indian supremacy. Hendrick Schoon-

maker was a resident of Wiltwyck (now Kingston) October 24, 1661, and in 1662 was assigned Lot Number One of those promised by Governor Stuyvesant to the soldiers who desired to settle there. He was appointed magistrate of Wiltwyck several times. May 30, 1662, when the burgher guard of the community was organized he was made lieutenant. The following spring the Indians grew discontented and on June 7 attacked the settlement in the morning while most of the men were working in the fields. Lieutenant Schoonmaker took an active part in the defense, although twice wounded early in the struggle, and fought bravely until the arrival of Captain Chambers. Hendrick Schoonmaker married at Fort Orange, Elsie (Van Brersted) Van Alemaer, who, after his death, married, September 24, 1684, Cornelius Barrenteen Slecht (now Sleight), and who was the daughter of Jan Janse and Engeltje Janse Van Brersted, and the widow of Adriaen Peterson Van Alemaer. They had the following children: 1. Jochem Hendrick, of whom further. 2. Egbert, born at Albany; married, October 13, 1683, Annatj Berry; captain of a troop of horse in Ulster County Militia in 1700. 3. Engeltje, baptized March 18, 1663; married (first) Nicholas Anthony; she married (second), April 30, 1699, Stephen Garherie. 4. Hendrick (twin), baptized May 17, 1665, died at Rochester, in January or February, 1712; married, March 24, 1688, Gertrury De Witt. 5. Volckert (twin), baptized May 17, 1665, probably died young. 6. Hillitji, baptized October 20, 1669, probably died young.

(Mrs. L. E. Schoonmaker: "Lineage of Schoonmaker Family in Old Ulster," Vol. II, pp. 81-82, 84-85. Thomas G. Evans: "Schoonmaker Family of Ulster County in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XIX, pp. 23-24.)

(II) Jochem Hendrick Schoonmaker, son of Hendrick Jochemsen and Elsie (Van Brersted-Van Alemaer) Schoonmaker, was born at Fort Orange (Albany), New York, about 1658. His will was dated December 9, 1727, and proved in New York City, November 7, 1730. When the Indians made their attack upon Wiltwyck, June 7, 1663, he was a small child. They took him captive and amused themselves by throwing burning coals and hot ashes on his head, scarring it in many places. His captivity probably lasted until all prisoners were returned. Jochem Schoonmaker was a pioneer settler of Rochester, Ulster County, and with Colonel Henry Beekman and Moses Depuy was a charter trustee of the town being named in the patent of Queen Ann, dated June 25, 1703. The office was one of great responsibility, involving not only control of lands but the general direction of affairs, and he held it until 1715. From 1709 to 1712 Jochem Schoonmaker was supervisor, and when a military company was formed for defense against the Indians he was captain. Jochem

Hendrick Schoonmaker married (first), August 31, 1679, Petronella Slecht, daughter of Cornelius Barentsen and Tryntje Tyse Bos Slecht. He married (second), April 28, 1689, Ann Hussey, daughter of Captain Frederick and Margaret Hussey. Children of the first marriage were: 1. Cornelius, of whom further. 2. Hendrick, baptized August 17, 1683; married, November 25, 1704, Hezltje (Heyltye) Decker. 3. Tryntje, baptized November 22, 1684, died May 27, 1763; married, November 18, 1704, Jacobus Bruyn. 4. Elsie, baptized December 12, 1685, died July 27, 1764; married, October 27, 1706, Joseph Hasbrouck. 5. Jacomyntje, baptized April 29, 1687; married, September 22, 1726. Children of the second marriage were: 6. Rebecca, baptized August 24, 1690. 7. Frederick, baptized January 28, 1692; married (first), May 1, 1713, Anna De Witt; he married (second) Eva Swarthout. 8. Jan, baptized June 3, 1694; married, June 7, 1730, Margaret Hoornbeek. 9. Margaret, baptized December 25, 1695; married, February 11, 1716, Moses De Puy, Jr. 10. Jacobus, baptized May 8, 1698; married, October 15, 1729, Maria Rosenkrans. 11. Elizabeth, baptized February 18, 1700; married, September 3, 1719, Benjamin De Puy. 12. Benjamin, baptized April 19, 1702; married, May 10, 1722, Catharine De Puy. 13. Antje, baptized August 11, 1706; married, October 12, 1729, Cornelius Wynkoop. 14. Sarah, baptized June 20, 1708; married, August 20, 1725, Jacobus De Puy. 15. Jochem, baptized November 12, 1710; married, May 11, 1730, Lydia Rosenkrans. 16. Daniel, baptized February 22, 1713; married, October 26, 1733, Magdalena Jansen.

(T. G. Evans: "Schoonmaker Family of Ulster County, in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XIX, p. 23. Mrs. L. E. Schoonmaker: "Lineage of Schoonmaker Family in Old Ulster," Vol. II, pp. 84, 121-24. "Marriage Dates, from Dutch Reformed Church Records of Kingston, New York," pp. 504, 510. Record of children from Old Ulster, pp. 121-24. Baptismal record, as given in Kingston, Dutch Reformed Church Record.)

(III) Cornelius Schoonmaker, eldest son of Jochem Hendrick and Petronella (Slecht) Schoonmaker, was baptized at Kingston, January 15, 1682, and died October 14, 1757. He located at Shawangunk, Ulster County, New York, and built one of the first stone houses in the town. His name is on the list of freeholders there, dated July 7, 1728. Cornelius Schoonmaker married, November 25, 1711, Engeltje Roosa, baptized at Kingston, September 20, 1685, the daughter of Arie and Maria (Pels) Roosa. Arie Roosa was a captain of militia in 1700, and accompanied his parents, Albert Heymas and Wyntje Ariens Roosa, from Guilderland to America in the ship, "Spotted Cow" in April, 1660, locating at Kingston, and later at Hurly, Ulster County. Albert H. Roosa was at Kingston at the time of the massacre of 1663, when two of his children were carried away captives by

the Indians. Children, of the marriage were: 1. Katryntje, baptized at Kingston, October 12, 1712. 2. Pieterella, baptized at Kingston, June 3, 1716. 3. Cornelius, of whom further. 4. Elizabeth, baptized at Kingston, May 7, 1727.

(Mrs. L. E. Schoonmaker: "Lineage of Schoonmaker Family in Old Ulster," Vol. III, p. 242. A. T. Clearwater: "History of Ulster County," pp. 374-75. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XIX, p. 24; Vol. XXX, pp. 163, 237. H. O. Collins: "Roosa Family of Ulster and Dutchess Counties." "Old Ulster," Vol. III, pp. 242-43.)

(IV) Cornelius Schoonmaker, son of Cornelius and Engeltje (Roosa) Schoonmaker, was baptized at Kingston, June 25, 1721, and died in Shawangunk, January 21, 1778. He settled on a large tract of land on the north line of Shawangunk which he purchased from the James Henderson patent which adjoined on the south, the Zachariah Hoffman patent. Cornelius Schoonmaker married, May 23, 1744, Ariantje Hornbeck, a native of the town of Rochester, Ulster County. They had: 1. Cornelius C., died in 1796; married, October 28, 1768, Sally Hoffman; a member of the first assembly of New York State in 1777, and of the House of Representatives in 1790. 2. Maria, baptized in Kingston, December 31, 1749. 3. Abraham, of whom further. 4. Isaac, married Sarah Du Bois.

(A. T. Clearwater: "History of Ulster County," p. 377. "Old Ulster," Vol. III, p. 243.)

(V) Abraham Schoonmaker, son of Cornelius and Ariantje (Hornbeck) Schoonmaker, was born in Shawangunk, April 26, 1752, and died January 30, 1814. He was an adjutant of the 4th Regiment, Ulster County Militia, serving under Colonel Johannes Hardenbergh. Abraham Schoonmaker married Sarah Adriance, born in 1755, who died May 18, 1837, and whose mother was a Van Wyck. Children: 1. John, died in infancy. 2. Cornelius, born in Shawangunk, January 21, 1782, died there December 8, 1852; married Catharine Goetcheous, born March 28, 1785, who died March 11, 1861. 3. David, born in Shawangunk, March 29, 1784, died September 1, 1836; married Sarah Sammons, born June 4, 1785, who died November 7, 1851, the daughter of Jacob Sammons. 4. John A., of whom further. 5. George, married Catharine Hornbeck. 6. Dr. Albert, married Harriet Woodruff. 7. Abraham, Jr., married Maria Sammons. 8. Moses, married Maria Van Keuren. 9. Selah, married Catharine Powlis.

("Old Ulster," Vol. III, p. 243.)

(VI) John A. Schoonmaker, son of Abraham and Sarah (Adriance) Schoonmaker, was born in Shawangunk, May 21, 1786, and died there in July, 1863. He married, November 13, 1807, Rachel Sammons, born June 26, 1788, who died March 7, 1878. Their children were: 1. Abraham J., born at Shawangunk, November 10, 1808, died at Moore Park,

Michigan, February 4, 1882; married, in June, 1832, Cornelia Ann Tuthill, born at Shawangunk, April 9, 1809, who died at Moore Park, March 30, 1881, the daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hasbrouck) Tuthill. 2. Hiram, born in Shawangunk, July 16, 1811, died April 1, 1888; married Ann Potts. 3. Rachel (twin), born May 28, 1813, died at Climax, Michigan, April 27, 1873; married, December 5, 1832, Johannes LeFever, born at Kettelbon, New York, July 25, 1811, the son of Nathaniel LeFever. 4. Sarah (twin), born May 28, 1813, died young. 5. Maria Catharine, born at Shawangunk, August 18, 1815, died in Newburgh, in 1892; married, in 1833, Selah Tuthill Jordon, born in Shawangunk in 1809, who died in 1854, the son of Robert and Catharine (Clearwater) Jordon. 6. Eliza, born in Shawangunk, October 15, 1817; married James Schoonmaker. 7. Isaac, born in Shawangunk, March 10, 1820; married Elizabeth Mullenix. 8. Margaret, born in Shawangunk, November 6, 1822; married Du Bois LeFever. 9. Jacob, born in Shawangunk, August 19, 1825, died July 28, 1852; married, May 24, 1852, Ann Demarest, who died July 26, 1852, at the burning of the Steamer "Henry Clay." 10. John, of whom further.

("Old Ulster," Vol. III, p. 244.)

(VII) John Schoonmaker, son of John A. and Rachel (Sammons) Schoonmaker, was born at Shawangunk (now Gardner), January 20, 1830, and died in 1904. He was the founder of John Schoonmaker, Mills and Weller, in 1863. A growing business led to the occupancy by the firm of a new building on Water Street in 1878. Thereafter, growth was steady and rapid. Mr. Mills retired in 1885, Mr. Weller in 1898, and their holdings were purchased by John Schoonmaker's son, Samuel V., who thereupon became associated with his father. John Schoonmaker married Mary Adelaide Vail. (Vail VII). They had: 1. Anna. 2. Elizabeth M. 3. Samuel V., of whom further. 4. Margaret LeFever, married William Clement Scott.

("Old Ulster," Vol. III, p. 244. Family data.)

(VIII) Samuel V. Schoonmaker, son of John and Mary A. (Vail) Schoonmaker, was born in Newburgh, March 13, 1867, and died September 9, 1927. He was educated in the public schools of Newburgh and Phillips-Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated in 1885. His introduction to business was through a dry goods store run by him and Frank Weller, son of one of his father's business partners. Mr. Schoonmaker was also for a time a member of the firm of A. B. E. Remillard and Company in Newburgh. When he became associated with his father, therefore, he already had shown his ability. He was progressive and influenced the purchase of the adjoining building and enlargement of the business soon after he joined the

firm. As the father advanced in years, he gave over the entire control to the son, who adhered strictly to the principles of honor and probity on which the father had established the business. Mr. Schoonmaker believed that complete satisfaction of the patron was the first consideration, and this atmosphere of willing service is striking throughout the organization. The employees were part of an institution—the family. The store is a community institution. In 1924 an addition costing \$350,000 was made, and new departments added. Mr. Schoonmaker was foremost among Hudson Valley merchants and head of the outstanding department store of the section, John Schoonmaker and Son, Inc. His attachment to the city of his birth was almost as great as to the store founded by his father. The qualities of leadership which advanced his business he freely donated to the city for use in promoting all kinds of civic enterprises. He had an unusual instinct for sensing the public desires in merchandise and the same sense enabled him to understand public needs in other directions. In other words, he knew what the public wanted before the public itself came to a realization of its needs, a faculty which is supremely that of leadership. He was a most generous giver, and was, moreover, an optimist, a man of good-will and outstanding citizenship. Mr. Schoonmaker was a Republican and influenced the councils of his party, although he never sought office. In early manhood he was a volunteer in the Lawson Hose Company. He was a trustee of Washington's Headquarters, a director of the Newburgh Savings Bank, and on the board of managers of St. Luke's Hospital. In addition, Mr. Schoonmaker was president of the Cedar Hill Cemetery Association, a member of the Powelton and Newburgh City clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, the Holland Society of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution, and several other clubs, including the Aldine and Uptown, of New York, the Newburgh Wheelman and Yacht clubs. He belonged also to the Newburgh Lodge of Elks and to the Rotary Club, and was vice-president of the Associated Industries of the State of New York. The character of the man and the community place of the leader are best described by those who knew him personally, his fellow-citizens. Roy W. Spencer, mayor, said:

We here in Newburgh all know what a useful man Samuel V. Schoonmaker was during his life, and we realize fully that we have lost a most important member of our municipal family. As a merchant he was a chieftain, a man looking ever to the future. Newburgh mourns the passing of a leader.

William T. McCaw, city manager:

To me, Mr. Schoonmaker always appealed as the foremost citizen in Newburgh. I have always believed that in his unassuming way he has done more for the city than did any other single person in his lifetime. His death is tragic. His place cannot be filled.

Francis W. Mapes, banker:

It has always been my opinion that Samuel V. Schoonmaker was the most broadminded man in this section. He enjoyed the personal respect of everyone; because of his high type and character, Samuel Schoonmaker stood for all that is good.

DeWitt E. McKinstry, banker:

I have known Samuel Schoonmaker for many, many years. He was always true. A sedate man he was, nevertheless, an alert and aggressive business man. He was dignified, yet not reserved. Always a leader, his patriotic spirit was wonderful to behold. A naturally progressive business man, he was governed always by conservative rules which reflect throughout the institution bearing his name.

Samuel V. Schoonmaker married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1899, Lillian Wardell, daughter of Robert L. and Elizabeth Wardell. Mrs. Schoonmaker survives her husband, as do their sons: John and Samuel V. Schoonmaker.

Robinson Bentley's eloquent poem is a fitting epitaph for this inspiring man and citizen:

A merchant prince is dead,
His record in the marts of trade
And in the annals of his time
Will e'er reveal a spirit true
To all that men love best.

Achievement had no mark too high
For his unerring shaft.
And when his city called for men
In any time of stress or storm,
His patriotic spirit rose
And in the ranks of marching men
As leader he appeared.

To one so fine and good and true
We pay the meed of homage due,
And trust that we, when duty calls,
May hear with ears as keen as those
Which now are deaf to human sounds
But open wide to notes divine.

A clarion call in accents clear
Rings out across the Sea of Time
And our best praise for one we mourn
Will be expressed by lives like his
Attuned to every perfect law
And consecrated day by day
To service, aid, and loyalty
To all the sons of men.

(Family data.)

(The Vail Line).

Vail, as a surname, is derived from the local usage "of the vale," from residence therein, and assumes the spellings, Vale, Vail, and Vaile. In early records the name is frequently spelled Val, as Eustace del Val and Hugh de la Val appear on record in the Hundred Rolls of Northumberland County, in 1273.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

Vail Arms—Ermine, on a bend between two bendlets, azure, each charged with three cross crosslets fitchée or, three calves or.

Crest—A mount vert, thereon in front of two cross crosslets fitchée in saltire gules, a wolf's head erased azure, in the mouth three ears of wheat.

(H. H. Vail: "Genealogy of the Vail Family," p. 11.)

(I) Jeremiah Vail, the American progenitor, was probably born in the western part of England about 1618, and his will, dated December 4, 1685, was probated October 19, 1687, soon after his death. He is on record as executor of the will of a man from Gloucestershire, and came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1639, as a blacksmith and a young man. The earliest record of him is found at Salem, where he was a witness in a court held July 24, 1639, and where he was a proprietor in 1647. He resided there for eleven years, pursuing the occupation of a blacksmith. He bought land in 1648 and sold it in 1651, and then removed out of Salem jurisdiction. At a meeting held in Southampton, Long Island, June 17, 1651, the town "granted a £100 lot to Jeremy Veale, blacksmith of Salem, (Massachusetts) provided he do come and settle here before January next." This offer probably originated with Thomas Vail, who was a resident of Southampton, prior to 1649, and who is regarded as an ancestor of the Vails of Westchester County, New York, and Essex and Morris counties, New York. The relationship of Jeremiah and Thomas Vail is not known, but Mr. Howell in his "history of Southampton," regards them as brothers. Jeremiah Vail did not accept the offer of land but removed to Gardiner's Island in 1651, and with Anthony Waters took charge of the farm of Lieutenant Lion Gardiner on his island, bought from the Indians in 1639, superintending the farm work from 1653 to 1655. The island was under the jurisdiction of Easthampton, which granted Jeremiah Vail a lot on February 12, 1655, opposite the site of the present Presbyterian Church, and adjoining Joshua Garlick. Shortly afterwards Garlick's wife was tried for witchcraft, but Goodman Vail and his wife appeared in her behalf and testified that many supposed supernatural events came from simple physical causes. After a retrial at New Haven she was acquitted. Prior to March 24, 1659 he sold his homestead at Easthampton, and located in Southold on the lot which had been occupied by Peter Paine whose widow he married. He held five hundred acres of land there in 1676, his taxation rate in 1675 being £152. Until 1662, Southold was part of New Haven colony, which in 1662 was united with Connecticut colony, of which Jeremiah Vail and twenty-five others were admitted freemen, October 9, 1662. However, in August, 1664, an English naval force seized New Netherland, and Charles II granted with it all of Long Island, to his brother James, Duke of York, as a part of the province of New York. Jeremiah Vail married (first) Catherine, and (second), May 24, 1660, Mary Paine, widow of Peter Paine.



Wail

12. Joseph (twin), born August 18, 1776, died November 29, 1868; married, February 10, 1810, Ann Conklin. 13. Anna, born February 22, 1780; married, May 14, 1832, Isaiah Vail. 14. Martha, died unmarried in 1840.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 38-60, 104-06, 108, 111-13, 186-89.)

(V) Asa Vail, son of William and Phebe (Vail) Vail, was born July 20, 1755, and died March 6, 1813, his will dated March 2, 1813, and probated March 11, 1813. He was a farmer and resided in Goshen, Orange County, New York. At the outbreak of the Revolution he signed the pledge to support Congress, and later enlisted in the 3d Regiment, Orange County Militia. Asa Vail married, in 1778, Sarah Smith, born January 16, 1756, who died July 25, 1826. Their children were: 1. Hannah, born December 23, 1778, died in 1846; married, February 19, 1816, James Murray, and removed to Cortlandville, Cortland County, New York. 2. Sarah, born October 23, 1780; married (first), in 1808, Barney Conklin, and (second), March 2, 1817, John Smith, a farmer at Troy, Pennsylvania. 3. William, born December 17, 1783, died August 31, 1850; married, April 13, 1816, Phebe Denton. 4. Ira, born November 9, 1787, died August 7, 1855; married, January 20, 1814, Margaret Bailey; resided at Southport, Chemung County. 5. Phebe, born September 18, 1789, died unmarried aged about twenty. 6. Asa, Jr., born September 23, 1791, died November 14, 1842; married, January 13, 1816, Frances A. Many; resided at Goshen. 7. Eaton Jones, born June 30, 1793; married, in March, 1825, Mary Cherry; a soldier in the War of 1812; resided at Edenville, Orange County. 8. Daniel, born July 20, 1795, died September 3, 1882; married, September 23, 1818, Susan Lamoureaux; a soldier in the War of 1812; resided at Monroe, Orange County. 9. Irena, born June 12, 1797; married, November 3, 1819, Hector P. Maxwell. 10. Benjamin, born February 19, 1799; married at Southport, January 27, 1823, Eliza Smith. 11. Simeon Raymond, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 104-06, 186-89.)

(VI) Simeon Raymond Vail, son of Asa and Sarah (Smith) Vail, was born at Chester, Orange County, March 18, 1801, and died February 5, 1859. He resided at Chester, and engaged in the business of making carriages. Simeon Raymond Vail married, December 25, 1825, Anna Palmer, born February 5, 1803. They had: 1. Charles H., born April 18, 1827; went to California on the steamship "Sarah and Eliza" in 1849, and resided there until his death. 2. William H., born February 18, 1829. 3. Mary Adelaide, of whom further. 4. Hannah Elizabeth, born June 28, 1834, died February 17, 1866; married Samuel C. Mills.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 190, 269-70.)

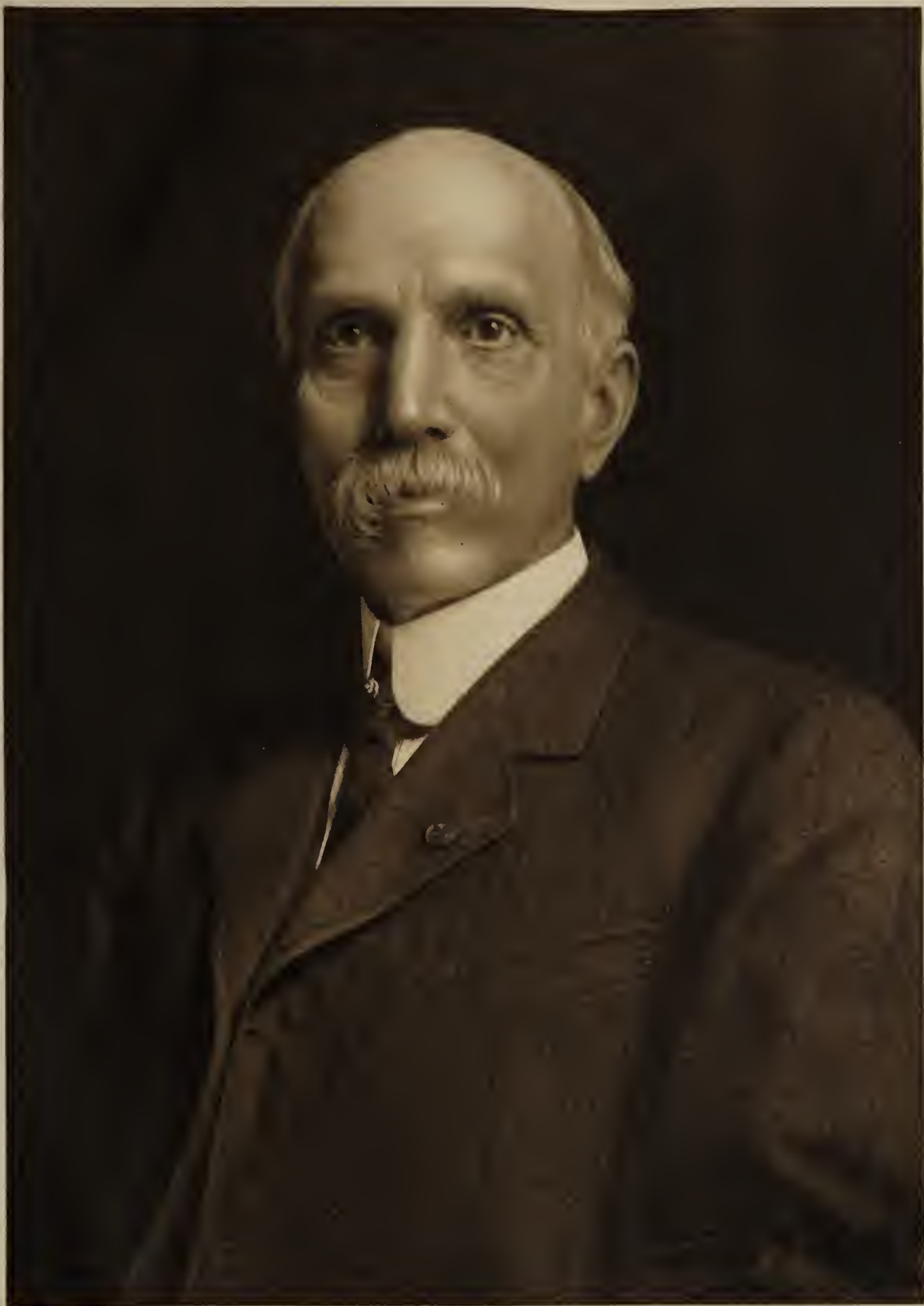
(VII) Mary Adelaide Vail, daughter of Simeon Raymond and Anna (Palmer) Vail, was born April 10, 1831, and died October 11, 1887. She married John Schoonmaker. (Schoonmaker VII.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 190.)

JUDGE JEREMIAH KECK—A member of an old Colonial family and a native and lifelong resident of Fulton County, the late Judge Jeremiah Keck was widely known in this part of New York State as an exceptionally able lawyer and judge. He also served in several other public offices, notably the New York State Senate. During his long public service of more than half a century, he greatly distinguished himself by efficiency and conscientiousness. He also gave proof of his patriotism by serving in the Union Army during the Civil War until disabled by illness. His position in Johnstown, his home town, and in the county, was one of importance and influence, and few men exceeded him in popularity or held the respect and confidence of the entire county to a greater degree.

Jeremiah Keck was born near Keck Center, town of Johnstown, Fulton County, November 9, 1845, a son of Isaac and Eliza (Burns) Keck. His father was a farmer, born May 15, 1814, in Johnstown village, where he died October 30, 1884. Judge Keck's great-grandfather, George Keck, was wounded in the Revolution. The judge's mother was born February 13, 1818, near Spraker's Basin, Montgomery County, and was of Scottish descent. When she died, in February, 1857, she left seven children, one of whom was Judge Keck. She was said to have been related to the poet Robert Burns. Judge Keck attended the little red school house and worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age. Then the Civil War broke out, and he volunteered as a private in Company C, 77th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment served at Yorktown, Malvern Hill, Gaines Mills, and Fair Oaks, in the Peninsula campaign of the Army of the Potomac, then under command of General George B. McClellan. He was stricken with a fever, which so disabled him that he was honorably discharged.

Returning to Johnstown he decided to follow the profession of law. He attended Clinton Liberal Institute and Whitestown Seminary. After completing his preparatory studies, he read law with Judge John Wells and James M. Dudley, entering their office in April, 1868. Admitted to the bar on April 8, 1869, he at once became junior member of the law firm of Wells, Dudley & Keck. When this firm was dissolved in 1877, he entered into partnership with his brother, and together as J. & P. Keck, they carried on a successful legal business until 1883. In the meantime he had been elected district attorney of the county in 1874, to which office he was re-elected in 1877. In 1883 he was elected county judge



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and surrogate and he held these offices for eighteen years, until the two offices were separated. Continuing in the office of surrogate, he held this responsible position uninterruptedly for thirty-two years, or until January 1, 1916.

While an able lawyer, Judge Keck was best known in his public capacities of district attorney, county judge, city counsel, and State senator, his public service covering a period of over half a century. During this long term of service to the citizens of Fulton County, his nominations were nearly all by acclamation and his reelections without opposition, a tribute rarely paid to any man. Politically, Judge Keck was a staunch Republican. His first presidential vote was for General Grant in 1868. He was first chosen to represent the people of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer and Lewis in 1924, when he defeated Theodore Douglas Robinson and Daniel F. Strobel, of Herkimer County, in one of the most keenly contested political battles of his career. Judge Keck was elected by approximately 17,000. He was renominated at the end of his first term and won at election time over his Democratic opponent by a large majority. On July 12, 1928, he addressed a communication to his constituents declining another nomination. It was during his term in the upper house of the State Legislature that he was honored by Governor Alfred E. Smith, who named Judge Keck as one of the two senators of the committee of six persons to start preparations for the exposition in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

Judge Keck was known as a forcible speaker before a jury and in the argument of cases, and of pleasing address on subjects outside his professional work. He had many flattering press notices in reports of Memorial Day addresses and other occasions of patriotic commemoration. In 1889, he delivered a brief address at the dedication of a monument to his old regiment at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, which, though impromptu, was widely reported and greatly admired. It may be found in the work entitled "New York at Gettysburg," issued by the State of New York.

The famous Keck Zouaves were named in honor of Judge Keck. Formed in 1884, during the Blaine and Logan campaign, as a campaign company, this organization acquired a great reputation for military proficiency and ultimately became an independent military company under the same name. It became nationally known and participated in many contests, as for instance at the National encampment in Washington, in 1887. Judge Keck was commander of McMartin Post, No. 257, Grand Army of the Republic, for nearly a quarter of a century. He was prominent in the Masonic Order, belonging to St. Patrick's

Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Johnstown Chapter, No. 78, Royal Arch Masons; and Holy Cross Commandery, No. 52, Knights Templar. Judge Keck was also a member of Cayadutta Lodge, No. 218, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Mohawk Valley Historical Society; and the Board of Managers of the Johnstown Historical Society. He was also a trustee of the Johnstown Public Library, and chairman of the board of trustees of the David and Helen Getman Home at Gloversville.

In 1874 Judge Keck married (first) Jennie A. Kibbe, a daughter of the late Thompson P. Kibbe, who was related to the old de Fon Claire family of Johnstown. By this marriage he had one daughter, Flora de Fon Claire. After the death of his first wife, Judge Keck married (second), in November, 1890, Sarah R. Riggs, a daughter of Joseph Riggs, of Detroit, Michigan.

Judge Keck died at the age of eighty-four years on July 31, 1930, at his home on South William Street, Johnstown.

The tributes to Judge Keck at his death were remarkable for warmth and spontaneity. In thousands of families, where his advice and counsel had been almost reverently acted upon, the news of his passing caused genuine grief. A public official for over sixty years, he had kept the respect and confidence of the community. His kindness of heart and his willingness to aid the poorest unfortunate was proverbial. "In the passing of Judge Jeremiah Keck," said a prominent county official, "our county loses one of its most generally known and beloved and renowned characters."

HUBERT WINFIELD HESS—Having begun to teach very early in life, the late Hubert Winfield Hess, after having taught for short periods in several towns in New York State and in Ohio, came to Glens Falls and for more than a quarter of a century was a member of this town's high school faculty. At first only an instructor of science, his work as a teacher was so successful that he was soon placed at the head of the science department, in which capacity he continued to teach without interruption for twenty-six years and to within one year of his death. He was not only a very able science teacher, but had been endowed by nature with that kind of personality which permitted him to make a deep impression on the thousands of young lives that had the privilege of coming into touch with his own. His keen understanding of the thoughts and problems of young people and his sympathetic interest in them made him, perhaps, the most beloved teacher in his community and, indeed, the most beloved man. Literally speaking, thousands of men and women, who had been his students, became his friends, and the influence which he exerted on this large number of

lives and careers was of inestimable value and importance.

Hubert Winfield Hess was born at Masonville, Delaware County, June 23, 1869, a son of Joseph Axtell and Jeannette (Groat) Hess. His ancestors came to this country from Germany in 1710 and settled in the Mohawk Valley, the founder of the family having been Johannes Hess. Mr. Hess' father, at the time of this writing, still living, though retired, at the age of ninety years, resides on the old family homestead at Masonville; during his more active years he was successfully engaged in farming. Professor Hess received his early education in the rural school of the small community in which he was born and reared. Later, in 1896, he was graduated from the Oneonta State Normal School and, in 1902, from Colgate University. At Colgate University he was a member of Delta Upsilon Fraternity. He began teaching early in life and at first taught in his home town, Masonville. After his graduation from normal school he was principal for two years of the school at Otego, Otsego County. Then, following the resumption of his own studies at Colgate University and his graduation from that institution, he spent a year, 1902-03, at Fostoria, Ohio, acting as vice-principal and as professor of mathematics at the high school. In September, 1903, he became a member of the faculty of the Glens Falls High School, with which he continued to be connected until his retirement in 1929. His first position was that of instructor of science, but he was soon made head of the science department. In that capacity he won a splendid reputation for thoroughness in the teaching of his courses and for the success attained by his students in their examinations and, later, in their careers. He taught physics, chemistry and biology. His outstanding ability as a science teacher was officially recognized by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, who appointed him for three consecutive years as one of a group of carefully selected teachers from all parts of the State, his special task being to prepare the New York State Regents chemistry examinations papers. Throughout his long and successful career at the Glens Falls High School, Professor Hess devoted the greater part of his leisure hours to the coaching of the school's athletic teams, and he was responsible for turning out the best teams which ever represented the institution. He was easily the most popular, most beloved and most highly respected member of the Glens Falls High School faculty, and counted his friends among the successive generations of students to the extent of hundreds.

Professor Hess married, August 20, 1908, Louise Demarest, a daughter of William Merritt and Clarissa (Harris) Demarest. Mrs. Hess, too, was a graduate of the Oneonta State Normal School and, at the time of her marriage was a teacher in the Glens Falls

High School. After her marriage she continued in her educational work, having charge for many years, as a special teacher, of educational measurements; she retired at the same time as her husband in the summer of 1929. Professor and Mrs. Hess had no children.

As the result of an unfortunate accident, Hubert Winfield Hess died at the Plattsburg Physicians' Hospital, May 21, 1930. Accompanied by Mrs. Hess he had gone with the Glens Falls High School's track team, as he had done so many times before, to a track meet held at Keeseville. He entered the discus throwing section of the field, just as one of the contestants hurled the heavy object, and was struck as he tried to avoid being hit. Rendered unconscious, Mr. Hess was given first aid and then taken to the Plattsburg Hospital, sixteen miles away. A prompt investigation made of the unfortunate occurrence by State troopers resulted in the verdict that the accident could not be blamed on anyone. Mr. Hess suffered a severe fracture at the base of the skull and, though he showed some slight improvement and was given the best of medical and surgical care, he succumbed after a few days. His body was brought back to Glens Falls, where funeral services were held in Christ Church, Methodist Episcopal, of which he was an official member. He was buried according to the ritual of the Masonic Order, having joined the Masonic Order when a teacher at Otego. At the time of his death he was survived by his widow and his father, also one brother, Frank Hess, of Masonville, and two sisters, Mrs. Edgar Burnside, of Masonville, and Mrs. Hobart Couse, of Sydney, New York.

Professor Hess' sudden and tragic death caused widespread regret and sorrow, and brought to his widow innumerable and heartfelt expressions of sympathy. How greatly he was beloved in Glens Falls, may be seen from the following editorial tribute paid to him in the Glens Falls "Post-Star," of May 22, 1930:

As friendships born in the scholastic class room matured and strengthened in the class room of adult life, most of us who knew Hubert W. Hess came to call him just "Prof" Hess. How many there were of us who learned to address him in that familiar fashion! Probably he knew with a degree of intimacy more members of this community than any man who has survived him. He taught thousands of us; scores of the later-day students have sat before him just as their fathers and mothers did in years long gone by.

"Prof" Hess was one of those people who "wear well" as time goes on, as acquaintanceship is given an opportunity to ripen into that rare alliance of two souls we call pure friendship. Pure friendship comes only after the long, long sharing of experiences has made possible a mutual revelation of what lies below the surface, of the nature of the deep being; and such revelations so very often serve to show that the essence of a man, while admirable and good, possesses not the exact composition upon which affinity is



Scott F. Reedfield

founded. How many friends, in the rarer meaning of that word, does the average human being have? The philosophers say one or two, if a man be lucky; let us say that they can usually be counted upon the fingers of a single hand. Hubert Hess had hundreds.

When last spring the Professor closed his school books and laid them away for good, not a great teacher perhaps, but certainly a remarkable teacher, wrote finis to his years behind the desk. Unique was the teaching technique of "Prof" Hess, as is always the case with men and women who impart wisdom more ably than the rank and file of their contemporaries. Deeply we believe that the fine teachers are born, not made. They will adjust themselves just so far to the standardized methods of education, and no farther. In the main they will do what they do in their own way; they must; and perhaps their degree of variation from the "right" way is a fairly exact measure of their degree of superiority over the folk who also teach. No boy or girl ever sat at the feet of Professor Hess who did not learn "of shoes, of ships, of sealing wax, of cabbages and kings." Life was what he taught. But he taught, too, "the sciences." And so well did he teach them that he was summoned to Albany, where the regents directors said to him, "Help us compose our examination papers."

Let us not say much about the manner of his going. Such twists of fate are the way of life. Nobody was to blame, unless, as no doubt he would wish to have us say, it was himself. A week ago he remarked upon being told that in a certain locality the throwing of the discus had been eliminated from track athletics because another man had met the same fate that was destined to be his, "It was that man's own fault."

"Prof" Hess was doing in his last moments what he loved to do most, since his teaching time was over. Dearly the Professor loved that form of athletics which centers upon the cinder track. He could teach "track" as he could teach "the sciences." The crack of the starter's gun was rare music to his ears; he would talk "track" until the cows came home, oblivious to the passing by of time. So it was good that he was surrounded in his closing period by the runners, the jumpers, and the weight men. They knew him best and he knew them best. It was as though he was right at home.

Upon retiring from teaching, Mr. Hess intended to devote his time to genealogical and historical research and writing. He had at the time of his death already had printed "The Genealogy of the Johannes Hess Family in America," and a historical setting for the "Genealogy of the Staring Family," showing the union of these two families through the marriage of Henreich Staring, who became Colonel Henreich Staring and the first judge of Herkimer County, and Elizabeth Hess, daughter of Augustinus Hess, Sr., member of the committee of safety, October 2, 1764, in Stone Arabia. These articles together with several shorter historical articles were printed by the St. Johnsville "Enterprise and News." Mr. Hess was a member of the New York State Historical Association.

Mr. Hess was also interested in growing flowers, especially gladiolus. He had in his "Glad Garden" in Glens Falls many new varieties which he had produced by hand pollination. He was a member of the American Gladiolus Society.

SCOTT FORREST REDFIELD—In the publishing industry of New York State, Scott Forrest Redfield for many years held an outstanding position, having been, in Smethport, this State, publisher of the "Boys' Magazine," which, with the late Walter Camp as editor, gained national circulation and fame for its excellency. A man of strong public spirit, deeply concerned with matters vital to Smethport, he did everything in his power for the civic advancement of his community, as he did, too, for the boys to whom his magazine appealed. His achievements brought him widespread acclaim as a journalist, in which capacity he followed in the footsteps of his father; and he was loved, too, for his kindly and generous qualities of character and personality, his eagerness to help others, and his breadth of human sympathy and affection. His career was useful and his life well and beautifully lived.

Mr. Redfield was born in Washington, D. C., on October 5, 1879, son of Horace Victor and Jeanette (Hamlin) Redfield, the latter a sister of Mary Hamlin Forrest. His father was a prominent journalist of his day, having been Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial" and a correspondent for New York newspapers during the Civil War, as well as having held for some time an official post in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The mother, Mrs. Jeanette (Hamlin) Redfield, was a daughter of the late Byron D. Hamlin, of Smethport.

Scott Forrest Redfield, of this review, early and quite naturally turned his attention to the type of work that his father was doing; and, finishing his education, which he obtained in the Smethport schools, Manlius Military School and Hobart College, he sought a place in the publishing world. Ardent in the collection of stamps and coins, he started publication of a stamp weekly in Smethport in 1900, and at the same time published a monthly short-story magazine of wide circulation. Mr. Redfield became associated with the stamp magazine known as "Mekel's Weekly," giving Mr. Redfield a position of leadership not only in publishing circles but also in the world of philately.

In 1903 he transferred his publishing activities to New York, but in 1908 moved back to Smethport, where he started publication of the "Boys' Magazine." His publishing plant became one of Smethport's largest industries; and he continued his activities in this field until 1925, when he retired from active management of the magazine and it was taken over by the Hungerford Publications, Inc.

One of Smethport's active leaders in social and civic enterprises, Mr. Redfield was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was affiliated with McKean Lodge No. 388, Coudersport Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and other bodies. He was active, too, in organization of the Smethport Conopus Club and the local Country Club,

and belonged to other clubs in Bradford and Syracuse, New York. He was always a lover of sports, and was, incidentally, one of the foremost amateur tennis players of this region in his younger years. Into all his work he put his best energies, and the same was true of his social affiliations and organizational activities. But he was primarily a publisher and a journalist, having been actively engaged in publication of what was known as the "Redfield Magazine" at the age of nineteen years.

Devoted to his home and family, Scott Forrest Redfield married on February 6, 1907, at Syracuse, New York, Caroline Larned, daughter of William Johnson and Delia (Tiffany) Larned. By this marriage there were four children: 1. Scott Forrest, Jr. 2. Janet. 3. Holland L. 4. William Victor.

The death of Scott Forrest Redfield occurred on April 18, 1931, as the result of an accident, and it was, indeed, a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among all who knew him. He had participated intensively in the affairs of his community and State, had become a publisher of more than ordinary note, and had done work of outstanding value in his various undertakings. The tributes that were paid him were well merited by achievement and personal worth; but perhaps outstanding among these was the comment of a local paper of Smethport in a paragraph in its obituary article on him:

Every citizen was his friend. His charming, cheery personality, his civic loyalty, his spontaneous understanding and sympathy and unbounded generosity which manifested itself in constant benefactions to the needy and his democracy to all, were characteristics which made him outstanding among his fellows.

RUDOLF VIEDT ROSE—A native and lifelong resident of Niagara Falls, the late Rudolf Viedt Rose was one of this city's foremost engineers. Inheriting many of the fine traits of his parents, Mr. Rose deservedly enjoyed the esteem and high respect of the community in which he lived all his life. His genial disposition and strong character won him a firm place in the community, and endeared him to his friends and associates everywhere.

Rudolf Viedt Rose was born at Niagara Falls, Niagara County, April 27, 1876, a son of Adolf and Helene (Viedt) Rose. He received his early education in the public schools and was graduated from the old Central High School of Buffalo. Later he attended Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, from which he was graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineering in 1897. He early showed the fine intelligence and aptness in learning which was to distinguish him throughout a useful and honored career. Soon after his graduation, Mr. Rose was employed by the original Niagara Falls Power Company, with which he remained associated for twenty-one years, until its merger with the Hydraulic Power Corporation. At the time of his

death Mr. Rose was engineer and superintendent of the Empire Builders' Supply Company of Niagara Falls. Mr. Rose traveled extensively and was at all times in touch with the latest development, both in his chosen profession and in the field of general education and culture. His religious affiliation was with St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a vestryman. He was a member of the Niagara Club, the Niagara Falls Country Club, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the honorary engineering society of Tau Beta Pi.

Mr. Rose married November 14, 1907, Joyce Grant, daughter of William H. and Ida Grant, of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Rose had three children: Carl Grant, Rudolf William and Joyce Helene.

Rudolf Viedt Rose died January 25, 1928, survived by his wife and children, and by two sisters, the Misses Louise and Emma Rose.

How highly Mr. Rose was regarded in his native town may be seen from the following editorial, which appeared in the "Niagara Falls Gazette" for January 27, 1928:

In the death of Rudolf V. Rose the city loses one of its stalwart citizens. Scion of an old and respected family, he possessed those valuable and noble traits of character that distinguish the useful, progressive, successful members of society. Mr. Rose had barely reached the fulness of his powers, and his death comes as a distinct shock to the community in which he was so widely and so favorably known. Of cordial and kindly disposition, he possessed many fast friends whose grief at his demise will be deep indeed. Mr. Rose was numbered among that company of men whose faith in Niagara was unbounded. He had been identified for years with the development work that has given the city its fame and fortune, and he knew its prospects as a great industrial center. He never sought public favor nor inclined toward ostentatious show in any form, yet his influence as a citizen, as an upright member of society, was considerable. He was an earnest, loyal, and devoted friend, an exemplary husband and father. He will be sincerely mourned and greatly missed from the circles of those who knew him best, and, therefore, best appreciated his sterling attributes of character.

S. AUGUSTUS REDWAY—Business, civic and social life in Potsdam, New York, were the gainers from the participation of S. Augustus Redway in these branches of community activity. For his achievements as an insurance expert—he was one of the oldest in the State in point of service—and for his contributions to the welfare of the community in which he lived, he was highly esteemed and respected. He stood high, too, in the affection of his fellowmen, as a result of his excellent qualities of character, traits that were ever manifest in his dealings with others. And these characteristics, honesty toward others and toward himself, willingness to consider the points of view of others, breadth of

understanding and vision, a sense of humor, warm sympathy—were such that his companionship was ever most delightful and his friendship lasting and true.

Mr. Redway was born in Potsdam, New York, on August 28, 1845, son of Harvey N. and Elmira (Partridge) Redway. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Partridge, one of the pioneer residents of this village and prominent in its early business development. The family made its home in the house on Elm Street, owned (1930) by A. L. Lockwood. In the old St. Lawrence Academy, S. Augustus Redway received his early education. That institution was an Episcopal school in Burlington. He also attended the Holbrook School for Boys, at Hamilton, New York. He early became associated with his father in insurance work, and so continued throughout life, with the exception of a few years in the late 'eighties in which he was associated with a Western railroad, with offices in Chicago. Not long before his passing, Mr. Redway disposed of his insurance interests to H. M. Smith, of Potsdam; but at the time of his retirement he was said to have been the oldest insurance man, in point of service, in the State of New York. One of the companies that he represented had Mr. and Mrs. Redway as its guests on a trip to New York City in May, 1928. He had represented this single company for half a century or more, this being the Great American Insurance Company.

Civic and social life, too, afforded him opportunities for helpful work in Potsdam. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which his affiliations was with Racket River Lodge, No. 213; and St. Lawrence Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons. For more than a quarter of a century he was secretary of these two Masonic bodies, and he was, at the time of his death, the oldest Mason in continuous membership in the local organization. He was, in his religious affiliation, a member of Trinity Church, in which he was one of the vestrymen. He was a member, too, of the town board of Potsdam for a number of years, as well as a justice of the peace and registrar of vital statistics for the village and town. At the time of his passing he was police justice. In all his work and in all his many affiliations with different groups of his fellowmen, Mr. Redway proved himself a loyal and whole-hearted participant in community affairs, a public-spirited and substantial citizen, and a man among men.

S. Augustus Redway married, on September 30, 1873, Margaret Ross, the ceremony having been performed at Trinity Church, Potsdam. In 1923 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, marking the rounding out of fifty happy years of wedded life. Mrs. Redway, who survived her husband, is a daughter of Samuel and Katherine Elizabeth (Clark) Ross. Her mother was a daughter of Judge E.

Clark, one of Potsdam's pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Redway became the parents of one child, a daughter, who also survived him—Mrs. Harry V. Bush, of Canajoharie, New York, who has a son, Lawrence Bush. Mr. Redway's brother, Henry Redway, is deceased.

The death of S. Augustus Redway, on October 26, 1930, was the cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among all who knew him. His work had been most valuable to his fellowmen, and a source of inspiration to those who knew intimately of it. With his passing, the insurance industry lost one of its leaders in this State, the State itself lost a valuable citizen, and his community and its people suffered the departure of a true companion and friend.

HARVEY STONE LADD—There was probably no official of the government service on the entire northeastern frontier of the United States who was better known or who enjoyed the esteem and respect of his associates to a greater degree than Harvey Stone Ladd, deputy collector and appraiser of customs at the port of Rouses Point, New York. For thirty-seven years he lived and worked in Rouses Point and in that long period lived a life of such admirable nature that it brought him the respect of every one who knew him. He was of great value to the government, having a deductive mind and the ability to discover attempts to evade the payment of duties by smugglers with their multitude of methods, thus saving large sums that would otherwise have been lost to the United States Treasury. In every part of the customs service his name and work were pointed out as examples, yet he lived his life with perfect unostentation, devoting himself to practical application of his peculiar talents as if they were commonplace. Useful in life, he left a heritage of value to his successors, an example of devotion to duty and good citizenship.

He was born in Chazy Landing, New York, July 27, 1859, a son of William Whitney Ladd, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Clinton County. During his youth and early manhood he lived on a farm in the little village, on land that had come into the family by grant from the King of England prior to the Revolution; a niece, Miss Ada Sweet, now lives on the property. Mr. Ladd was appointed to the customs service and stationed at Rouses Point under the administration of President Cleveland, in 1893, and, except for two years spent in the service at Montreal, he remained at his original stand for the remainder of his life. He was an expert on customs regulations, the administrative provisions of the tariff, and the classifications to be observed, qualifications that led to his appointment, November, 1917, as deputy collector in charge of the port, and, in 1926, when the position of local appraiser was created, to his appointment to that post. During his

administration he was actively and successfully engaged in the apprehension and prosecution of violators of the revenue laws and was connected with some of the most famous smuggling cases of his time. Prior to his connection with the customs service, he had taught school in Plattsburg for one year, and in Poughkeepsie had been employed in the furniture business by his cousin, Charles MacGregor. His father's illness brought him back to Chazy Landing, from where he entered the Federal service. His death occurred in the Champlain Valley Hospital at Plattsburg, New York, May 21, 1929.

Harvey Stone Ladd married, in 1883, Minnie N. Buttle, of Brooklyn, New York. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are living except one daughter, Anna, deceased when she was twelve years of age. Those living are: Mrs. Maurice Decker, of Flushing, Long Island; Mrs. Marvin Saxe, of Cranford, New Jersey; Whitney W., of Rouses Point; and Harvey Stone, Jr., of San Francisco, California.

Unselfish devotion to duty, coupled with an unusual ability and love of the work, made Harvey Stone Ladd very valuable to the government. Had he chosen to devote his life to private business it is the belief of those who knew him best that he would have attained great heights. As it was, he made an army of friends and a name that was both feared and respected by those who sought to evade the demands of the law. He was ever alert and lived for his work.

CARLTON KINGSBURY MATSON—Years of close application to the study of newspaper production and publicity work resulted in bringing a wide fame among publishers and advertisers to Carlton Kingsbury Matson, who has been, since March 10, 1930, editor of the Buffalo "Times," having been drafted from his home in Cleveland, Ohio, to assume that responsible position.

The Buffalo "Times" was established by Norman E. Mack in 1879 and was published and owned by him until May, 1929, when it was acquired by purchase by the Scripps-Howard interests. The paper has been independent in politics since its transfer and is credited with a daily circulation of 113,000 and a Sunday output of 200,000 copies.

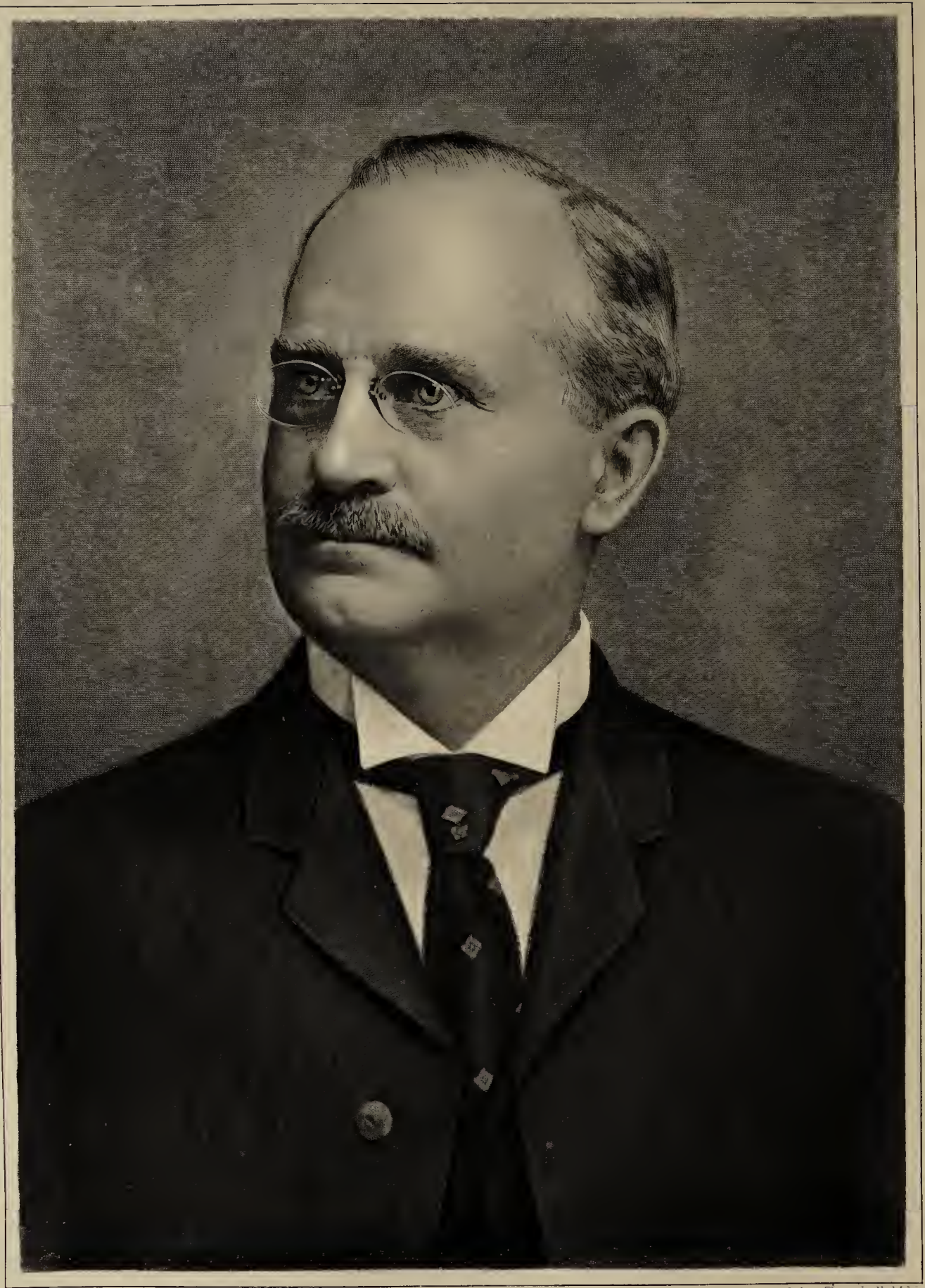
Carlton Kingsbury Matson was born at Kingsville, Ohio, August 8, 1890, and is a son of Burton E. and Mary (Kingsbury) Matson. He was educated at Oberlin College and from that institution received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1915. He then attended Columbia University and in 1917 received the degree of Master of Arts. From 1915 to 1918 he was engaged in newspaper work, when he became publicity director of the Cleveland Welfare Federation and Cleveland Foundation. This was followed by association with the Cleveland Trust Company, for which institution he served as publicity manager from

1919 to 1920. From that year until 1924 he was in the advertising business and afterward became director of the Cleveland Foundation, serving in that capacity until his call to Buffalo. From the summer of 1918 until the termination of the World War he was in the military establishment, stationed at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Monroe, Virginia. In Cleveland he served as a member of the board of the Child Guidance Clinic, the Park School and the Adult Education Association. He has been elected a member of the governing committee of the Buffalo Foundation, also serving as secretary of that committee. His clubs are the Buffalo, Buffalo Athletic, and Wanakah Country, of Buffalo, and the University of Cleveland. He is also a member of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Buffalo Advertising Club.

Carlton Kingsbury Matson married, April 2, 1916, Lillian Tuthill, of Stamford, Connecticut, and they are the parents of one daughter, Elizabeth.

CHARLES A. FREIBERG—By profession a civil engineer, Mr. Freiberg has been widely known for many years in his native city, Buffalo, first as the very able and successful general manager of the Buffalo Cement Company and more recently as president of the Rockwood Construction Corporation, which owes its existence to him. He has also been prominently active in politics and since 1929 has been sheriff of Erie County. Both as a business man and as a public official he has made for himself an enviable reputation for honesty, efficiency and conscientiousness and he enjoys, to an unusual degree, the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is a popular member of numerous fraternal and social organizations, and, indeed, represents the highest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship.

Charles A. Freiberg was born in Buffalo, May 23, 1887, a son of Frederick A. and Wilhelmina (Becker) Freiberg, both natives of Germany. His father, who died in Buffalo, in November, 1901, was a merchant. Mr. Freiberg's mother is still a resident of Buffalo. Having received his early education in the public grammar schools of Buffalo, Mr. Freiberg graduated from public school in 1902. He then entered the employ of the Buffalo Cement Company, Ltd., as an office boy, continuing, however, his studies evenings at the Central High School, Central Young Men's Christian Association Institute and with the International Correspondence School, where he took courses in civil engineering. For twenty-five years he continued to be connected with the Buffalo Cement Company, Ltd., his industry, his devotion to the various duties assigned to him from time to time and his exceptional ability, gaining him frequent promotions to positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility, until he was made general manager in 1917. In that capacity he continued to serve with marked



Engraved by Campbell N.Y.

H. B. Lucey

success until 1925, when he resigned in order to give all of his time and attention to the engineering and contracting business, in which he had started for himself in 1924. He operated this business under the name of the Rockwood Construction Corporation and has been its president ever since its organization. For a number of years Mr. Freiberg has been prominently active in politics. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and served in the New York State Assembly during 1922-26 and in the New York State Senate from the Fiftieth District, during 1926-29. In the fall of 1929 he was elected sheriff of Erie County, in which important and responsible office he has served since then, with offices in the County Jail Building, No. 10 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo. Sheriff Freiberg has made a fine record as an honest, conscientious and efficient public official. Financial affairs, too, have been benefited by his active participation. He is a member of the board of directors of the Fillmore-Leroy Savings & Loan Association and, during 1923-25, served as president of the Central Park Bank, which he organized. He continued in the presidency of this bank until it was merged with the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Company of Buffalo. He is also president of the Deaconess Hospital of Buffalo, New York, a charitable institution; and is a director of several other corporations. In 1927 he was chairman of the Buffalo and Niagara Frontier Post Authority Survey Commission, a commission created by the New York State Legislature to make a survey of the entire Niagara Frontier. The result of this survey was the creation by the Legislature of the Niagara Frontier Bridge Commission, authorized to build two bridges from the mainland to Grand Island at a cost of ten million dollars.

Besides being a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Sheriff Freiberg has been prominently active for many years in fraternal affairs. He maintains membership in Tyrian Lodge, No. 925, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master; Covenant Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Buffalo Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Buffalo Grotto, Mystic Order, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; Omega Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Buffalo Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Order of Orioles. Sheriff Freiberg's clubs include the Buffalo Athletic Club, Boreal Club, the Kiwanis Club, and the Mercer Club. His religious affiliations are with the Emanuel Reformed Church.

Sheriff Freiberg married, February 16, 1929, Ethel Douglas Boyle, of Richmond, Virginia.

DENNIS BENEDICT LUCEY—From the old Bay State, of which he was a native, there came in the company of his parents a small child, Dennis

Benedict Lucey, who eventually became a leader of the St. Lawrence County bar, a prominent Federal official, mayor of the city of Ogdensburg and president of the Board of Education of that municipality. The record of his rise in legal circles and the public favor is one of the most interesting accounts of men of achievement in the history of New York. Mr. Lucey was a long-time member of the National Guard and a veteran officer of the volunteer forces that served in the Spanish-American War. In the city of his choice he was greatly admired, both for his well known legal ability and his civic spirit, which made him one of the most highly regarded citizens of Ogdensburg.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 17, 1854, Dennis Benedict Lucey was a son of Dennis Joseph and Ellen (Goggin) Lucey, both parents natives of Ireland, and from whom he inherited a strong, robust body, courageous spirit and a keen mind. He was very young when brought by his mother to the town of Brookdale in St. Lawrence County, where she purchased and operated a farm. Here he was reared amid the healthful environment of agricultural pursuits, in which he rendered dutiful assistance to his mother while attending the district schools. After a time he went to the Potsdam Normal School and became proficient in his classical studies, receiving a diploma of the institution at graduation. He later took a special course in the Oswego Normal School. Of an intellectual turn of mind toward the teaching profession, he was appointed by the board of education of Ogdensburg June 18, 1884, to the force of instructors for the city schools, and on that date was made teacher of scientific subjects in the Ogdensburg Free Academy. This position he held until his resignation, June 7, 1887.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lucey became conscious of a call to the law, and shortly after retiring from teaching, bent all his energies to the study of legal theory and court precedents. He made rapid progress and passed his bar examinations with a high mark, being certified for practice in 1886. In practice under his own name until 1890, in that year he formed a partnership with the late Senator George R. Malby, of Ogdensburg, and this firm continued to be one of the strongest, most successful of the legal combinations of St. Lawrence County until 1912, when it was dissolved by the death of the senior member, Mr. Malby. Subsequently, Mr. Lucey united with Walter Guest Kellogg in the formation of a partnership in which the two were the principals, and this firm was dissolved, Mr. Lucey retiring from practice in 1921 because of failing health. He was a well liked member of the New York State and St. Lawrence County Bar associations.

Politics and public service early held an intense interest for Mr. Lucey, who had enrolled as a member of the Democratic party when he attained his

majority. His entry into practical politics was made on December 24, 1894, when he was elected president of the Board of Education. He had also served for several years as a commissioner on the board, resigning from that body December 5, 1895, to be mayor of Ogdensburg, in which office he served with rare ability for one term of three years, 1895-96-97. During the last administration of the late President Woodrow Wilson, he was appointed United States district attorney for the northern District of New York, in 1916, and was reappointed by President Wilson in 1920. He resigned the office in 1921, the year in which steadily failing health compelled him to abandon his law practice and all political endeavors. Prior to this regretted decision he had been prominently mentioned as a Democratic nominee for Congress, and was defeated only by a small majority by his Republican opponent, Edwin A. Merritt, Jr. He was also mentioned in connection with a proposed candidacy for the office of counsel to the Public Service Commission, Second District. His political sagacity was well known to the party managers and to candidates of the opposition, and he had served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee of St. Lawrence County, and also as a delegate to New York State and national conventions of his party, in whose inner councils his advice and counsel were highly prized.

Patriotism was one of the strong traits of Mr. Lucey's rugged character. From 1885 to 1899 he was a member of the National Guard of New York, and was intensely interested and active in military affairs. He was advanced to second lieutenant of the old 35th Separate Company, and when the Spanish-American War broke out he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, 203d Regiment, United States Volunteers. With his outfit he went into the theater of the war and distinguished himself for bravery and efficiency as an officer and soldier. For a number of years he was a trustee of the St. Lawrence County Savings Bank. He was a member of the Century Club of Ogdensburg and the Ogdensburg Country Club, and held his religious affiliation with St. Mary's Cathedral parish. He was also a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of Ogdensburg. A charter member of Ogdensburg Council, No. 258, Knights of Columbus, he served as the first Grand Knight of the council. He subsequently served several times in that office, being Grand Knight in 1898-1900; 1902; 1905, and 1908-09. He was also a State Deputy of the order and served on the Fourth Degree team.

Dennis Benedict Lucey married, June 30, 1890, Mary Agnes Tuck, daughter of the late Hon. and Mrs. Andrew Tuck, a prominent family of this section of the State. Within a short time they took as their residence the old Bishop Wadhams home on Washington Street, Ogdensburg, where the family

now lives. There are five children: 1. Louise Lucey. 2. Mrs. W. J. Grady. 3. Josephine Lucey. 4. Walter S. Lucey. 5. John R. Lucey.

By the death of Mr. Lucey, which occurred on October 7, 1930, in his seventy-seventh year, the city of Ogdensburg suffered the loss of one of its most prominent residents, the legal profession and public life of the community and Northern New York one who had given many years of faithful devotion to his many responsibilities, and the immediate family a devoted husband and wise father, who loved the home circle above all else besides. His career was an ornament to the annals of the bar and to the civic advance of the city he had served so unselfishly in various capacities of trust and honor.

HON. GEORGE HALL—Though not a native of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, the late George Hall spent by far the greater part of his life in this city. It was here that his principal business interests were located, interests which brought him great success. As the head of one of the largest shipping and coal corporations, Mr. Hall was widely known in the coal and shipping industry, not only in northern New York, but along the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes, from Chicago to Montreal. Under his very able and energetic management the business grew to very large proportions. The large means thus made available to him, Mr. Hall used consistently with great public spirit, and the city of Ogdensburg owes much to his generosity. He was also prominently active for many years in public affairs and several times served very effectively and ably as mayor of Ogdensburg. His generosity and his kindness, combined with his unusual business and executive ability, made him an outstanding figure in the life of Ogdensburg. Indeed, there were few men during his lifetime in Ogdensburg who enjoyed to a greater extent the confidence, liking and respect of the entire city than Mr. Hall.

George Hall was born at Sackets Harbor, Jefferson County, March 11, 1847. He was educated in his native town, where he continued to live until 1861. As a youth he became an expert telegraph operator and, after leaving Sackets Harbor, he was employed in that capacity in various places in New York State. Eventually he came to New York City, where he secured a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company. Upon the death of his brother, Henry Hall, who was accidentally killed in Utica in 1872, Mr. Hall came to Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, and succeeded his brother in the firm of Hall and Gardner, coal dealers and forwarders. Later, on the death of Captain Gardner, his interest was purchased by G. D. and I. L. Seymour, and the business was continued as Seymours and Company. This firm was dissolved in 1880 and Mr. Hall, together with W. L. Proctor and J. S. Bean, purchased the

business, which was after that conducted under the name of George Hall and Company. Under Mr. Hall's energetic and progressive management the business grew rapidly and, in 1893 he purchased the interests of his two partners, Mr. Proctor and Mr. Bean. At that time the firm name was changed again, and from then on the business was operated under the style of the George Hall Company, John C. Howard and William C. Algie becoming associated with Mr. Hall in the new organization, with a capital of \$125,000. Later the company was again reorganized as George Hall Coal Corporation, with a capital of \$650,000 and established connections with many important coal transportation lines. As the business continued to grow, its fleet of tugs, barges and other vessels was rapidly expanded. At first the company owned only a number of tugs and barges, but before long it bought the steamer "Hecla." This vessel was the nucleus of a fleet, which eventually grew to very large proportions. Following the "Hecla," the "John Rugee" was purchased and after that from time to time further acquisitions were made. The first steel steamboat owned by the company was named the "John C. Howard" after one of Mr. Hall's partners. This boat eventually was sold and at that time two new boats were built by the company, which later added four more steel vessels. Desiring to be released of some of his business responsibilities, Mr. Hall, a number of years prior to his death, retired from the presidency of the company and at that time became chairman of the board of directors, in which latter position he continued to serve until the time of his death. Mr. Hall was also interested in various other business enterprises, including the St. Lawrence Marine Railway Company. He was the largest individual stockholder in the Ogdensburg Improvement Company, which was formed to bring the silk mills to Ogdensburg. It was largely due to Mr. Hall's vision and efforts that this important industry was established in Ogdensburg. Its subsequent success and the important part which it played in the progress of the city proved clearly that his judgment had been well founded. Mr. Hall also was a large stockholder for many years in the Ogdensburg Bank. At all times he gave most liberally, but always unobtrusively, of his means to all worthy institutions and enterprises. The City Hospital and the new Ogdensburg Free Academy both stand as monuments to his generosity. In 1900 Mr. Hall made a gift of \$100,000 for the erection of the hospital and this was followed by further gifts, made from time to time, the total of which was very large, but was never made public. Some years later, recognizing the need of a new academy, he offered to build and equip the splendid new high school building, which he erected as a memorial to his wife, the late Helen Brown Hall. Mr. Hall's generous assistance also

made possible the erection of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, which stands in Library Park, Ogdensburg. Many other benevolent and community enterprises and institutions also constantly benefited from Mr. Hall's generosity, among them the Public Library and Remington Art Memorial. He was deeply attached to his home community and, though during the latter part of his life he spent much of his time away from Ogdensburg, he never lost his interest in the welfare of his adopted city. Whenever he returned to Ogdensburg, he always remarked that this town held for him charms possessed by no other place. After his gradual retirement from active business Mr. Hall spent his summers usually in Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, headquarters of George Hall Coal Company of Canada, a subsidiary of the Ogdensburg corporation, where he owned a beautiful home on West Dorchester Street. His winters at one time were spent at Pasadena, California. While he was a resident of that city he became interested in the hotel business and purchased the Maryland Hotel at Pasadena. More recently Mr. Hall became a winter resident of Daytona, Florida, where he owned a beautiful home. He was one of the founders of the Century Club of Ogdensburg, of which he served for many years as president. He was also a member of the St. James Club and of the Forest and Stream Club, both of Montreal, as well as of a number of fraternal organizations, the latter including the following: Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Ogdensburg Lodge, No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons; Ogdensburg Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ogdensburg Commandery, Knights Templar; and one of the New York Temples, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliations were with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Ogdensburg, to the work of which he was a generous supporter.

Soon after Mr. Hall had become a resident of Ogdensburg, he began to take an active part in civic affairs. He was a life-long and staunch supporter of the Democratic party and, even after he had given up active participation in political affairs, he never lost his interest in public questions and in the welfare of his party. In 1879 Mr. Hall was elected a member of the Ogdensburg Board of Aldermen from the First Ward, serving very effectively for one term. In 1887 he was elected mayor of Ogdensburg, in which capacity he gave the city a very able and business-like administration, which was so much to the liking of his fellow-citizens that they re-elected him at the end of his first term for another year. Some ten years later, in 1899, Mr. Hall was again elected mayor, serving in that capacity until 1904, when he refused to accept another nomination. In the meantime, however, he had also served again as a member of the Ogdensburg Board of Alder-

men, during 1891-92. During the administration of Governor Hill, Mr. Hall became active in the movement of bringing the St. Lawrence State Hospital to Ogdensburg, the success of this movement being the result of his efforts. In 1906 he was a candidate for the office of State comptroller on the Democratic ticket headed by Hon. Bird S. Coler, but, like the rest of his ticket, was defeated.

Mr. Hall married, June 30, 1873, Helen Brown, of Sackets Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Hall had two children who survive him.

In his seventy-third year, Mr. Hall died on June 24, 1919. His death caused widespread regret, wherever he was known and especially in the city of Ogdensburg. Possessed of unusual business and executive ability, his judgment had frequently been sought in matters of various types affecting the welfare of his home community. He was shrewd and far-seeing and possessed great native common sense, which he constantly showed in his consideration of problems placed before him. In his personal relations he was steadfast, honorable and straightforward in every respect, and the friendships which he formed in his youth were broken only by death. He was also eager to assist young men on the way to success and many are indebted to him for words of counsel and for even more substantial assistance. How greatly Mr. Hall was liked and respected and how deeply his death was regretted, may be seen from the following tribute paid to him in the "Ogdensburg Journal," which read in part as follows:

In the death of Mr. Hall, Ogdensburg has lost its most distinguished citizen and the greatest friend, and the entire city mourns his passing. He will live long in memory and his fine generous character will be a common heritage.

A bronze tablet with Mr. Hall's head in base relief has been placed in the Century Club inscribed, "In loving memory by his fellow-members," and in this present year, 1931, a Howard clock and Meneely bell were installed in the new city hall to the memory of their father by Henry Brown Hall and Mary (Hall) Kellogg, his surviving children.

URI SALISBURY GILBERT—Fire insurance as a profession was given a remarkable uplift in volume of good-will and in the standard of ethics by the late Uri S. Gilbert, ex-vice-president of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company, and for many years United States manager for that concern's new owner, the Sun Fire Insurance Company of London, England. Mr. Gilbert ranked as one of the most expert officials connected with fire insurance circles in this country. He was one of the group that established the Methodist Episcopal Church on a firm foundation in his section of New York State, and in many other ways did he show himself a useful cit-

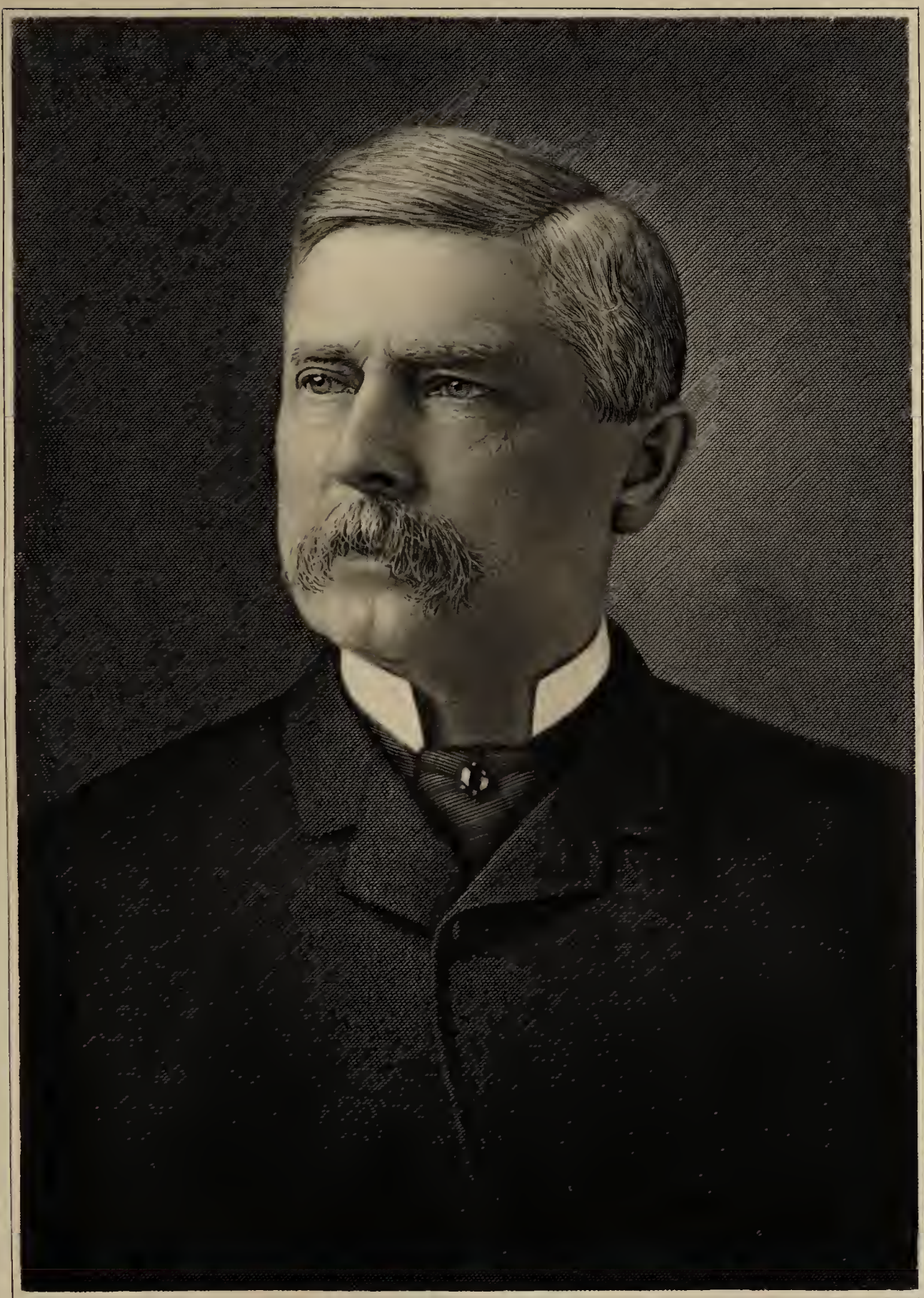
izen, especially in various organization and public movements.

The name Gilbert is Saxon. Camden, in his "Remaines concerning Britaine," thus discourses upon its origin and signification: "Gilbert, German, I supposed heretofore to signifie Goldlike-bright, . . . or yellow bright, . . . For Geele is yellow in old Saxon, . . . But, because it is written in Domesday booke Gislebert, I judge it rather to signifie Bright or brave pledge; for in old Saxon, Gisle signifieth a pledge." The name is eminent in the annals of the church, State, and learning of England, through several centuries. Its early and principal home is in Devonshire, and from this stock, distinguished in naval and commercial history and geographical science and discoveries, issued many branches, planted in other portions of the country. They possessed lands in Manaton, in or near Dartmoor, in Edward the Confessor's days (1042-66).

Westcott, who was born in Shobrook, in Devonshire, in 1567, and wrote his history of that county in 1630, says that Marledon, on the River Darte, is a chapel built by the ancestors of the Gilberts, who have an ancient monument there: "one of them lieth in the church with his wife, their proportions cut into stone." He describes Greenway, the ancient seat of the Gilberts, as very "pleasantly and commodiously placed, with a most delightful prospect to behold the barks and boats to pass and repass upon the river flowing from Dartmouth to Totnes. This hath long continued in a family of much estimation, the Gilberts, alias Jilberts, of knightly rank. It is very anciently written Gislebert, or Gerebert, as in the Conqueror's Book of Survey among the Tenures in Devon. Of this progeny have been divers of great desert and sufficiency."

The ancestry of the Gilbert family has been compiled from the Herald's visitations of Devonshire and Norfolk, wills, parish registers, etc., in England, and from various public records and private memoranda in America. Westcott observes that Gilbert, the ancestor of this family, "possessed lands in Manadon, in Edward the Confessor's days," and Prince adds that "The Gilberts have matched as they descended down into honorable houses, as of Champernon, Croker, Hill, Chudleigh, Agar, Molineux, Pomeroy, etc., and have yielded matches to others, in particular to the noble family of the Grenvilles; they have married also divers daughters and heirs, as Compton, and others, from whose loins have proceeded many eminent persons which were old men of renown, in families, as Champernon, Valetort (whereby they touch the royal blood), Reynward, Trenoch, Littleton alias Westcott, Kelly and others; such was Otho, called also Otis Gilbert, High Sheriff of Devonshire, 15th Edward IV." (1475).

Otho, or Otis Gilbert, a grandson of the former, had three sons, first, Sir John, Knighted by Queen



Mrs S Gilbert





Gilbert

Elizabeth, in 1576, died without issue; second, Sir Humphry; third, Adrian. The second son, Sir Humphry Gilbert, Knighted in 1577, was eminently distinguished by his discoveries in the Northern Seas, where Gilbert's Straits are called after him to this day, and by the establishment of the Colony of Newfoundland. He was a half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Richard Gilbert, son of William and grandson of Otho, was first of North Petherwin, from whence he removed into Norfolk and was Lord of the Manor of Walcote Hall, in North Burlingham; he was the ancestor of the highly respectable family of Gilbert that settled in New England in the time of King Charles the First.

Arms—Gules two bars ermine in chief three fleurs-de-lis or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a stag's head ermine attired of the first.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) Gilbert, of Compton, in the Parish of Manadon in Devonshire.

(II) Jeffrey, of Compton, married Aury.

(III) Thomas, of Compton, married Jane, or Joan, daughter and co-heir of William Compton, of Compton, Esquire, "in the parish of Marldon, near the Torlay, who for her partage brought him Compton, in the days of King Edward II." (1307-27.)

(IV) William, of Compton, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Oliver Champernon, Esquire, and his wife, Egelina, who was the daughter of Hugh Valetort of Tamerton, Esquire.

(V) William, of Compton, married Isabel, daughter of William Gambon on Moreston, Esquire.

(VI) Otho, or Otis of Compton, High Sheriff of Devonshire in 1475; married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hill of Shelston of Modbury, County Devon, Esquire.

(VII) William, of Bridge Rute in Cornwall; married a daughter of Calile.

(VIII) Richard, of North Petherwin in Devonshire; removed into Norfolk and became lord of the Manor of Walcote in North Burlingham where he died in 1548 and was buried in the church there. He gave a legacy to the poor of North Petherwin. He married (first) Jaquet, daughter of George Rolle, who died without issue; (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Newton.

(IX) Thomas, Lord of the Manor of Walcote; married Abrey, daughter of Thomas Warde of Brooke in Norfolk. From the family descends Dudley, Lord Ward, Baron of Burmingham.

(X) John of Little Ellingham in Norfolk, married Anne.

(The Family in America)

(I) Jonathan of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in 1618, and married (first), at Hartford, January 29, 1645, Mary White, daughter of John White;

she died in 1651; married (second) Mary Welles, daughter of Hugh Welles, brother of Thomas Welles, Governor of Connecticut; she died July 3, 1700 and was buried at Hartford.

The following was taken from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register: The Gilberts, at various dates, came to Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia. About 1640, four brothers, Jonathan, Thomas, Obadiah and Josiah Gilbert were living in Connecticut. Hinman says that Jonathan came in the first colony, 1635. Jonathan Gilbert, in 1645, being about twenty-seven years of age, was a bachelor landholder in Hartford and soon after married Mary White, daughter of John White. They at once entered into the arrangements of life and the General Court, with becoming gravity "recorded" some of the minor details of their social affairs: "Tenth of March, 1646, the names of people as they were seated in the meetinghouse were read in Court; and it was ordered that they should be recorded, which was as followeth; for the women's seats in the middle, 4th seat, . . . Sister Gilbert. . . ." Mr. Gilbert had probably arrived in New England at an earlier date, as in April of the next year he was sufficiently familiar with the language of the Aborigines to act as interpreter between them and the English Government, rendering important service in the subsequent Indian wars and difficulties, by his facility in their language and his resolute bravery. He was generally selected as the leader in emergencies of danger and importance. He was a man of business, of respectability and enterprise, engaged in the trade and coasting business of the young colonies, possessed of great wealth for that day, and held various civil offices, was collector of the customs at Hartford (Hinman says he was the first collector at Hartford), marshal of the colony, an office corresponding to that of High Sheriff; a Representative to the General Court, etc. By grants from the government and by purchase, he acquired large tracts of land in the different settlements, which he subsequently divided among his children. In 1653 he received a grant "at the common landing-place in the little meadow (at Hartford), to set up a warehouse," which afterwards became a station for considerable traffic. Mr. Gilbert is frequently referred to in the Colonial Records of Connecticut, which, though disconnected, indicate the general current and features of his public life. Thus, in March, 1653, a special warrant was granted him as marshal with "power to rayse such considerable forces as he sees meete" for the arrest of certain desperado. In March, 1657-58, Jonathan Gilbert was among "the listed persons for Troopers presented to and allowed by the court, (of Connecticut) under the command of Major John Mason." This force was probably raised under the authority of the "Commissioners." In August, 1661, the court granted "to Jonathan Gilbert a farm to ye

number of 300 acres of uplands and 50 acres of meadow, provided it be not preiudicial" to any other plantation. After this period Mr. Gilbert was for several years annually elected to the office of "marshal," and was occasionally a representative to the legislature; but his chief attention was given to the improvement of his estate, and the care of his family, many of whom he lived to see happily and honorably settled in life. He died on the 10th of December, 1682, aged sixty-four, and was buried in the ancient burial place at Hartford. His will, dated the 10th of September, 1674, mentions his wife, ten children living, and three grandchildren, John Rositer, Andrew Belcher and Jonathan Richardson.

The following is quoted from "Names of the First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," by R. R. Hinman:

Jonathan Gilbert, of Hartford, came in the first colony. 1635. In 1646 he took the place of Thomas Stanton as interpreter. In 1653 he had the liberty of Hartford to build a ware-house at the little meadow landing. He held several offices in the colony, was the first collector of customs at Hartford, in 1659; was marshal of the colony; was appointed in 1662 to keep a tavern at his house at Cold Spring, to relieve travellers. In the same year the colony granted him a farm of 300 acres.

(II) Jonathan Gilbert, 2d, son of Jonathan, 1st, and Mary (White) Gilbert, of Middletown, Connecticut, was born at Hartford, May 11, 1648, and died February 1, 1698. He married, June 22, about 1679, Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Stow of Middletown, who was born August 1, 1659, and died July 14, 1698. "He had been a wild youth and by will of his father had less share of his estate than he could be content with," (Savage's Volume II, page 250), (See item of Jonathan Gilbert's will).

(III) Nathaniel Gilbert, of Middletown, was born December 27, 1689, and died April 19, 1756. He married (first), March 1, 1715, Hannah Allen, who died October 15, 1724, in the twenty-sixth year of her age; he married (second), December 4, 1726, Elizabeth Prout, who died September 1, 1776. In the record of his death he is called Lieutenant, and he served in Queen Anne's War. From the "History of Chatham, Connecticut," "In 1709, in expedition against Canada, were Nathaniel Gilbert and Jonathan Gilbert serving under Captain Moses Demming." From "Connecticut Colonial Records": May, 1736. "The General Assembly establishes and confirms Mr. Nathaniel Gilbert, Lieutenant of the Company of Trainband at the New Field in Middletown." In October, 1738, he was appointed lieutenant of a company at Coventry.

(IV) Nathaniel Gilbert, 2d, of Middletown, son of Nathaniel, 1st, and Hannah (Allen) Gilbert, was born December 4, 1723, and was accidentally drowned at New Lebanon, New York, March 22, 1787. He

married, December 25, 1744, Mary Butler, born December 18, 1723, daughter of Peter and Phoebe (Stow) Butler.

(V) Allen Gilbert, son of Nathaniel, 2d, and Mary (Butler) Gilbert, was born in Middletown, April 23, 1756. He removed to New York State and settled in Schoharie County, in what was afterwards called Gilbert's Corners; from there he removed to Orwell, in Oswego County. He died December 13, 1840, and was buried in Orwell. He married, in Middletown, June 25, 1782, Mary Hall, born October 17, 1758, and died July 14, 1840. He served in the War of the Revolution and the following is a copy of a certificate of his service from the adjutant-general's office in Hartford, Connecticut:

This is to certify that Allen Gilbert served in the War of the Revolution, and the following is said service, according to the records of this office: On page 273, "Conn. men in the Revolution," appears the following: Allen Gilbert, private, enlisted, April 1st, 1778, from Middletown, Connecticut;—occupation, farmer; stature, 5 ft., 3 in.; complexion, dark, black eyes and brown hair;—in First Troop, Col. Sheldon's Light Dragoons, 1777-83. (No date of Allen Gilbert's discharge.) Regiment disbanded, June, 1783. Fought at Germantown, Oct. 4th, 1777. In summer of 1778 the Regt. was on the Hudson, and in the fall formed a part of Gen. Chas. Scott's Light Corps on the lines in Westchester. The main body, with infantry supports, guarded the same ground to the close of the war.

On page 642, (same book) appears the following:

Allen Gilbert, private, a pensioner, Act of 1818, residing in New York.

In testimony whereof, we have affixed hereto, the seal of this office.

(Signed)

WM. E. F. LANDERS,
Col. and Asst. Adjt. General.

According to family tradition he was wounded while on a skirmishing expedition, receiving a sabre cut in the back of his neck which caused his head to always drop forward, was taken prisoner by the British and confined in the old Sugar House Prison, on the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, in New York, from which he afterwards escaped, swimming across a river.

(VI) Jabez Hall Gilbert, son of Allen and Mary (Hall) Gilbert, was born in Gilbert's Corners, New York, September 30, 1799, and died in Oswego, May 31, 1879, buried in Orwell. He married, September 7, 1826, Mary (Polly) Salisbury, daughter of Reuben Salisbury, Sandy Creek, New York. She was born October 12, 1803, and died October 14, 1867, buried in Orwell. During his youth Jabez Gilbert lived with his uncle, Jabez Hall, in Connecticut. He returned to New York and became engaged in the lumber business in Orwell, in Pulaski, and for a time in Rome; he was a well-known business man in Oswego County and held several county offices. Mr. and Mrs. Jabez



Melissa C. Gilbert

Hall Gilbert were the parents of nine children, among whom is Uri Salisbury, of whom further.

(VII) Uri Salisbury Gilbert was born in Orwell, Oswego County, July 29, 1835, a son of Jabez Hall and Mary or Polly (Salisbury) Gilbert. At the age of eleven years he removed with his parents from his native village to Pulaski, where the family lived until 1852. They then removed to Rome, New York, and he attended the academies at Mexico and Homer, where he prepared for college. His original idea was to follow some profession after having taken a college course, but he altered his plans to enter on a business career. First he associated himself with his father in the lumber business at Rome. In 1856 he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business. He removed, in 1862, to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he became a manufacturer of lumber and salt.

Through a happy turn of events, as was subsequently shown, Mr. Gilbert returned to New York State in the fall of 1873. Soon he was called to the vice-presidency of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company, and for a number of years he was actively engaged in the management of that business, being a notable factor in building up its volume and adding to its good reputation and field of service. He maintained his official connection with the company until it was absorbed by the Sun Fire Insurance Company of London, England, whereupon he was made resident United States manager for the new owner and operating company. This new and highly important position he filled with notable efficiency and a fine achievement until the time of his death. He had the supreme satisfaction of enjoying the unlimited confidence of the company's home office in London and the highest regard of his own community.

Outside his business interests, Mr. Gilbert gave to religious effort his best thought and a great proportion of his time and energy. Nor more ardent worker has there ever been than he in behalf of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Watertown. He was of the time when Methodism was looked upon by people of other denominations as hardly up to their ecclesiastical standard, and it was due largely to his faithfulness, loyalty and generosity of support that the cause of local Methodism came into its own. In fact, so enthusiastic was he over the work of the First Methodist Church that many thought he made church work his chief business of life. Former associates who had been inclined to look upon the church as of a low estate were compelled to alter their opinion before this sturdy Christian business man passed away. He was also highly esteemed in social circles, and moved among his fellows with the ease of grace and a benign influence.

Uri Salisbury Gilbert married, in 1858, Melissa Cooper, daughter of John Cowles and Elvira (Fox) Cooper, of Adams, New York, a biography of Mr.

Cooper following this. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert were the parents of two children: Mary Louise, born in Dubuque, Iowa, August 19, 1859, and Elvira Cooper, born in East Saginaw, Michigan, March 16, 1870; married, June 16, 1897, in Watertown, New York, Albert Winslow Horr, M. D., of Boston, Massachusetts, who was born in Ilion, New York, July 9, 1865, son of Rev. Elijah and Betsey (Winslow) Horr; their children: Robert Gilbert, Gilbert, deceased, and Albert Winslow.

About a fortnight before the death of Uri Salisbury Gilbert, he started for California on an important mission for the Sun Fire Insurance Company, and had reached San Francisco one week before his passing, which occurred November 26, 1886, from the effects of a sudden stroke which rendered him unconscious for two days while life lasted. He was a genial, unselfish man, whose thoughtfulness of others was a conspicuous trait of his character. He loved folks and contributed liberally to institutional work and for the relief of the poor of his city. In the home circle his devotion as husband and father was cordially reciprocated by those he had so tenderly cherished. His most outstanding characteristic was his wonderful self control.

JOHN COWLES COOPER—Financial, political and religious leader of his day in Jefferson County, John Cowles Cooper was one of those progressive men who are often said to be ahead of their time. He was a strong, courageous, upstanding citizen, who gave practically all his life to the accomplishment of important matters, which had a far-reaching influence upon his village of Adams, the county and that entire section of the State served by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, of which he was one of the organizers. For nearly a quarter of a century he was president of the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, and in many other ways was his executive and organizing ability exerted in a forthputting manner. He was one of the prominent Methodists of his district.

John Cowles Cooper was born April 12, 1800, the son of Miles and Asenath (Cowles) Cooper, and the third of their eight children. His father was born in Haddam, Connecticut, May 27, 1769, and his mother March 20, 1771. He was an infant when brought by his parents from his native place into Jefferson County and was reared there in an environment which developed his character and brought out those salient traits for which he afterwards became distinguished.

Qualifications for leadership in Mr. Cooper were quickly recognized by his fellow-citizens of Adams and the county after he had attained his majority. The channels of business, social, political and religious life furnished him with many opportunities for service, and his best thought and energy were

directed therein for the rest of his days. From a strictly industrial viewpoint, the most important of his achievements was, perhaps, the assistance which he gave to the organization of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and his contribution to its successful management and great usefulness by a long-time service on its board of directors. For several years he was a member of the board of supervisors of Adams, and gave to that community the full value of his fine administrative capacity. He was one of the promoters of Thousand Island Park in the St. Lawrence River, and his activities in that direction resulted in giving Jefferson County folk a naturally beautiful place of pleasurable and healthful resort. In 1855 he was called to the presidency of the Agricultural Insurance Company, with home office at Watertown, and he filled this high position with marked distinction until death removed him.

The cause of Methodism was given an exceeding great uplift in Jefferson County through the earnest and sustained activities of Mr. Cooper. His religion was of heart content and also opened wide a generous purse. He donated the bell that hung in the First Methodist Church of Adams and also gave the land for the enlargement of the building. In 1875 he was elected a lay delegate to the conference of the church.

John Cowles Cooper married, September 15, 1824, Elvira Fox, daughter of Daniel Fox, a pioneer settler of Adams, and whose biography follows this. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were the parents of five children: 1. Levi P. (deceased). 2. De Alton, enlisted for the Civil War before he was eighteen years of age, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the 10th New York Heavy Artillery. He died August 5, 1864. 3. Geraldine, married General Bradley Winslow, of Watertown, now deceased. 4. Melissa, married Uri Salisbury Gilbert, of Watertown, now deceased, and of whom a review precedes this biography. 5. Adelaide C., married Jean R. Stebbins, of Watertown. The death of the father of this family, on January 26, 1877, removed from the many associations he had dignified and graced, one of the finest type of Christian gentlemen of his time and place.

DANIEL FOX—The village of Adams, Jefferson County, owes much to the Fox family, of which a worthy and pioneer representative was Daniel Fox, who was born March 1, 1771, second son and third child of John and Abigail (Packer) Fox. When five years of age, he removed with his parents from his native village of Groton, Connecticut, to Norwich in the same State. Later they took up their residence in Guilford, Vermont, where his parents spent the rest of their lives.

Daniel Fox came to New York State at the age of twenty-one and in 1799 he settled at Fort Stanwix

(now the city of Rome), and in that year he traveled on foot to Adams, being accompanied on the journey by Loveland Paddock, one of the pioneer settlers of Watertown. Mr. Fox purchased five hundred acres of land, and in 1800 brought his family to settle upon it. He cleared the land on the south side of Sandy Creek, about two miles east of the present village of Adams. He lived there more than seventy-three years, his death occurring June 23, 1873, when he was nearly four months over the age of one hundred and two years.

The span of life of Daniel Fox bridged that era in which many of the most notable and useful inventions of civilization were perfected. He knew from personal experience of the time when the most convenient grain-harvesting implement was the rude sickle. The coming of the cradle superseded the sickle; then the mower and reaper were brought on the field, leaving both the sickle and the cradle behind, where the locomotive left the oxcart and stage-coach. In his day he lived to see a single horse perform the work of a dozen hand rakes. Mr. Fox was universally esteemed for the uprightness of his character and his citizenship qualities.

Daniel Fox married, in 1797, at Galway, New York, Hannah Hewitt, born August 29, 1774, daughter of Elisha and Tryphena (Bingham) Hewitt, her parents married March 2, 1757, the mother living until 1818, then a resident of Providence, Rhode Island. Hannah (Fox) Hewitt was one of the original group of six to form a Presbyterian society in the village of Adams, and her husband gave the land for the church and parsonage, donating also one hundred dollars to the building fund. There were five children born to bless their marriage: 1. Lydia. 2. Hiram. 3. Levi. 4. Elvira, married John Cowles Cooper, a review of whom accompanies this biography. 5. Elmira Electa, married John Q. Adams, who was a soldier of the War of 1812.

MORRIS BLOCK—Four times elected mayor of Kingston, New York, his native city, Morris Block was the first man here to die while holding the chief executive office of the municipal government. He was for many years engaged in business and manufacturing operations in this city, and for his achievements in different fields of activity, came to be highly esteemed and respected by his fellowmen. His was a position of prominence in civic and social life, a position attained by sterling integrity, sound judgment in all that he did, quickness and accuracy of decision, and a real desire to help his fellows and advance the interests of his community. His four terms as mayor covered two widely separated periods of time; and to the second of these periods he brought the advantage of his earlier experience, as well as that of mature reflection over many years in which he held no office. Mr. Block's career was

one of usefulness, his life was finely and beautifully lived, and his memory will live on through long years of the future.

Mr. Block was born on November 6, 1862, in Kingston, New York, son of Marx and Henrietta Block. He was destined to live all his life in Kingston and to become one of the city's best known and most highly respected men. He received his early education at the old Ulster Academy; and, while still a young man, he became actively interested in politics and public affairs. Election to the board of supervisors soon followed, and later he was elected alderman from his ward. Becoming a manufacturer, he founded the Kingston Dress Manufacturing Company, of which he became president. At first this business was housed in Ferry Street, but as it prospered and increased in volume under Mr. Block's successful management, it was necessary to find larger quarters; and, as a result, it was then housed in the building at Hasbrouck Avenue and Mill Street.

In 1901 he received the Democratic nomination for mayor of Kingston, and was elected to that office. Serving through 1902 and 1903, he was renominated and reelected to that office for the term covering 1904 and 1905. Under Mayor Palmer Canfield, because of his wide knowledge of real estate values and his expertness as an appraiser of property, he was appointed to the office of city assessor; and previously, in the administration of Mayor William D. Brinnier, he served Kingston as city treasurer. In 1923, Mr. Block was once again chosen as the Democratic candidate for the mayoralty, and was elected. Holding that office in 1924 and 1925, he fulfilled the duties pertaining to it so well that he was again nominated and elected. His term was to have expired December 31, 1927.

Mr. Block's administration of every office that he held was marked by devotion to the interests of the city and its people, and this quality in him readily engendered public confidence on the part of men of all political parties. He proved himself an unusually capable executive, and during his terms as mayor, the business of the city proceeded without friction. He saw to it that the municipal departments were run at a high degree of efficiency, and that public improvements kept pace with Kingston's needs. Indefatigable in his work, careful, painstaking, honest, Mr. Block made himself one of Kingston's first citizens and one of its best mayors.

Both in and out of public office, Mr. Block was to be found at the forefront of all activities that tended toward the betterment of city affairs. As mayor of the city, he was brought into close contact with all sorts and conditions of men, and was always ready to extend a helping hand whenever needed. He was vice-president of the Ulster County Red Cross, and ever manifested, in every civic undertak-

ing, a desire to help others and an unselfishness of spirit that was most praiseworthy.

Morris Block married, on November 16, 1910, in New York City, Seline Schwab, daughter of Louis and Florine (Blum) Schwab, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Theirs was an exceptionally happy married life. They had one son, Joseph, born October 19, 1911.

The death of Morris Block occurred at a sanitarium in New York City on November 7, 1926, following a throat operation. News of his passing was broadcast from all New York radio stations, and was received with general grief in Kingston. Leaders of the community vied with one another in praise of his public and private record. The body of Mayor Block lay in state in City Hall, where it was paid an unprecedented tribute of respect by all Kingston. Impressive funeral services were held at Temple Emanuel, where Rabbi Morris M. Rose, in eloquent tribute, said of the deceased mayor:

He was a born leader, and, like no other man I knew, he was possessed of the rare gift of keeping people together to work for an ideal cause. Few men in public life can claim such popular admiration and love. . . . Everybody felt they had a friend in him, and none were denied that kindly smile which charmed all who came in contact with him.

WILLIAM F. LOVE—Serving since 1920 as district attorney of Monroe County and prior to his election to that office a public servant of fine record throughout a long period, William F. Love, of Rochester, bears a fine reputation in the legal profession and as a public-spirited citizen of New York State.

He was born in Rochester, October 26, 1880, and received his education here. He is a son of Frank W. Love, a successful grocer of Rochester, and Marietta L. (Ward) Love, also a native of this city. After his graduation from the high school he attended the University of Rochester and was graduated from that institution in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then studied law under the guidance of George Raines and in 1905 was admitted to the bar, since which year he has been in constant practice. In 1907 he was engaged in legal work in the General Assembly at Albany and during a part of the year 1908 served as secretary to James G. Cutler, mayor of Rochester. In 1911 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Monroe County and in 1920 was elected district attorney. During the participation of the United States in the World War he served as government appeal agent for Monroe County. He is a director and treasurer of the Lake Ontario Sand Company, chairman of the board of St. Mary's Hospital and a director of the Knights of Columbus Building Association. His college fraternity is Theta Delta Chi, of which he was president for seven years. He is a member of Rochester

Council, Knights of Columbus, fourth degree; Rochester Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Loyal Order of Moose and Improved Order of Red Men. He belonged to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association and the Rochester Bar Association. He is a Republican in politics and attends the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament. He also belongs to the Oak Hill Country Club and the Theta Delta Chi Club. Mr. Love is very fond of athletic sports.

William F. Love married (first), in 1908, Gertrude B. Dunn, of Rochester, who died in 1913, and they were the parents of one child: Katharine G. He married (second), in 1928, Katharine L. Kennedy, of Elmira, New York, and they are the parents of one child: William F., Jr.

CLYDE P. WELLS—Well and widely known in his native State, New York, as a very able teacher and educational administrator, Mr. Wells has been engaged in educational work in various parts of New York State for more than two decades. As superintendent of the public schools of Batavia, Genesee County, he has made for himself during the last seven years an enviable reputation. Under his very able and progressive management the schools of this city have greatly increased in usefulness and influence.

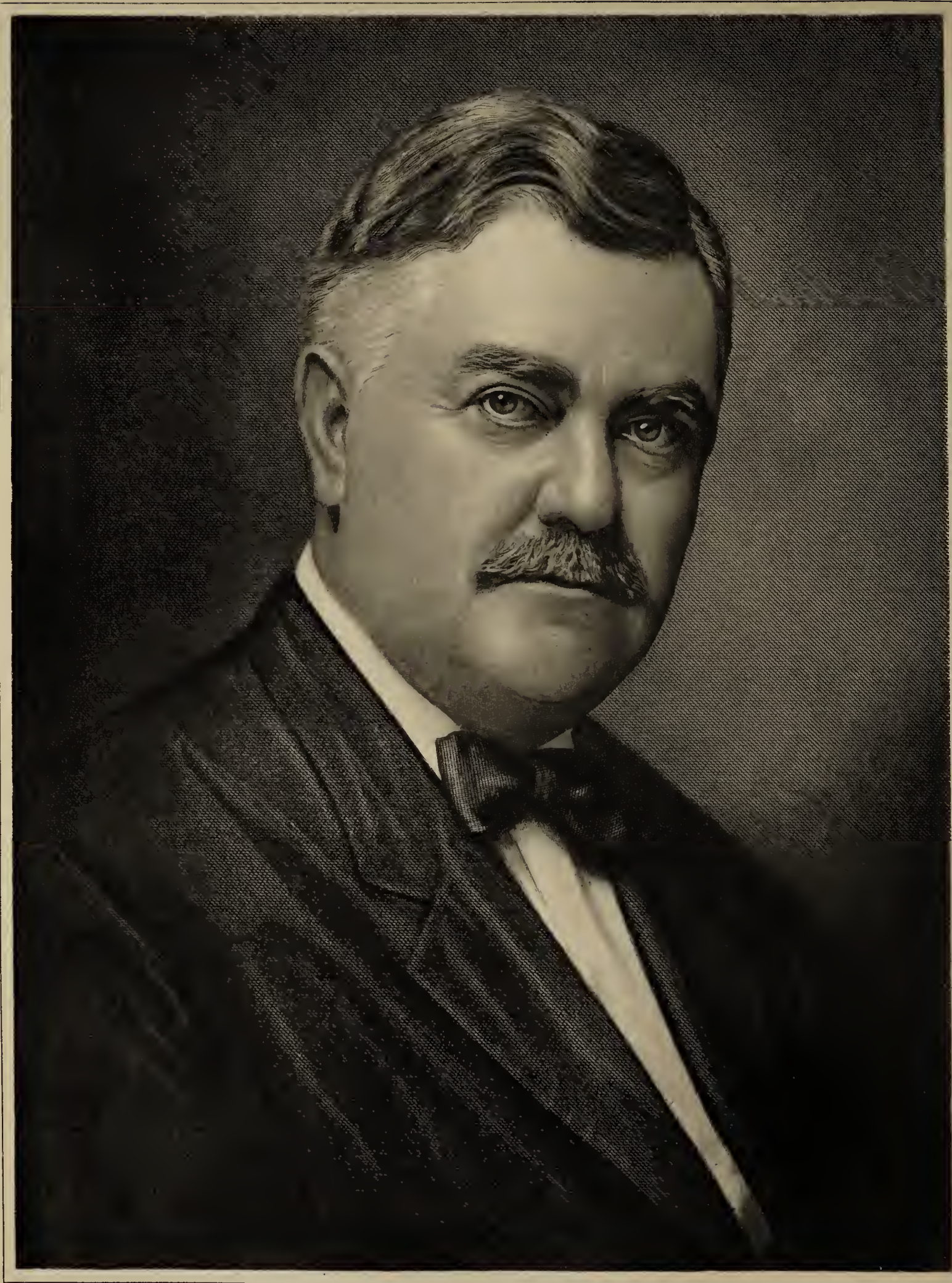
Clyde P. Wells was born in Hartwick, Otsego County, January 28, 1885, a son of Hervey T. and Emma (Perkins) Wells. His father, now retired, is a native of Hartwick, his mother of Morris, Otsego County. Having received his early education in the public grammar and high schools at Oneonta, Mr. Wells graduated from the local high school there in 1902, and after two years' of post-graduate work, entered Syracuse University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1908. Immediately following his graduation from college he engaged in teaching and for two years taught in and served as principal of the schools at Lafargeville, Jefferson County. After that he spent a similar period at Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, and then was for four years principal of the school at Alexandria Bay, Jefferson County. Next he held the position of principal of the public schools at Walton, Delaware County, for seven years. On August 1, 1923, he was elected superintendent of the city schools of Batavia, Genesee County, in which position he has continued to serve with marked ability and much success ever since then. He is a member of the National Education Association, the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association, the New York State Teachers' Association, and the New York State Council of Superintendents. He is also a member of Walton Lodge, No. 559, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter at Alexandria Bay, Royal Arch Masons;

and the Batavia Kiwanis Club. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the work of which he is prominently and effectively active.

Mr. Wells married, in 1912, Alice Knappenberger, of Syracuse, a daughter of Rev. J. B. and Mary Knappenberger. Mr. and Mrs. Wells, who reside at No. 206 North Street, Batavia, are the parents of three sons: 1. Willard K., born September 24, 1914. 2. James H., born September 8, 1919. 3. Elting H., born January 20, 1921.

JACOB STRADER, JR.—It was in the engineering and scientific field that Jacob Strader, Jr., achieved a position of eminence in New York State. Here he was for many years consulting engineer of the Niagara Falls Works with the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation; and in that capacity was known as one of the foremost development engineers of this region of the United States. His early aptitude as a student remained with him through all the years of his life, with the result that he achieved an enviable reputation in engineering circles when he became engaged in the active work of his career; and his excellent qualities and personal character went far, too, toward bringing him to the high place that he came to occupy in the estimation of his fellowmen. Kind and generous, always fair-minded in his attitude toward any project, willing and eager to help others whenever possible, Mr. Strader was recognized as a man of genial and pleasant personality, and a helpful quality of mind. His life was a real useful one, and his death removed from New York State, especially from Niagara Falls community, one of the most substantial citizens.

Mr. Strader was born in Boone County, Kentucky, on May 19, 1874, son of Jacob and Alice (Beaman) Strader, a descendant of Peter Wilson and Cornelia Frances (Hubbard) Wilson of Cincinnati. Mrs. Wilson was a daughter of Matthew Hubbard, pioneer settler of Ashtabula, Ohio, and a descendant of the Hubbards of Middletown, Connecticut, manufacturers of cannon for the Continental Army. Jacob Strader, Jr., of whom this is primarily a record, studied in his native community as a boy, and later became a student of mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896. In his academic work he proved himself a brilliant student, and he established an enviable reputation in engineering, when he became associated with the United States Steel Corporation and the Julian Kennedy Contracting Engineers, which specialized in the construction of steel plants and other large engineering projects. While working on the erection of some large furnaces at Lackawanna, Mr. Strader began negotiations with the Union Carbide and Carbon Company of



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Niagara Falls, which obtained his services. His first position with this corporation was that of works engineer. When he began his work with this company in 1911, Mr. Strader removed to Niagara Falls, where he made his home for the rest of his life, with the exception of two years which he spent in Europe. In 1916, Mr. Strader, accompanied by his wife, sailed for Norway, where he supervised the erection of the Electric Furnace Products Plant in Sunda. On the completion of the Norwegian plant in 1918, he returned to Niagara Falls where he continued his mechanical development. His ability in natural development and construction was outstanding in character and afforded him a great deal of satisfaction in the outlet that it gave him for his natural bent toward mechanics. He also was very active in social circles where he had a large number of friends, and his deeds of helpfulness were so numerous that they could not be kept entirely unknown as he had wished. In fraternal affairs, he was one of the leaders in his State, having been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he held the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He was also a member of of the Niagara Club; the Deerpark Country Club of Grimsby, Ontario; and the Lookout Point Golf Club at Welland, Ontario, in which he was the most active American member, as well as a member of the board of directors. Into all of these different organizations and the activities that they represent, Mr. Strader ever put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, so that he came to be regarded highly by his fellowmen in a variety of walks of life and to exert a useful influence in society.

Jacob Strader, Jr., married, on June 3, 1903, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Lenore McKnown of Upper St. Clair, Pennsylvania, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth (Naebe) McKnown. Her father, Alfred McKnown, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, of Bombay, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Strader has, for many years, been active in the social and organized welfare work of Niagara Falls, where she continues to live, and has a wide circle of friends.

The death of Jacob Strader, which occurred on December 22, 1928, at the Cunningham Sanitarium in Cleveland, Ohio, caused sincere sorrow in Niagara Falls, as well as in the business world at large. With his passing a great industry, as well as many personal friends, lost a friend and helper, for he had contributed materially to the advancement of many of the foremost enterprises of his city and State, and had done much to bring Niagara Falls to the prominent position that it holds today in the industrial life of a great nation. In this western New York city, several large mechanical developments stand today as a monument to the ability and the work of Mr. Strader, who is remembered as one of the leaders in industrial life.

CHARLES HARTLEY PRESCOTT—The passing of Charles Hartley Prescott from the scene of his labors in Northern New York State, the town of Keeseville, where he lived practically all of his life, deprived the community in which he had been born and had so long worked for the good of his fellowmen, of one of its most useful citizens. The business and social life of this region of the State owed much to him and to his tireless efforts in behalf of others. In addition to his own work in the furniture, building supply and general contracting business, Mr. Prescott was a man whose name appeared in the titles of numerous firms and corporations here; and one of these business organizations with which he was connected was responsible for finishing the State Capitol Building at Albany, while another undertook the task of repairing it after the fire of 1911. In all of the business ventures and all of the social and civic organizations with which he was associated, Mr. Prescott was a prominent influence for good in this State, and he will be missed for years to come, not only by his friends and personal acquaintances, but also by those who know what he did for this Commonwealth and who have its best interests at heart.

Mr. Prescott was born in Keeseville, New York, on September 8, 1856, a son of Rufus and Amanda (Watson) Prescott. His father was the founder of the company of R. Prescott and Son, of which Charles himself later became the senior member. Charles H. Prescott received his early education in the public schools, and studied at the Keeseville High School. Later he also took a course at the St. Johnsbury School for Boys, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont. While still a young man, however, he became engaged in business with his father in Keeseville, where the firm of R. Prescott and Son came into existence, and began its work of making furniture and building supplies, and also went into a general contracting business. Later the firm was incorporated, and Charles H. Prescott became its president, an office which he held continuously thereafter until a few months before his death, when he retired from active endeavor entirely. The business of R. Prescott and Son was established in 1888 by his father, and under the control of the son it grew to proportions of an enviable character, becoming one of the foremost enterprises of its kind in this region of New York State.

In addition to his labors with R. Prescott and Son, which, of course, constituted the principal activity of his career, Mr. Prescott was also a leader in the affairs of several other companies. He was senior member of the firm of Prescott, Buckley and Callanan, which completed the State Capitol at Albany, and was also a member of the firm of Callanan and Prescott, which repaired the same building after the fire of 1911, as noted above. For years he was the

president of the Ausable Chasm Company; president of A. Fortune and Company, of Saranac Lake, New York, one of the largest furniture dealing enterprises in this part of the State; vice-president of the Keeseville and Ausable Chasm Railroad Company, and a director of the Keeseville National Bank. His religious faith was that of the Congregational church, to which he belonged, while he was ever an active figure in civic and social life, having always shown a disposition to support those movements which he believed likely to improve his community and his State. He was a member of the Ft. Orange Club, of Albany, New York; the Princeton Club, of New York City; the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he belonged to the Ausable River Lodge No. 149, the Plattsburg Chapter No. 39 of Royal Arch Masons, the De Soto Commandery No. 49 of Knights Templar, and Oriental Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. At one time he was also a director of the Ausable Home Telephone Company. His clubs included, too, the Tavern Club, of Plattsburg, New York, and the Albany Club, of Albany, as well as the Champlain Country Club, of Port Kent.

Charles Hartley Prescott married, in April, 1883, Susan K. Baber, of Keeseville, New York, who survives her husband. By this union there were two sons: 1. Rufus A., who became treasurer of R. Prescott and Sons. He was educated in the Keeseville High School and at Riverview Military Academy, of Poughkeepsie, New York, while he was graduated in 1910 from Princeton University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then was employed for one and one-half years with the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's plant at Montreal, Canada, after which he took up his duties with the organization of R. Prescott and Son. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; the Princeton Club, of New York, and the Princeton Alumni Association, of Albany, while he also belongs to the Champlain Country Club, of Port Kent. 2. Roger B., who became the company's secretary. He was educated in the Keeseville High School, Riverview Military Academy and Princeton University, from which he was graduated in June, 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Upon finishing his formal education he took up his work with the firm of R. Prescott and Son, with which he has since remained. He, too, belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons; the Quadrangle Club, of Princeton, New Jersey; the Princeton Club, of New York City; the Princeton Alumni Association, of Albany, and the Champlain Country Club, of Port Kent.

The death of Charles H. Prescott, the head of the Prescott organization, occurred on May 23, 1921, and was a cause of widespread sorrow and regret in the community and State in which he had lived all his life. He had done much to improve the region with which he was associated, especially in

the field of business and industry, in which he was such an important leader. The headway that his company made through the years of his life was one more proof of the soundness of judgment of those individuals who, instead of shifting from place to place and so scattering their energies and talents, remain in the place that has been given them in life, building upon the foundations laid by their fathers and their forebears. The wood working factory of Rufus Prescott was in its day the only one of its kind in operation in northern New York, and, filling a great need, it found a market for its entire output throughout this part of the State. Further strides were made from 1870 to 1876, the period in which Rufus Prescott and Charles Weston were in partnership. Then, in the latter year, when Charles Hartley Prescott entered the firm, as well as onward from 1888, when it was incorporated as R. Prescott and Son, the company made constant strides toward better conditions until it won for itself a place of ever greater importance in the vicinity of Keeseville. And the Prescotts, ever building for their sons, made way for still another generation, that represented by Rufus A. and Roger B. Prescott, of the present day, who, following in the footsteps of their wise and far-visioned father and grandfather, seem destined to go still further ahead. Despite the permanency of this institution, however, one cannot but lament the passing of such a citizen as Charles H. Prescott, whose circle of acquaintance was wider than most men in this region. His genial nature and his abundant humor won for him a host of friends in all walks of life, who have remembered him and will remember him for years to come as one of the outstanding men of his time in the business world in northern New York State.

CHARLES DOTY THOMAS—By profession a lawyer, the late Charles Doty Thomas ranked for many years as one of the leading members of the legal profession in Central New York and especially in Herkimer County, where his entire life was spent. He was famous for his skill as a criminal lawyer and as a pleader before juries. Though he won many victories, he always maintained the highest ideals and standards. Public life, too, early challenged and always held his interest and for many years he was a leading figure in civic affairs in the town of Herkimer. As a public official he was just as efficient and conscientious as in his capacity as a lawyer. His contributions to civic progress were many and it was generally recognized by his fellow-citizens that he consistently worked for the advancement of the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions. Next to his profession and to civic affairs, his chief interest, perhaps, was the cultivation of flowers and especially of gladioli. For many years he gave freely of his time and talents to the affairs of the American

Gladiolus Society, in which he held high office and of which, as well as of numerous State gladiolus societies, he was a very active and public member. In every respect Mr. Thomas' life represented one of usefulness and unselfish service.

Charles Doty Thomas was born in the town of Winfield, Herkimer County, August 15, 1861, a son of the late John M. and Dorcas (Miller) Thomas. He worked with his father on the home farm for some years and received his early education in the West Winfield Academy. Early in life he developed a leaning toward the law and he read law with a number of well known law firms, including George M. Aylesworth of West Winfield; Sutton and Morehouse; and Spriggs, Mathews and Spriggs of Utica. Admitted to the bar on October 10, 1884, Mr. Thomas went to Watertown and formed a partnership with E. P. Webb, under the firm name of Webb and Thomas, the copartnership being later dissolved on January 3, 1885. Shortly after he returned to West Winfield, where, February 4, 1885, he opened an office in the Huntley block. He remained there until April 1, 1887, when he moved into the Mairs block. During his long career as a lawyer, a career covering almost half a century, Mr. Thomas acted as counselor in some of the most famous lawsuits of Central New York. He was eminently successful and was considered one of the most brilliant attorneys in Central New York. Possessing a keen, analytical mind and skilled by long years of practice in the law, he gained many legal victories in the face of seeming defeat through his deep insight and keen mind. He was especially well known and successful as a criminal lawyer. One of the most important cases, in which he appeared for the defense, was the murder trial of Chester Gillette. This case has been immortalized by the famous American novelist, Theodore Dreiser, in his stirring novel and play, "An American Tragedy." In this work the defendant was named "Clyde" and Mr. Thomas was the inspiration for the lawyer, "Reuben Jephson." The latter was characterized by Mr. Dreiser as follows: "Mr. Reuben Jephson was decidedly different from Belknap, Catchuman, Mason, Smillie; in fact any one, thus far, who had seen Clyde or became legally interested in this case. He was young, tall, thin, rugged, brown, cool but not cold spiritually, and with a will and a determination of the tensile strength of steel. And with a mental and legal equipment which for shrewdness . . . was not unlike that of a lynx . . . Those shrewd, steely, very light blue eyes in his brown face. The force and curiosity of the long nose. The strength of the hands and body . . . there was about Jephson a hard, integrated earnestness which soon convinced Clyde of his technical, if not his emotional interest . . . he was so shrewd and practical, so very direct and chill and indifferent, and yet confidence-inspiring, quite like a . . . machine which generates power."

Prominent politically in Herkimer County and the surrounding territory, Mr. Thomas for many years took an active part in the conduct and government of his home city, Herkimer. His interest in community life and betterment compelled him to seek the presidency of the village of Herkimer, which he held for some years, giving his time and talents to making Herkimer a most attractive place to live in. He served as attorney for the municipal commission, which position he held at the time of his death. Long prominently active in Masonic affairs, Mr. Thomas received the Masonic degrees at West Winfield, later transferring to Herkimer Lodge when moving to Herkimer in 1896. He was a member of Richfield Springs Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Little Falls Commandery, Knights Templar; Ziyara Temple of Utica, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was the first Worthy Patron of Myrtle Chapter, No. 148, Order of the Eastern Star, at Herkimer; Imperial Court, No. 17, Order of the Amaranth; and Calvary Shrine, No. 10, Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem, at Utica, and one of the organizers of the Down and Out Club, a social club of Herkimer. Mr. Thomas also was a member of the Herkimer County Bar Association.

Throughout his life Mr. Thomas was keenly interested in flowers, and of late years this interest centered in the gladiolus. He became a member of the American Gladiolus Society in July, 1923. At the annual meeting of this society held in August, 1925, he was elected to membership on the executive committee for three years, and at the expiration of this period was reelected a member of the board of governors and chosen again as a member of the executive committee of the Gladiolus Society. Reelected to that important committee at the expiration of each term, he held membership thereon for six years. In August, 1929, at Springfield, Illinois, he was elected to the chairmanship of the executive committee, and he was again reelected to this most important position in the Gladiolus Society at Des Moines, Iowa, in August, 1930, which position he held at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Empire State Gladiolus Society, the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and New Jersey Gladiolus societies, all of which are affiliated with the American Gladiolus Society, as well as of the British Gladiolus Society, of the Schenectady Floriculture Society, and the New England Gladiolus Society.

Mr. Thomas married (first), August 5, 1883, Jennie M. Loudon, of Rome. After her death he married (second) Rosa A. Thomas, who at the time of her marriage was principal of the Herkimer High School. He had no children.

At his beautiful home just outside the city limits of Herkimer, Charles Doty Thomas passed away suddenly December 26, 1930, following an attack of heart

trouble. Funeral services for Mr. Thomas were held at the Masonic Temple at Herkimer, with the Little Falls Commandery, Knights Templar, in charge. The remains were placed in a vault at Oak Hill Cemetery at Herkimer.

Not only the leaders in his profession, but everyone with whom he had contact, voiced their regret at the passing of Mr. Thomas, which came as a shock to all who knew him, the more so, because he had been very active and vigorous for a man of his age right up to the time of his death. Many eloquent tributes were paid to Mr. Thomas. Typical of these was the following statement made by Mr. Frank O. Shephardson, president of the American Gladiolus Society:

American Gladiolus Society has lost a faithful member, a wise and sagacious counsellor and a farseeing and painstaking executive in the passing of Charles Thomas. Only those who have been intimately associated with him in the work of the executive committee can begin to realize the extent of the work and thought expended by him in behalf of the Society. He gave his time and energy freely, even prodigally, sometimes to the serious neglect of his private business. This loss is irreparable and we can show our recognition and appreciation of his outstanding service only by redoubling our own diligence in behalf of the interests of the Society in which he was so vitally interested. He would have us carry on.

William C. Prescott, president of the Herkimer County Bar Association, said:

The passing of Charles D. Thomas came as a distinct shock to all who knew him. His sterling qualities as a citizen and member of the bar have marked him throughout his life, and his death is a real loss, to the community, the county and the profession.

The general sense of loss felt by the residents of Herkimer found expression in the following editorial tribute in one of the local newspapers:

Herkimer loses one of its most widely known citizens by the death of Charles D. Thomas. For many years he was one of the leading criminal lawyers of that village, and his fame extended far beyond the confines of that town. Mr. Thomas was a very skillful and able attorney, and particularly strong in defense. He appeared in hundreds of cases and won for himself much distinction.

He took a deep interest in politics. His attitude was that of a progressive, and he could not always agree with the regulars. Hence he was a little ahead of them and generally in the minority. His views invariably prevailed in the long run, but he had to fight for their acceptance. He took part in many Herkimer County scraps and gave a good account of himself in most of them. He was held in high regard by his neighbors and friends, and he had served the village as its mayor and in other capacities. A person of unique character and distinction, he impressed his individuality upon the community, and Herkimer loses by his death a citizen who served it well and brought it, from time to time, considerable fame.

JAMES A. CAUTHERS, M. D.—For almost four decades his native county, Sullivan County, and more particularly the county seat, Monticello, were

the scene of Dr. Cauthers' very successful professional activities as a general practitioner of medicine. His professional work was typical of the activities of an old-time country doctor and brought to him demands on his time and energy, such as only a country doctor is called upon to face. By the same token, however, it also brought him friendships and relationships throughout the entire community of the intimate and satisfying nature, these being as much the result of his professional ability, his devotion to his duties and his ready willingness to serve his fellow-citizens as of his pleasing personality and of his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart. Though throughout his career the major share of his time and attention was always given to his professional work, he continuously took a great and very helpful interest in civic affairs, both in the village and in the county.

James A. Cauthers was born February 28, 1866, at Glenwild, town of Fallsburg, Sullivan County, and was educated in the public schools of his native region, at Monticello Academy and at New Paltz Normal School. He then taught school for several years and after that took up the study of medicine at the New York University Medical School, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891. After the usual period of internship at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, he returned to his native county and established himself in the general practice of medicine at Monticello, continuing there until his death in 1928. At the height of his professional activities, Dr. Cauthers had a very large practice which kept him fully occupied. Until a few years ago there was no hospital in Sullivan County and Dr. Cauthers, in common with all the other doctors of the county, was frequently called upon not only to render the usual services of a general medical practitioner, but also to shoulder the responsibilities of a surgeon. For many years he lived the typical life of a country doctor, visiting his many patients in various parts of the county, early and late, near and far, and serving faithfully all classes and conditions of people. For many years he participated very actively in public affairs, not from any desire for public office, but from a high sense of duty and out of deep and sincere public spirit. He served at different times as village president, coroner, health officer of Thompson Township, physician to the county jail, and physician to the county farm. In these various capacities he rendered services of great value and importance to the community, and this was especially true in respect to his services as health officer, which office he filled very capably and effectively for twenty years. During the World War he served as examining physician for the Sullivan County Draft Board under the Selective Service Act. He was a life member of Monticello Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, which he had joined as long ago as 1892,



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F. P. Merrill

and he was also a member of the local lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as of the Sullivan County Medical Society and the New York State Medical Society. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years he actively supported the work of the Monticello church of that denomination.

Dr. Cauthers married, July 10, 1890, Ida E. Knapp, a daughter of Thomas and Helen (Bowers) Knapp. Dr. and Mrs. Cauthers were the parents of one daughter, Mildred, who married Ralph L. Smith, clerk of the Sullivan County Surrogate's Court.

At the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City, Dr. James A. Cauthers died after a serious operation, November 19, 1928. His death followed an illness of more than two years, during which he sought relief in vain and which eventually forced him to relinquish practically all of his practice, excepting only some office visits of old patients. He bore his affliction with his characteristic courage and patience, which was the more to his credit, because, of course, his own professional knowledge enabled him to clearly diagnose his own case and to recognize its hopelessness. His remains were brought back to Monticello, where funeral services, largely attended by his many friends and admirers, were held under the auspices of his Masonic lodge at the Monticello Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Cauthers' death caused general regret throughout the community and, indeed, throughout Sullivan County. During his long and useful life he had won many friends and had proven himself a friend to many. By all these he will long be missed badly, while his work as a physician and as a public official will always hold an honored place in the annals of Monticello and of Sullivan County.

FREDERICK POMEROY MERRILL—One of the foremost citizens of Hornell, New York, and a significant figure in the history of silk manufacture in this country was the late Frederick Pomeroy Merrill, treasurer of the Merrill Silk Company and executive in numerous other concerns. His vision and initiative played a large part in developing the silk industry as it exists today, for he was willing to pioneer in untried fields. He was the first man in the United States to manufacture chiffon. He also first produced chamoisuede gloves and he was enthusiastic about the possibilities of artificial silk. He was virtually the inventor of many of the machines and much of the apparatus used in the silk industry of this country today.

Frederick Pomeroy Merrill is descended on both maternal and paternal sides from ancestors who have been actively influential in building the foundation of our Nation's life and its institutions, from earliest colonial days.

On the several theories concerning the origin and

signification of the patronymic Merrill, the most plausible seems to be the explanation offered by Bardsley in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." He states that it was originally a baptismal name, signifying "the son of Muriel," and adds: "From an early period there was a disposition to pronounce this name (Muriel) Meriel or Merrell. The name is variously spelled Merrill, Merrall, Merrell, Murrell, Murrells, Muriel and Merrills, but Merrill is the most generally accepted form.

(Samuel Merrill: "A Merrill Memorial," Vol. I, pp. 17-24.)

Arms—Argent, a bar azure, between three peacocks' heads erased, proper.

Crest—A peacock's head erased proper.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

(I) Nathaniel Merrill, progenitor of his line in America, was one of the earliest settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. From him have descended a vast majority of the Merrills of America. Nathaniel and his older brother, John, were born in England, probably in the parish of Wherstead, County Suffolk, where the following entries have been found: "1599, August 16. John Merrell son of Nathl. Merrell & Mary his wife was baptised. 1601, May 4. Nathanaell Merrell son of Nathl. Merrell & Mary his wife was baptised."

Nathaniel Merrill settled first in Ipswich, Massachusetts, but removed to Newbury, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1635. He was a proprietor of Newbury in 1638, and it is believed he spent the residue of his life there. He died March 16, 1654-55. He married, probably in England, Susanna, probably Wilterton or Wolterton, sister of Gregory Wilterton. The conjecture concerning her surname is based on the fact that Gregory Wilterton adopted John Merrill, son of Nathaniel and Susanna Merrill. It seems plausible that Gregory Wilterton of Hartford, Connecticut, who was childless, should adopt one of the five sons of Susanna Merrill, a widow of Newbury, if she were a relative of his. Susanna Merrill married (second) Stephen Jordan. She died in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 15, 1672-73. Children of Nathaniel and Susanna Merrill, the last five of whom were born in Newbury, Massachusetts: 1. Nathaniel, born probably in 1633-34, died January 1, 1682-83. 2. John, born about 1635, died July 18, 1712. 3. Abraham, born in 1636 or 1637, died November 28, 1722. 4. Susanna, born in 1640, died in Suffield, Connecticut, October 10, 1690; married in Newbury, Massachusetts, October 15, 1663, John Burbank, son of John and Ann Burbank, of Rowley, Massachusetts. 5. Daniel, born August 20, 1642, died June 27, 1717. 6. Abel, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 159-62.)

(II) Abel Merrill, youngest son of Nathaniel and Susanna Merrill, was born in Newbury, Massachu-

setts, February 20, 1643-44, and died there October 28, 1689. His estate, according to the inventory filed at his death, consisted of real property valued at £167 and personal property valued at £180 18s. Abel Merrill married, February 10, 1670-71, Priscilla Chase, born March 14, 1648-49, daughter of Aquila and Ann (Wheeler) Chase, of Newbury, Massachusetts. Children, born in Newbury: 1. Abel, born December 28, 1671, died February 6, 1759; married, in Newbury, June 19, 1694, Abigail Stevens, born January 22, 1673-74, died May 24, 1757, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Bartlett) Stevens, of Amesbury, Massachusetts. 2. Susanna, born November 14, 1673; married, January 28, 1691-92, Benjamin Morse, born August 24, 1668, died October 25, 1743, son of Deacon Benjamin and Ruth (Sawyer) Morse. 3. Nathan, born April 3, 1676, died in 1742. 4. Thomas, born January 1, 1678, died in South Hampton, New Hampshire, September 18, 1756; married in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 16, 1704-05, Judith Kent, born in 1682, died September 2, 1751, daughter of John and Sarah (Woodman) Kent, of Newbury. 5. Joseph, born July 12, 1681, died in Stratham, New Hampshire, September 20, 1747; married (first) in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 16, 1707, Ann Wiggins of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who died December 28, 1741; married (second) Sarah. 6. Nathaniel, born February 6, 1683-84, died February 22, 1742-43; married, July 29, 1709, Hannah Stevens, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Martha (Bartlett) Stevens, of Amesbury, Massachusetts. 7. Priscilla, born July 13, 1686, died in Falmouth, Maine, May 31, 1767; married, in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 8, 1704, Captain Nathaniel Noyes, born about 1681, died July 2, 1770, aged eighty-nine. 8. James, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 171, 201, 205, 207, 208.)

(III) James Merrill, youngest son of Abel and Priscilla (Chase) Merrill, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 27, 1688-89, and died in Falmouth, Maine, March 16, 1757. He resided in Newbury, Massachusetts, until about 1725, when he removed to Stratham, New Hampshire, thence in 1738, to New Casco (Falmouth), Maine. There he owned a large farm on the northeast side of Presumpscot River, which he purchased from General Waldo. In 1739, he joined the First Church of Falmouth, and was a selectman for several years, from 1741.

James Merrill married in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 23, 1714, Mary Adams, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Knight) Adams, of Newbury, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Israel, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, July 27, 1715, died in Falmouth, Maine, before 1753; married, August 20, 1743, Abia Calley, daughter of Richard Calley of Stratham, New Hampshire. 2. Humphrey, of whom further. 3. Rebecca, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 4, 1720; married, John Calley (or Cawley) of Fal-

mouth, Maine. 4. Priscilla, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 7, 1721-22; married, October 24, 1742, Richard Merrill. 5. Adams, born in Stratham, New Hampshire, December 4, 1728, died, probably in Falmouth, Maine, December 26, 1802; married, November 19, 1757, Elizabeth Titcomb, born October 27, 1739, died January 13, 1806, daughter of Edmund and Sarah (Merrill) Titcomb. 6. James, born in Stratham, New Hampshire, April 13, 1731, died November 16, 1806; married, January 24, 1754, Abigail Bracket, born May 21, 1727, died November 6, 1806. 7. Joshua, born in Stratham, New Hampshire, March 15, 1732-1733, died in Falmouth, Maine, September 21, 1808; married in November, 1755, Mary Winslow, born in Falmouth, Maine, in 1739, died there in 1832, daughter of Nathan and Charity (Hall) Winslow. 8. Mary, born in Stratham, New Hampshire, January 14, 1735-1736; married, September 29, 1750, Captain Samuel Noyes, born March 15, 1725. 9. Dorothy, born in Stratham, New Hampshire, December 10, 1738. 10. Susanna, born in Falmouth, Maine, January 11, 1739-1740; married, in June, 1761, Moses Adams, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 5, 1737, son of John and Elizabeth (Morse) Adams. 11. Silas, born in Falmouth, Maine, July 6, 1743; married (first) Susanna Knight who died December 12, 1767; married (second) Hannah Mathews.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 209, 210, 284, 286-89.)

(IV) Humphrey Merrill, son of James and Mary (Adams) Merrill, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 18, 1717-18, and died January 1, 1815. He settled in that part of Falmouth, Maine, known as New Casco, in 1738, and spent the residue of his life there. He served as a deacon of the Congregational Church, and for twenty years was a selectman of the town. He was a subaltern officer in the company of his brother, Captain Joshua Merrill, during the Revolution. Humphrey Merrill married (first) in Salisbury, Massachusetts, December 10, 1741, Betty Merrill, born November 18, 1715, daughter of Moses and Mary Merrill. He married (second), June 18, 1783, Mary (Noyes) Weare, widow of Deacon Joseph Weare of Falmouth, Maine, and daughter of Nathan Noyes of Falmouth. Children, all of first marriage, born in Falmouth, Maine: 1. Salome, born December 9, 1742, died September 19, 1780; married, September 5, 1765, Colonel Isaac Parsons of New Gloucester, Maine. She was the second of five wives. 2. Moses, of whom further. 3. Elias, born January 26, 1744-45. 4. Humphrey, born June 28, 1748, died January 24, 1825; married, December 17, 1776, Hannah Lunt, born January 9, 1754, died March 19, 1839, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Dole) Lunt. 5. Nathaniel, born August 11, 1750, died February 5, 1825; married (first), May 1, 1774, Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Timothy and Margaret (Davis) Davis; married (second) Judith Brackett. 6. Amos, born

May 2, 1752, died in 1838; married, April 4, 1781, Lucy Cummings, born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, in August, 1747, died May 14, 1814. 7. Jacob, born January 27, 1755, died February 18, 1835; married (first), March 22, 1781, Elizabeth Lunt, born June 2, 1758, died July 16, 1815; married (second), December 31, 1817, Abigail (Noyes) Dunbar, born in January, 1785, died October 26, 1862, daughter of Timothy Noyes and widow of Samuel Dunbar. 8. Elizabeth, born in 1758, died November 3, 1816; married, April 19, 1781, Ephraim Lunt, son of Benjamin Lunt.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 198, 285. Vol. II, pp. 401-04.)

(V) Moses Merrill, son of Humphrey and Betty (Merrill) Merrill, was born in Falmouth, Maine, December 30, 1743, and died April 18, 1834. He spent the residue of his life in Falmouth, Maine. He enlisted, May 17, 1777, as sergeant in the 5th Massachusetts Regiment. Moses Merrill married (first) Sarah Carl; married (second), in September, 1777, Jane (Hutchinson) Noyes, who died in January, 1841. Children of first marriage: 1. Ozias, born in Falmouth, Maine, December 16, 1770, died there June 9, 1855; married Esther Lunt, born June 3, 1769, died April 30, 1841, daughter of Benjamin and Mercy (Brackett) Lunt. 2. Daraxia, born December 15, 1771; married, July 3, 1794, Oliver Knight of Falmouth, Maine. 3. Sarah, who passed away on July 11, 1818; she married Robert Adams Merrill, born January 8, 1774, died April 23, 1853, son of James and Abigail (Brackett) Merrill. 4. Humphrey, born March 23, 1773, died December 23, 1774. 5. Arethusa, born December 9, 1775, died August 20, 1779. Children of second marriage: 6. Eunice, born September 3, 1778; married Samuel Merrill, born February 14, 1780, died November 11, 1866, son of Adams and Elizabeth (Titcomb) Merrill. 7. Paul Ellis, born August 12, 1781, died March 7, 1854; married Huldah Gordon. 8. Betty, born March 22, 1783. 9. Mary, born May 12, 1785. 10. Ebenezer, born May 5, 1787, died July 28, 1810. 11. Fanny, born September 2, 1790, died March 4, 1847. 12. Frederick, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 401, 407, 409, 616.)

(VI) Frederick Merrill, youngest son of Moses and Jane (Hutchinson-Noyes) Merrill, was born in Falmouth, Maine, February 26, 1793. He was a major in the Maine State Militia. He married Mary Ann Merrill, daughter of Ozias and Esther (Lunt) Merrill. Children: 1. George, married Abby Gallison. 2. Howard, married Frances Allen. 3. Paul Ellis, of Portland, Maine. 4. Charles Jenkins, of whom further. 5. Horace. 6. Margaret. 7. Henrietta.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 617.)

(VII) Charles Jenkins Merrill, son of Frederick and Mary Ann (Merrill) Merrill, was born about 1820. He passed the largest part of his life in Maine,

principally in Portland. He married Ariana Pomeroy. (Pomeroy VII.) Children: 1. Inez Gertrude. 2. Frederick Pomeroy, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(VIII) Frederick Pomeroy Merrill, son of Charles Jenkins and Ariana (Pomeroy) Merrill, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, in August, 1859. With his parents, he came to Portland, Maine, his parents' former home, when he was only a year old, and there Mr. Merrill grew up, and received his education. His first employment was with Storer Brothers of Portland. He then went to Boston and was employed as traveling representative of Cleflin and Larabee, in New York State territory, where he became acquainted with L. W. Rockwell and J. Lester Rockwell, of Hornell, New York. In 1890, these three men formed the firm of Rockwell, Merrill and Rockwell for the manufacture of silk gloves. So prosperous was the new concern that two years later the firm built and occupied the plant afterward occupied by the Julius Kayser Company. At this time Mr. Merrill purchased the old O'Connor plant, located where the Huguet silk mills later stood. Mr. Merrill experimented with the manufacture of chiffon for years and finally perfected it, the first in this country to make and market these delicate goods. He then sold his interest to J. P. Huguet, of Lyons, France, whom he met through Goldenberg Brothers, a wealthy importing firm in New York. Mr. Huguet could not compete with American manufactured goods because of the high tariff, and the New York merchants wished to buy his wares. He, therefore, determined to establish a plant of his own in this country and he purchased that of Mr. Merrill in Hornell.

Meantime, Mr. Merrill had also disposed of his interests in the Rockwell, Merrill and Rockwell Company to his partners, who in turn ultimately gave over part of the interests and the management to the Julius Kayser Company, who sold only to retailers. Therefore one of the largest customers of the old company—Marshall Field of Chicago—sought a new source of supply for silk gloves. To meet the need, Mr. Merrill formed the Merrill Silk Company, financed by the sale of stocks and bonds, Marshall Field taking a large block. Charles Adsit, president of the First National Bank of Hornell, also subscribed to a large block. The volume of business cared for by the company soon necessitated opening branch factories in Corning, Wellsville, Dunkirk, and Troy. Mr. Merrill was treasurer of the Merrill Silk Company and the Merrill Hosiery Company, which he also organized. He was also president of the Kerr Turbine Company of Wellsville, manufacturers of steam turbine engines, and vice-president and a director of the First National Bank. He also had an interest in a new plant engaged in the manufacture of artificial silk, with headquarters in Philadelphia. In

connection with this project Mr. Merrill made a trip to Belgium in 1920 for the purpose of making arrangements to bring to the United States a silk concern that was then engaged actively in the manufacture of artificial silk. It is known now as the Tubize Silk Company, located at Hopewell, West Virginia. Mr. Merrill was made president of this company, a position he held at the time of his death. However, at that time the company was not as yet in operation, but since then it has made great progress and today is one of the largest and most successful establishments of its type in this country.

Frederick (Fred) Pomeroy Merrill married, in Portland, Maine, June 8, 1882, Elizabeth King, a daughter of Captain James Alexander and Emily (Stevens) King, of Portland. Child: 1. Ariana Pomeroy Merrill, born in Hornell, New York, May 19, 1898. She received her early education in Hornell and then attended Rosemary Hall at Greenwich, Connecticut, from where she went after four years to Smith College. She married, September 9, 1918, Lawrence J. Woodbury, at Hornell, New York. Lawrence J. Woodbury was born in Sauk Center, Minnesota, February 4, 1894. He attended Mercersburg Academy, and later New York University School of Commerce and Finance. At the time of the World War he enlisted in the United States Navy and was later commissioned ensign, making several trips on troop transports. He was mustered out at Chatham, Massachusetts; returned to Hornell and entered the employ of the Merrill Hosiery and Merrill Silk Company. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Union League and Rotary clubs, also the United States Naval Reserves, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury, who make their home at No. 66 Maple Street, Hornell, New York, are the parents of three children: Ariana Elizabeth, Frederick Merrill, and Merrill Martin.

At his home in Hornell, Frederick Pomeroy Merrill died December 14, 1920. His death at the comparatively early age of sixty-one years cut short an unusually full and useful life, which was of wide significance, not only to those with whom Mr. Merrill lived and worked and to the community which profited by his energetic business leadership, but to the entire Nation. How highly he was regarded in Hornell and how greatly his death was regretted, may be seen from the following excerpt from an editorial in the Hornell "Evening Tribune-Times," published at the time of his death:

In the death of Frederick P. Merrill, the community has suffered an appalling loss. There has passed a fine gentleman, a brilliant executive, a conscientious citizen, a good friend. The years fade and die, men grow old, but memories of a noble soul become sweeter and finer. Frederick P. Merrill will not be forgotten.

(Family data.)

(The Pomeroy Line).

The name Pomeroy (king apple) comes, according to tradition, from an apple produced in Normandy, which was a favorite of the Conqueror.

Arms—Or, a lion rampant gules, holding in the dexter paw an apple proper within a bordure engrailed sable.

Crest—A lion rampant gules, holding an apple proper.

Motto—*Virtutes fortuna comes.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

So far as they have been traced, all the Pomeroy ancestors were of English or Welsh stock, with lineage traceable as follows:

(I) Radulphus de La Pommeraie, born at St. Sauveur de La Pommeraie, in the Province of La Manche, Normandy, about 1030, son of Roger, who had no surname; benefactor to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Falaise, Normandy; companion of William of Normandy in the subjugation of England; in the battle of Hastings, A. D. 14 October, 1066. Our authorities do not give the name of his wife. Children: 1. Joscelinus, of whom further. 2. William.

(A. A. Pomeroy: "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family," Vols. I and II, p. 36.)

(II) Joscelinus de Pomeriaie, son and heir of Radulphus de La Pommeraie. He married Emma. Children: 1. Henry, of whom further. 2. Roger. 3. Joselin. 4. Philip. 5. Radulphus.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) Henry de La Pomerei, son and heir of Joscelinus and Emma Pomeriaie, died about 1166. He witnessed a deed in Normandy, 1135. He married Rohesia, daughter of King Henry I, and sister of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall. By this marriage the entire manor of Alverton, Penzance, passed from the Earls of Cornwall to the Pomeroyes. Children: 1. Henry, of whom further. 2. Joscelin.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) Henry de Pomeria, son and heir of Henry and Rohesia de La Pomerei, held the Castle of La Pomerai. He seized and fortified the stronghold of St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall for King John against Richard I, A. D. 1193. Henry de Pomeria married (first), Matilda de Vitrie, daughter of Andre de Vitrie and Agnes de Cornwall. He married (second), Rohesia Bardolph, daughter of Thomas and sister of Doun Bardolph. Child of first marriage: 1. Henry de La Pomerai, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 36, 37.)

(V) Henry de La Pomerai, son and heir of Henry and Matilda (de Vitrie) Pomeria, died in 1222. He married Alicia de Vere, daughter of Robert de Vere. Children: 1. Henry, of whom further. 2. Geoffrey.

(*Ibid.*, p. 37.)

(VI) Henry de Pomeroy, son and heir of Henry de La Pomerai, confirmed the gift of his ancestors of two acres of land in Boscowen and Trelgher, County Cornwall, to the Monastery of St. Michael's Mount. He married Johanna de Valletort, daughter of Reginald and sister of Roger de Valletort. Child: 1. Henry de La Pomeraye, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) Henry de La Pomeraye, son and heir of Henry and Johanna (de Valletort) Pomeroy, did homage for the lands of his father and died about 1235, aged twenty-five years. He married Margeria de Vernon, daughter of William and Mabel (de Mel-lent) Vernon. Child: 1. Henry, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 37, 38.)

(VIII) Henry de La Pomeray, son and heir of Henry and Margeria (de Vernon) Pomeraye, died before the twelfth year of the reign of Edward I. He married Isolda, who died about the sixth year of the reign of Edward III. Child: 1. Henry, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 38.)

(IX) Sir Henry de La Pomeray, son and heir of Henry and Isolda Pomeray, was born at Tregoney, County Cornwall, and baptized in the church there April 23, 1265. He held the manor of Stockley Pomeray in dower, 1 May, 2 Edward III. He married at the Feast of Pentecost, June 1, 1281, Amicia de Camville, daughter of Sir Geoffrey de Camville. Child: 1. Henry, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(X) Sir Henry de La Pomeray, son and heir of Sir Henry and Amicia (de Camville) Pomeray, was born about 1291, and died October 22, 1367. He married (first) Johanna, daughter of John, Lord Mules, who descended from Richard the Fearless and Gunnora. He married (second) Elizabeth de Powderham, daughter and co-heir of John de Powderham. Children: 1. Sir Henry, son and heir. 2. Captain William, was captain of Castle Cornet at St. Peter Port, Isle of Guernsey. 3. Nicholas, was sheriff of County Devon. 4. John. 5. Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 38, 39.)

(XI) Thomas de La Pomeray, youngest son of Sir Henry and Elizabeth (de Powderham) Pomeray, had a son: 1. Edward, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 39.)

(XII) Sir Edward de La Pomeray, son and heir of Thomas de La Pomeray, succeeded to Berry-Pomeroy on the death of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, 1426. He died May 3, 1446. He married Margaret Beville, daughter of John Beville, who died September 10, 1461. Children: 1. Henry, of whom further. 2. John.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 39, 40.)

(XIII) Henry de La Pomeray, son and heir of Sir Edward and Margaret (Beville) de La Pomeray, died July 7, 1481. He married (first) Alice Raleigh, daughter of John Raleigh of Fardell, County Devon. He married (second) Anna Cammel, daughter of Robert Cammel of Tittleford, County Dorset. Children of first marriage: 1. Sir Seint Clere, Knight, son and heir. 2. Sir Richard. 3. John, living in 1496. 4. Agnes. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 40.)

(XIV) Thomas Pomeroy, son of Henry and Alice (Raleigh) de La Pomeray, died December 29, 1493. He married Agnes Kelloway, daughter of William and Joan (Barrett) Kelloway. Children: 1. Agnes, married (first) Thomas Tresoyle; married (second) Thomas Vowell. 2. Anna, married Tristram of Heng-scott of Exeter. 3. Margaret, married Thomasine Pomeroy. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Henry, son and heir, aged twelve years at the death of his father. 6. Richard, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 40, 41.)

(XV) Richard Pomeroy, youngest son of Thomas and Agnes (Kelloway) Pomeroy, was born about 1484, and was living in 1531. He married Eleanor Coker, daughter of John Coker of Mapowder, County Dorset. Children: 1. Henry, son and heir, living in 1531. 2. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 41.)

(XVI) John Pomeroy, youngest son of Richard and Eleanor (Coker) Pomeroy, was born about 1510, and was living in 1565. He left the immediate neighborhood of Berry-Pomeroy, and was the first Pomeroy of this branch of the family to settle permanently in Western Dorset, at Netherbury, which adjoins both Simondsbury and Beaminster. He married twice. Children: 1. Martyn, of Netherbury, and Askewell, Dorset, of record in 1528, 1549, 1561, and died before 1589; solicitor and scrivener. 2. Robert, of record in 1532-1600 at Netherbury and Simondsbury, Dorset. 3. Mary, of record in 1536-40. 4. William, of record at Simondsbury, Dorset, died at Crewkerne, Somerset, July 3, 1595; married Mary. 5. Richard, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 41, 42.)

(XVII) Richard Pomeroy, youngest son of John Pomeroy, was born about 1540, and is of record at Netherbury in 1560, of Beaminster in 1585-90. He married Eleanor and returned to Simondsbury, Dorset, where she died April 12, 1612. He died there February 7, 1612. Children: 1. John. 2. Henry, born about 1580; married Margaret Oventon. He died in 1635. 3. Agnes, born in 1582; married, April 25, 1612, Robert Jessopp; lived at Stoke Abbot, Dorset. 4. Eltweed, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 42.)

(The Family in America).

(I) Eltweed Pomeroy, youngest son of Richard and Eleanor Pomeroy, was born in Beaminster, County Dorset, England, July 4, 1585; came to America with one of Governor Winthrop's colonies in the "Mary and John," arriving in Nantasket, Massachusetts Bay in March, 1630, and settled at Dorchester, now a part of Boston. He was a man of considerable means and held an unusually good social position. He was very influential in the establishment of the earliest local government, and when the first town government was founded, October 23, 1633, Eltweed Pomeroy was a member, and, according to one of the accounts, was chairman of the body. He was an officer of the town of Dorchester for several years. He was a member of the Congregational Church which at that time was the Colonial polity. He removed in 1638 to Windsor, Connecticut, with a large number of his neighbors. He died in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1673.

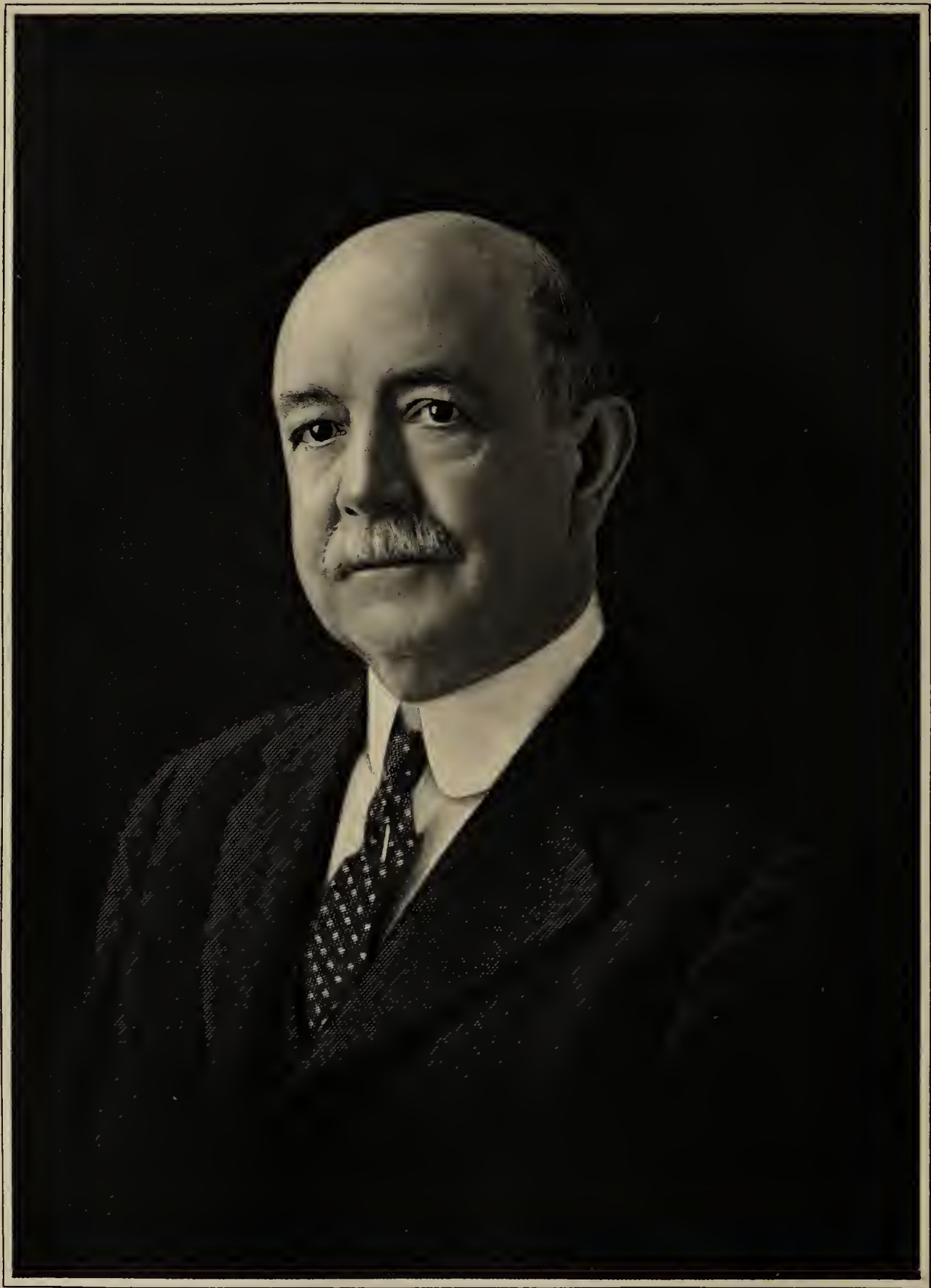
Eltweed Pomeroy married (first) Joanna Keech; married (second), May 7, 1629, Margery Rockett, died in Windsor, Connecticut, July 5, 1655; married (third) Lydia (Brown) Parsons, widow of Thomas Parsons. Children of first marriage: 1. Dinah, baptized in Beaminster, England, August 6, 1617, died in Beaminster. 2. Elizabeth, born November, 1619, died in Beaminster, England, in 1621. Children of second marriage: 3. Eldad, born in February, 1630, in Dorset, England, died, in Northampton, Massachusetts, May 22, 1662. 4. Mary, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, died in Windsor, Connecticut, December 19, 1640. 5. John, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, died in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1647. 6. Medad, baptized in Windsor, Connecticut, August 19, 1638, died December 30, 1716; married (first), November 21, 1661, Experience Woodward, who died June 8, 1686, daughter of Henry Woodward, of Dorchester and Northampton, Massachusetts; married (second), September 8, 1686, Abigail (Strong) Chauncey, who died April 5, 1704, daughter of Elder John Strong and widow of the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey; married (third), January 24, 1705, Hannah Wariner, daughter of William and Joanna Wariner. 7. Caleb, baptized in Windsor, Connecticut, March 6, 1641, died November 18, 1691; married, March 8, 1665, Hepzibah Baker, born May 10, 1646, daughter of Jeffrey and Joan (Rockwell) Baker, of Windsor, Connecticut. 8. Mary, baptized in Windsor, Connecticut, April 21, 1644, died there in 1657. 9. Joshua, baptized in Windsor, Connecticut, November 22, 1646; married (first), August 20, 1672, Elizabeth Lyman, born in Windsor, died March 22, 1676, daughter of Richard and Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman; married (second), January 9, 1677, Abigail Cooke, born in 1660, daughter of Nathaniel Cooke of Windsor, Connecticut. 10. Joseph, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 125, 126, 138, 141, 143.)

(II) Joseph Pomeroy, son of Eltweed and Margery (Rockett) Pomeroy, was baptized in Windsor, Connecticut, June 20, 1652, and died, probably in Boston, Massachusetts, September 22, 1734 or 1739. He was among the earliest settlers of Northampton, Massachusetts, and is recorded as a soldier of that town in King William's War, having served at intervals between 1688 and 1698. It is believed that he lived in Westfield, Massachusetts, and in Lebanon, Connecticut. He removed to Colchester, Connecticut, very early in its settlement and was an original proprietor there, receiving a home lot in the first allotment, 1701. His lot was on a hill known as Chemantups from an Indian word, because of its resemblance to a human skull.

Joseph Pomeroy was a prominent and influential citizen of Colchester, Connecticut, during his residence there, and was appointed to many public offices of trust and honor, including: appointment in 1703 on a committee to eject certain trespassers "by force if necessary" who were taking up land without authorization from the town authorities, and when the commission was duly executed, each committeeman received a grant of one hundred acres; in 1703, he was appointed to run town lines between certain towns; was constable, collector and lister for many years, being chosen in 1708. He probably closed his accounts with the town of Colchester, in 1713, when he sold two farms, and the following entry in the records was made: "December 14, 1713. To ball all town 'Counts, £00 13 3." He probably removed at once to Boston, Massachusetts, where he settled near Cornhill. The Boston records divulge that he was chosen clerk of the markets in 1728, chosen and sworn as constable of Boston in 1730, and finally that he paid a tax of 8s for repairs to pump in the Town Ground, Cornhill, Boston.

Joseph Pomeroy married, June 26, 1677, Hannah Lyman, born July 20, 1660, died October 11, 1736, daughter of Richard and Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman. Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman was daughter of Thomas Ford. Children of Joseph and Hannah (Lyman) Ford: 1. Joseph, born September 1, 1678, died November 26, 1678. 2. Hannah, born December 13, 1679, died January 7, 1680. 3. Elizabeth, born February 7, 1681, died August 4, 1683. 4. Abigail, born January 25, 1683, died June 3, 1709; married Isaac Lyman, born February 16, 1681, at Northampton, Massachusetts, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Coles) Lyman, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. 5. Joseph, born and died in September, 1685. 6. Medad, born November 4, 1686, died in Colchester, Connecticut, October 4, 1740. 7. John, born July 11, 1688. 8. Sarah, born February 3, 1690, died in 1751; married, about 1714, Samuel Edwards of Northampton, Massachusetts. 9. Hannah, born April 2, 1694, and died before 1698. 10. Joseph, of whom further. 11. Hannah, born April



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John H. McArthur.

22, 1698; married (first), May 9, 1721, John Northam, who died in 1740; she married (second), September 2, 1740, Joseph Foote. 12. Deacon Noah, born in Windsor, Connecticut; died February 16, 1779; married December 16, 1724, Elizabeth Sterling, of Lyme, Connecticut, born April 18, 1700, died September 30, 1779, daughter of Captain Daniel and Mary (Fenwick) Sterling.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 144, 145, 161, 162, 163.)

(III) Deacon Joseph Pomeroy, son of Joseph and Hannah (Lyman) Pomeroy, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, December 20, 1695. He lived in New Haven, Connecticut, Boston, Massachusetts, and Yarmouth, Maine. He was a tailor. Deacon Joseph Pomeroy married (first), August 20, 1727, Sarah Beebee, who died September 3, 1728. He married (second), December 25, 1728, Elizabeth Randall. Child of first marriage: 1. A daughter, born in 1728, died in December, 1729. Children of second marriage: 2. Joseph, of whom further. 3. Sarah, born August 17, 1731. 4. Hannah, born April 26, 1734. 5. Abigail, born January 2, 1736. Probably "several other children," as asserted by family genealogist.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 162-63.)

(IV) Deacon Joseph Pomeroy, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Randall) Pomeroy, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1729, and died December 25, 1802. In a deed recorded March 24, 1782, "Joseph Pummer, Yeoman, and Huldah my wife, . . . of Falmouth in the County of Cumberland," Connecticut, were signers.

Deacon Joseph Pomeroy married, December 27, 1759, Huldah (Dunbar) Stubbs, widow of Jonathan Stubbs, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, January 2, 1732, died March 23, 1802. Children: 1. Huldah, born October 19, 1760, died December 10, 1787. 2. Jonathan, born April 24, 1762, died December 28, 1762. 3. Joseph, born March 28, 1764, died December 28, 1764. 4. John, born December 18, 1766; married Annie Lane. 5. Sarah, born June 3, 1768; married Richard Parker. 6. Polly (Molly), born February 9, 1770. 7. Richard, of whom further. 8. Hannah (twin), born October 18, 1773; married Phineas Parker. 9. Abigail (twin), born October 18, 1773; married Mr. Soule.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 190-91.)

(V) Richard Pomeroy, son of Joseph and Huldah (Dunbar-Stubbs) Pomeroy, was born October 9, 1771, died September 11, 1839. He married, April 23, 1801, Joanna York, born June 24, 1780, died August 28, 1841. Children: 1. William York, born May 27, 1802, died July 27, 1802. 2. Nathaniel Leach, born August 30, 1803, died January 9, 1828. 3. Frederick Augustus, born January 8, 1806; married, September 6, 1831, Priscilla Noyes, born May 12, 1811, died February 18, 1883. 4. Alexander, of whom further.

5. Ira, born March 25, 1812, died May 13, 1812. 6. Joanna York, born November 17, 1813; married, September 17, 1832, George W. Davis. 7. Olive, born May 3, 1816, died June 1, 1816. 8. Ebenezer York, born July 22, 1817; married, March 16, 1840, Abigail York. 9. Martha Woodbury, born June 4, 1820; married, May 31, 1846, Samuel G. Davis.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 269-70, 403-04.)

(VI) Alexander Pomeroy, son of Richard and Joanna (York) Pomeroy, was born February 1, 1808. He was lost at sea in October, 1837. Alexander Pomeroy married, October 1, 1835, Almira Buckram. Child: 1. Ariana, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 404.)

(VII) Ariana Pomeroy, daughter of Alexander and Almira (Buckram) Pomeroy, was born about 1836. She married Charles Jenkins Merrill. (Merrill VII.)

(*Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 88.)

JOHN HENRY McARDLE—Few men were held higher in the esteem of their fellows than was John Henry McArdle in that region of Westchester County around Mamaroneck, New York, where he was active in practically every phase of community life and was a public servant of distinction. Here he was a leader in business affairs, a participant in the political activities of his town and county, and a foremost citizen in all movements which he believed to be for the welfare and prosperity of Mamaroneck and its people. Ever confident of himself and his abilities, proud to be enlisted in the front ranks of numerous good causes, Mr. McArdle was a man whose breadth of vision made it clear to him that success in the truest sense of the word must come from within himself rather than from outside influence, and who added to his vision a sure practical talent for acting in the world of affairs and for getting on with all who came into contact with him. His death came as a severe shock to many of the residents of this community, as well as to his many friends in other parts of the world; for everyone realized that in Mr. McArdle Mamaroneck and New York State possessed a leader of the utmost ability and integrity and a thoroughly useful citizen.

Mr. McArdle was born in the old village of White Plains, New York, on April 11, 1863, son of James and Mary McArdle, now deceased. He passed his boyhood in the town of his birth, where he attended public and high schools. He was seventeen years old when he first began working, entering the employ of Samuel Scott, who was the foremost dry goods merchant of his day in his community, as well as a pioneer in many different enterprises in this county. Mr. Scott was the owner of a chain of stores in Westchester County, these being situated in White Plains, Tarrytown and Port Chester. Mr. McArdle

was still unsatisfied, however, with the amount of schooling that he had received, and so, while working for Mr. Scott, attended night classes at Tiberbetts Lyceum, where he took special courses, and also studied of his own accord. He continued with the Scott dry goods establishment until he had thoroughly mastered the business; and although he started at a salary that was purely nominal worked his way upward to a high executive post. Then, in 1889, he severed his relationship with Mr. Scott, and went into business for himself, buying the store of Louis Briggs, of Mamaroneck, who had lately died, and thereby commencing his career in this town. Reorganizing and building up the business of this store, Mr. McArdle had before long a department store which was fully large enough and broad enough in its scope and policy to be placed among the leading institutions of its kind in Westchester County, especially in view of its proximity to New York City. He kept abreast of the newest developments in business and industry and built the store further as time went on until, in 1900, he formed a partnership with Merwin E. Genung, also a native of White Plains, and also bought the old established dry goods store of John Berry, in Mount Vernon, the owner of which had just died. Genung and McArdle flourished until 1915, when the firm was incorporated under the name of Genung, McArdle and Campbell, Incorporated. The size and scope of the business were further increased, and the Mount Vernon store, too, became one of the largest in the county; while Mr. Campbell added both prestige and capital, his family having been prominent in the banking profession. The Mamaroneck store before long was being conducted in a fashion similar to any Fifth Avenue department store in New York City. By this time a third store was growing, having been started in White Plains just before the incorporation of Genung, McArdle and Campbell, Incorporated, on the north side of Main Street. When the White Plains business grew, the company moved into larger quarters in the Banks Building on the same street; and, in 1914, Mr. McArdle erected the handsome permanent home of the White Plains store, which was occupied in 1915. The business was then incorporated as Genung, McArdle and Leeney, Incorporated, and from its inception enjoyed a steady growth until, at the time of Mr. McArdle's death, it was one of the leading stores, not only of White Plains, but of Westchester County.

In 1915 Mr. McArdle bought the Rehill Building in the rear of the original building, and in it provided an immense ground-floor space affording easy access to his customers. The offices were placed on the second floor, where they were attractively fitted and furnished. The Genung-McArdle organization did not stop with its activities in Mamaroneck, Mount Vernon and White Plains, however, but also

established stores in Pleasantville, Bronxville and Tarrytown; and his work in these six Westchester County towns gave Mr. McArdle a prominence in the business life of his community which can readily be appreciated.

But he used the power and influence which this business success gave him in a most valuable way, having done at all times everything that he could do to advance the best interests of his community. Always active in public movements, he was identified in his political views with the Democratic party, of which he was a staunch supporter. On this party's ticket he was elected a trustee of his village of White Plains before he ever left his native town; while later he served as a director and treasurer for twenty years of the Democratic county committee and wielded a strong influence inside the party. He was also a school trustee in White Plains, and was the youngest man ever chosen to sit on the town board. Soon after he went to Mamaroneck, Mr. McArdle was elected both president and a trustee of the board of education there, and continued to serve as a member of it for twelve years. In the course of this service the Larchmont Public School on Chatsworth Avenue was built and the school on Weaver Street reopened. The early Board of Education consisted of three members: Mr. McArdle, Thomas L. Rushmore and Stanley Bryant. Later it was increased to six members. This first board did much to establish and build up the fine school system of Mamaroneck in the present day. Mr. McArdle took a deep interest in the schools of his county, and only left his position when he was chosen supervisor of the county in 1903. For twelve years from that time he continued to sit on the board of supervisors, despite the fact that the town and county in which he lived were both strongly Republican. For four years he was floor leader of the board, while he also served on the committee for the building of the new courthouse, the good roads committee and other committees whose work was less important than these. A pioneer in the cause of good roads, he regularly supported every movement for progressive road-building until the day came when bad roads were a thing of the past. Hoping that his business prestige and public record would succeed in overcoming the ordinary Republican majority in Westchester County, he accepted the nomination of his party for the office of county register; but at the polls he was defeated by Edward Kear, the Republican candidate, although the vote for him was strong. Mr. McArdle was a delegate in 1904 to the Democratic National Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, which nominated Alton B. Parker as the standard bearer of the party against Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. McArdle again served his party in 1924 as an alternate delegate to the national convention in Madison Square Garden, New York

City; while at other times he was a delegate to numerous State and county conventions.

A man who was ever interested in outdoor sports and athletic activities, he was especially fond of the game of baseball. A close follower of the work of the Boy Scouts of America, he was one of the judges of the honor court of this organization. He belonged to the Orienta Yacht Club, of Mamaroneck; the Larchmont Athletic Club and the Knights of Columbus, of White Plains; the Saint Isadore Council, No. 364, Catholic Benevolent Legion, of which he was president; the Foresters of America; the Mamaroneck Chamber of Commerce, of which he was president; and the Hook and Ladder Company, of Mamaroneck, No. 1, of which he was for twenty-five years a member and for twenty years treasurer. In the World War he was a "four-minute man," and as such took part in all campaigns for Liberty Loans and the American Red Cross. He also was a member of the Home Guards. Mr. McArdle was vice-president and chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank.

Mr. McArdle married, in 1899, Mary Stapleton Lynch, daughter of the late John and Delia Lynch, of Mamaroneck. By this union there was a son, Edmund J., born November 28, 1900; married Mildred V. Marshall and they have a daughter, Mildred Virginia. The residence of the family is situated at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck. The McArdles are of the Catholic faith, being members of Holy Trinity Catholic Church.

John Henry McArdle died at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, March 25, 1928, after having for forty years taken an important part in the affairs of Westchester County. In addition to his numerous business and political activities, he had the distinction of being one of the original incorporators of the village of Mamaroneck, and also one of the incorporators of the Mamaroneck Bank, which later became the First National Bank and Trust Company. There was no phase of community life in which he was not active, no worthy cause which he was not eager to support, and it was highly fitting that at the time of his death the Mamaroneck Board of Education should decree the closing of the schools for a half day in his memory. Perhaps the best appreciation of Mr. McArdle and his work appeared in the White Plains "Reporter." It said in part:

A kindly man always, of a disposition that was almost gentle in its friendliness, he never lost the human touch. His success did not change him from a fine neighbor and true friend as all who had known him, however, slightly, will testify. Mr. McArdle was still a young man, as years are counted in this generation. Death came to him within a few weeks of his sixty-fifth birthday. . . . The business, civic and political life of Westchester County has lost a valuable leader in the death of John H. McArdle. But beyond that there has passed from the community a man, the type of which is all too scarce.

Success, prominence, the flattery that comes with forging ahead, did not spoil him. Rather they made him bigger and of broader understanding. The kindly nature that was his will be missed in the circles in which he was wont to move.

HON. JAMES P. OLNEY—Legal, public, and commercial activities provided for the Hon. James P. Olney ample opportunities for a career of usefulness in his community and State; and in the city of Rome and in nearby regions of New York State he was widely known and was recognized for his abilities and achievements in many different phases of life. There was scarcely any field of social or civic affairs in which Mr. Olney was not keenly interested; and his many excellent qualities of character endeared him to the hosts of people with whom he was associated. His kindness toward others, his consideration for their points of views, and his warm human sympathies: these were among the outstanding characteristics, and they were such as to win for him the esteem and the love of countless friends. Mr. Olney was born in Western, New York, on August 6, 1856, son of William R. and Sarah M. (Salisbury) Olney. He came of one of the oldest families in the Mohawk Valley, and represented the ninth generation of the original family founded by Thomas Olney, of England, who came to America in 1635, and who, a little later, was one of the group that, with Roger Williams, founded Providence, Rhode Island. William Olney, the great-grandfather of James P. Olney, settled in the town of Western, twelve miles north of Rome, in 1793, and in this vicinity the family remained thereafter. After he had attended the district school in his native town, Mr. Olney was a pupil in the public schools of Rome, whither his family had removed in 1867. He was graduated from the Rome Free Academy in the class of 1875. He then enrolled as a student at Hamilton College, where he spent, however, only a year, having been prevented by ill health from completing his work at that time. Later he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began his study of law with J. S. Baker, of Rome, New York, with whom he spent a year. Afterward he studied at the Columbia University Law School, and then returned to Rome, where he reentered Mr. Baker's office for his third year of law study. In 1879 he was admitted to practice at the old Rochester General Term. His professional work continued for about eleven years, with a constantly increasing clientele. He began the practice of law in Rome, in association with O. P. Backus, with whom he was engaged under the firm name of Backus and Olney. From 1890 to 1892 he was a law partner of the Hon. Howard C. Wiggins, with whom he practiced under the name of Olney and Wiggins. His severance of professional relations with Mr. Wiggins, later, was coincidental with his withdrawal from active legal practice, and was made necessary in order that

he might give undivided attention to his business interests in the canning industry, with which he became extensively associated.

In 1889 he had purchased his father's interests in the canning plant formerly operated by Olney and Fowler, and, accumulating responsibilities in connection with this business, he decided to give all of his attentions to it. This decision required a complete change in his plans, for he was, at the time, holding the only public office that he had ever accepted. Although he was urged several times to become a candidate for office, he yielded only this one time, when, in 1890, he accepted the Republican nomination for special surrogate of Oneida County. He was elected for a three-year term, the only Republican nominee out of seven on the county ticket elected in that year, in which even the Republican nominee for Congress went down to defeat. By 1891, while still serving his first year in that office, it became necessary for him to resign, in order that he might devote his time wholly to the canning industry. This canning company was incorporated in 1890 as the Rome Canning Company, of which he became the president and treasurer. The corporation was merged, in 1894, with the Fort Stanwix Canning Company, a corporation that had been organized by James P. Olney's brother, Burt Olney, and J. Lloyd Jones, in 1888. At the time of the consolidation, James P. Olney was elected treasurer of the company, and he continued with his brother from 1896 to 1902. It was a matter of business pride with James P. Olney that, during the consolidation of interests with Burt Olney, covering six canning seasons, they increased the output of the so-called future fancy brand trade of the company seven hundred and eleven per cent. For this result, he gave more than fifty per cent. of the credit to his brother, who was in charge of the manufacture of the goods, he himself having been sales manager, spending much time "on the road" in the early part of each year. In 1902, Burt Olney took over the Oneida plant of the Fort Stanwix Canning Company, while James P. Olney, with others, who then became part owners, continued the Rome plant of the company under the original name of the Fort Stanwix Canning Company. James P. Olney was president and treasurer of the Rome organization, which, in 1919, had increased its ownership to eight plants. He was the incumbent of these offices from 1902 to 1919, when that company, with the Burt Olney Canning Company, of Oneida, and four other canning enterprises, merged their interests under the title of New York Cannery, Inc., consisting then of more than twenty companies, of which James P. Olney was elected president. The main offices of the new company were established at Rochester; and that office he held charge of until the fall of 1921, when he resigned, though he was still a director of the company. At the time of his resignation, he

decided to engage never again in any sort of business activity.

Along with his other activities, Mr. Olney was a leader in a number of Oneida County and Rome institutions. He was first vice-president of the Oneida County Savings Bank, a director of the Farmers' National Bank and Trust Company, a trustee of the Central New York Institute for Deaf Mutes, president of the Rome Cemetery Association, trustee of the Jervis Library Association, president of the Olney-Williams Coal Company, and a director of the Rome Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the commission that had charge of the erection of the present courthouse at Utica, New York, and served for twenty years as a trustee and president of the board of the First Presbyterian Church, of Rome. He was a member of the Rome Club and the Teugega Golf Club, and also belonged to the Royal Arcanum. Interested in all activities which he believed would tend toward advancement and prosperity in Rome and toward betterment of its various enterprises, he was particularly interested in the welfare of the schools of the city. At the annual banquet of the Rome Free Academy Alumni Association, in 1927, he announced a gift of \$1,000 as a trust fund for prizes in the commercial department of the academy.

James P. Olney was twice married. His first wife was Adele Rogers, who died in 1918, and his second wife was Mrs. Ruth F. (Flandrau) Sutton whom he married on February 18, 1925. At the time of his death, Mr. Olney was at Nantucket, Massachusetts. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruth F. Olney; two daughters, Mrs. Walter R. Lambert, of New York, and Mrs. Stoddard M. Stevens, Jr., of New York, and of Hackensack, New Jersey; one brother, William R. Olney; and one sister, Mrs. George G. Bailey, of Rochester, New York.

The death of the Hon. James P. Olney took place in Nantucket, Massachusetts, on August 15, 1928, and was the cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among all who knew him. He had taken part extensively in the affairs of his fellowmen, had held many important posts in community and State life, and had by his wisdom and his excellent qualities of character won the love of all. Many were the expressions of tribute and regret that were made at the time of his passing, but perhaps outstanding among these was the comment of the press, which, after all, most truly represents the general feeling of the public.

"No community could feel more profound regret than does this city of Rome over the passing of James P. Olney," said the "Rome Daily Sentinel" in its first edition on August 15, 1928: "In every sense was he a good and loyal citizen. . . . He was a business man of rare ability, quite as thorough and logical and tireless in business as in everything else.



Eldred
(Eldredge)

He worked hard for his church and his community, and many a midnight candle did he burn for the benefit of others. His philanthropies were numerous and unostentatious."

ELDREDGE—The name Eldredge was originally written Eldred and was of Saxon derivation, several of the Saxon kings being named Eldred. The family held lands in Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Gloucester, Shropshire and Yorkshire.

John Eldred was born in 1552 at New Buckenham in Norfolk, to which place his father had removed from Knattishall, in Suffolk. He was a well-to-do merchant and in 1583 he sailed with several others to the Near East for the purposes of trade. They visited Aleppo, Bir, Bagdad and Bassorah and invested heavily in spices. It is claimed that a caravan of four thousand camels took the rich merchandise which they had collected from Bagdad to Aleppo, his headquarters being at the latter city for three years. During this time he traveled through the Holy Land and crossed the desert of Arabia. In 1588 he returned to England with a large fortune and purchased the manor of Great Saxham in Suffolk, and the house which he built there was known as Nutmeg Hall. He was a large subscriber and member of the first board of directors of the East India Company. John Eldred died at Great Saxham in 1632. He married Mary Revett, daughter of Thomas Revett of Rishangles, Suffolk; they were the parents of a large family. Their eldest son died in infancy, but Revett Eldred, the next in age, was made a baronet in 1641 and died without issue in 1653, when the estate passed to the family of John Eldred, the next brother. The line became extinct in 1745 and in 1779 Nutmeg Hall burned.

Thomas Eldred, probably a cousin of John Eldred, was born in 1586 and was with Thomas Cavendish, second English circumnavigator of the globe, in at least one of his memorable voyages. He was later appointed to command in the service of the East India Company and there has been considerable confusion between this family and that of John Eldred, his kinsman. Zoeth S. Eldredge who published a record of the Yarmouth, Massachusetts, branch of the family in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," states that John Eldred of Great Saxham, was for fifteen years a director of the Virginia Company of London, and it is therefore possible that those of the name who appeared in New England between 1635 and 1645 were connected with this family. There were several of those early pioneers, Manomoy and Samuel Eldred, or Eldredge, located in Cambridge and Stonington. Robert and William Eldred located at Yarmouth. It is supposed that they were brothers.

(Z. S. Eldredge: "Eldredge Genealogy" in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol.

LI, pp. 46, 47. "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XVII, pp. 174, 5.)

Eldred (Eldredge) Arms—Or, on a bend ragulée sable three bezants.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) William Eldred, as the name was at first spelled, is known to have been a resident of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, from March 3, 1645 to 1667. He was surveyor of highways and in 1657, 1662, 1674, 1675 and 1677, constable. The Yarmouth records were destroyed by fire in 1674 and there is therefore little more known of him. William Eldred married Anne Lumpkin, daughter of William and Tamesin Lumpkin of Yarmouth. William Lumpkin came to America in 1637 and was deputy to the colony court, besides holding other local offices. Children: 1. Anne, born in Yarmouth, December 16, 1648. 2. Sarah, born in Yarmouth, October 10, 1650. 3. Elisha, born in 1653; resided at Harwich, Massachusetts; removed to that part of Eastham, later known as Wellfleet; died October 14, 1739. 4. Bethia. The following are also believed to have been his children. 5. Jehoshaphat, of whom further. 6. Samuel, died January 3, 1705-1706; married, February 6, 1680-81, Keziah Taylor. 7. John.

(Z. S. Eldredge: "Eldredge Genealogy," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVII, p. 47; Vol. LI, p. 47.)

(II) Jehoshaphat Eldredge, son of William and Anne (Lumpkin) Eldredge of Yarmouth, was born in 1658. He removed to Chatham, Massachusetts, and located on a portion of the old Nickerson, or Sarah Covell farm at Chathamport. His homestead was situated on the west side of Crow's Pond, which was near the southern end of the William Covell farm. In his will, Jehoshaphat Eldredge gave this property to his sons, Ebenezer and Barnabas. In addition to this property, he owned a house and land at Red River Neck, a neck of land at Chathamport, a meadow at Rugged Neck, another meadow at Matchapoxett, and woodland near Red River. His will, dated February 9, 1731-32, was proved November 9, 1732. He married Elizabeth Covell, probably the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Covell, for later Barnabas Eldredge is mentioned as cousin by James Covell. Children: 1. Nathaniel, married, September 4, 1712, Sarah Conant. 2. Elnathan, born as early as 1694; removed to Dartmouth about 1740; married (first) Hannah O'Kelley; married (second) Deliverence Lumbert, probably daughter of Caleb Lumbert. 3. Elizabeth, unmarried in 1732. 4. Edward, born July 17, 1702; married Mary Nickerson. 5. Elisha, married Fear Nickerson. 6. Ebenezer, born about 1707, married Deliverence Nickerson. 7. Barnabus (Barnabas), of whom further.

(W. C. Smith: "Early Chatham Settlers," No. 36 Library of Cape Cod History and Genealogy, pp. 7, 8, 9.)

(III) Barnabus (Barnabas) Eldredge, son of Jehoshaphat and Elizabeth (Covell) Eldredge, resided at Chatham, Massachusetts. He married, about 1735, Mary. One Barnabas Eldredge married, at Eastham or Orleans, Massachusetts, October 20, 1735, Mary Hurd. Children (all born at Chatham, Massachusetts): 1. Edward, of whom further. 2. Asahel, born October 27, 1739, died January 18, 1743. 3. Barnabas, born October 7, 1743. 4. Zenas, born April 11, 1746. 5. Mary (changed to Marah, in the same hand), born June 12, 1750. 6. Asabel, born August 12, 1753; died January 15, 1755. 7. Asabel, born March 6, 1755. 8. Levy, born November 21, 1756, died December 23, 1756.

("The Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XVII, p. 144. Chatham, Massachusetts, Vital Records. Mayflower Descendant, Vol. XI, pp. 120-21.)

(IV) Edward Eldredge, son of Barnabas and Mary Eldredge, was born at Chatham, Massachusetts, September 9, 1736, and died at Sharon, Schoharie County, New York, in 1821. (Note—According to D. A. R. Lineage Book, he was born at North Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1737, and was a sergeant at Lexington. North Yarmouth is not mentioned in Rand McNally "Atlas"; Nason "Gazetteer of Massachusetts"; or in Freeman's "History of Cape Cod." There was North Yarmouth in Maine, but no Eldredge is recorded there in 1790, and there was no Edward baptized in 1737, or 1738, at the church there, (records having been published in old times in North Yarmouth.) No other Edward Eldredge is mentioned in this generation, and Edward of Sharon, New York, is known to have had a son Barnabas, which appears to connect him with this branch of the family. The name Barnabas is also found in the descendants of Samuel and Keziah (Taylor) Eldredge, Samuel being a brother of Jehoshaphat, Generation II. It is possible that Elnathan, son of Jehoshaphat, who removed to Dartmouth, Massachusetts, may have had issue.)

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Edward Eldredge was among the first to respond. He was a private in Captain Daniel Egery's Company of Minute Men, which marched in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775, and saw five days' service. The alarm was the occasion of those events known to history as the battles of Concord and Lexington. The following year he served for seven months, and eighteen days, beginning April 17, 1776, in Captain Benjamin Dillingham's Company, which was stationed on the seacoast of Dartmouth. In August, 1780, he was a sergeant in Lieutenant Nathan Pope's Company, Colonel John Hathaway's Regiment, which was called for service in Rhode Island. During the Revolution he resided at Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and shortly after the end of the war he removed to Sharon, Schoharie County, New York.

Edward Eldredge married, November 19, 1762,

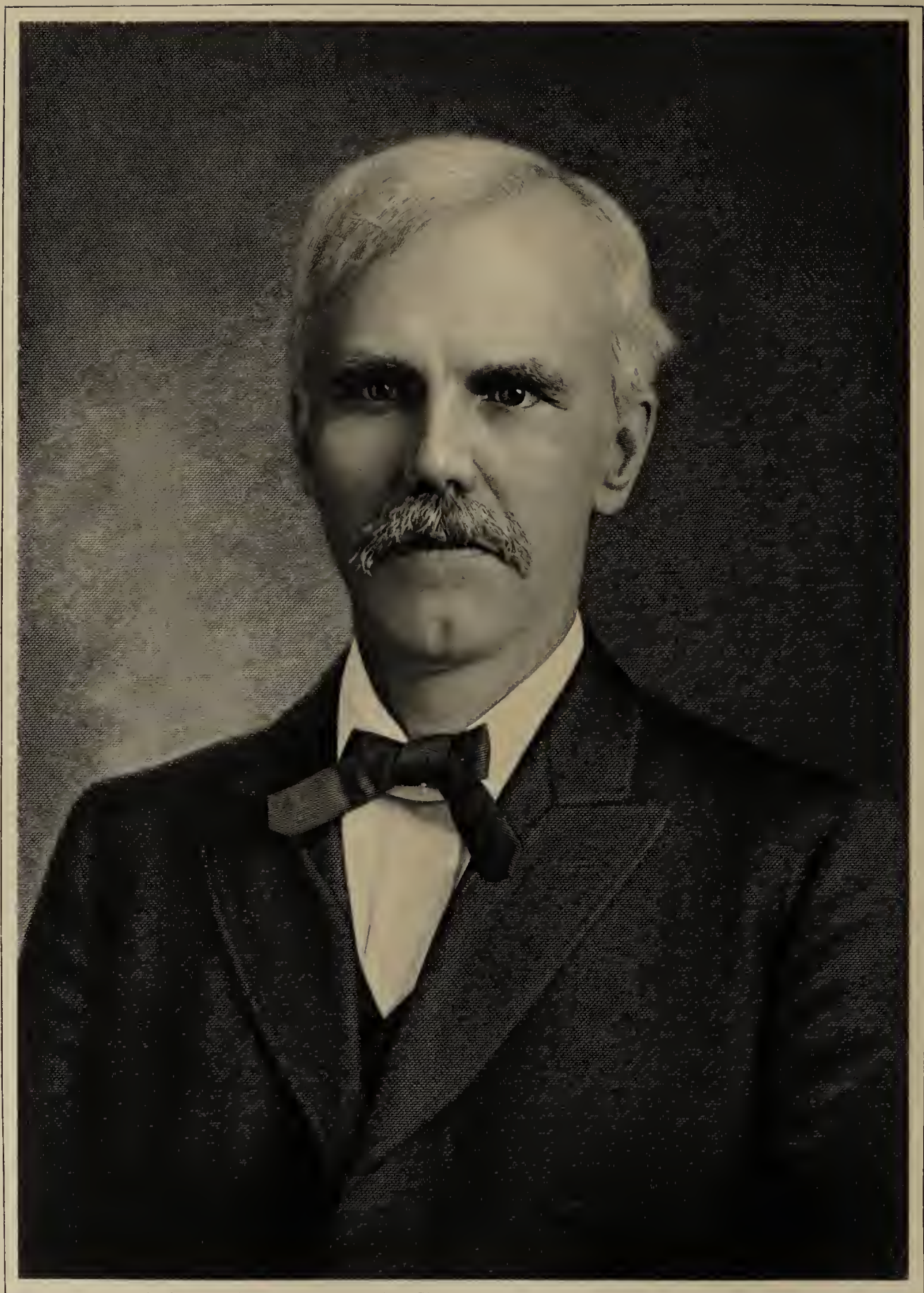
Adna Hammond, who, according to Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Vital Records and R. Hammond in his "Genealogy of Descendants of William Hammond," was born May 25, 1739, but according to the D. A. R. Lineage Book, the year is given as 1735, she died in 1825. She was the daughter of Seth, Jr., and Elizabeth (Lombard or Lumber) Hammond of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Children (five sons, but only records of the names of two have been found): 1. Ezra, born in 1766, died in 1823; married Sylvia Drew. 2. Barnabas, of whom further.

(Chatham, Massachusetts, Vital Records. Mayflower Descendant, Vol. XI, pp. 120-21. D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. LXVI, p. 30. Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution, Vol. V, pp. 261-63. R. Hammond: "Genealogy of Descendants of William Hammond." W. E. Roscoe: "History of Schoharie County," p. 236. Personal Statistics p. 22.)

(V) Barnabas Eldredge, son of Edward and Adna (Hammond) Eldredge, was born in 1768, and died in 1843. He resided in Sharon, Schoharie County, New York, where he engaged as a farmer, later entering other business enterprises. The civil affairs of the town and county were of keen interest to him and he was chosen representative of Schoharie County in the Legislature in 1820 and 1821. He accumulated an estate of one thousand acres in the above county, besides owning property in Ohio. According to family data, he was the leading financier of the town and had the privilege granted him of issuing his own script, or money. Barnabas Eldredge married (first) Theodosia (Dosia) Wadsworth, who was born in 1772 and died May 30, 1831; married (second) Sarah Peck, who died April 25, 1873. Children (all by first marriage): 1. Nancy. 2. Robert, born in 1795, died in December, 1848; was supervisor of the town in 1821, 1824; member of the assembly in 1826 and 1831; assistant judge of Common Pleas in 1832; supervisor again from 1834-36 and in 1840. 3. David. 4. Adna. 5. Franklin, married Eliza Marie Van Dyke. 6. Seth, died June 24, 1880; represented the county in the Assembly in 1844; built a large hotel in 1850, to which several additions were made as the patronage increased. 7. Charles. 8. Leray. 9. Sally. 10. Clinton, of whom further.

(W. E. Roscoe: "History of Schoharie County," pp. 39, 40, 236. Personal Statistics, XXII, D. A. R. Lineage, No. 84930. Family data.)

(VI) Clinton Eldredge, son of Barnabas and Theodosia (Dosia) (Wadsworth) Eldredge, was born in Schoharie County, New York, in 1812, and died in 1897. He was a prosperous farmer, his farm being located in the town of Sharon. He married Catherine Moyer, born in August, 1812, died in May, 1900; she was the daughter of Andrew Moyer. Children (all born in Schoharie County): 1. Seward, married Eliza Best; children: i. Orin, married Estella Ward, and had Seward and Joseph. ii. Lena,



Engraved by Campbell N.Y.

Wm. C. C. C.



Engraved by Campbell N.Y.

Ida C. Eldredge



married Duane Snyder, resides at Sharon Springs and has a large family. 2. Wadsworth, married Catherine Eckler; children: Myron, Beardsley, Ella, and Bertha. 3. Sarah, married Thomas S. Powell; children: J. Sands, Thomas, Anna, and Bessie. 4. James P., married Louise Alger, and had a large family. 5. Odillon B., married Mary Ough; children: Ford, Harry, and Ethel. 6. Henry, died in infancy. 7. Henry Moyer, of whom further. 8. Andrew, died at the age of thirty-six years. 9. Grace G., married Henry Skinner, and has Bertha.

(Family data.)

(VII) Henry Moyer Eldredge, son of Clinton and Catherine (Moyer) Eldredge, was born at Leesville, Schoharie County, New York, March 27, 1851. Teaching school as a young man for four years, he began to read law in 1876 in the office of Coons and Winnie at Sharon Springs, Schoharie County. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and in March of the following year opened an office in Fort Plain, Montgomery County, which he continued until the day of his death, a period of half a century. During all these years he was one of the leading members of the Montgomery County bar. His outstanding ability and resourcefulness as a lawyer gained him a large and important practice, while his many other qualities of the mind and the heart won for him the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen. During his younger years and until long past middle life, Mr. Eldredge handled many court cases, this part of his profession he gradually abandoned as he grew older. Though the major share of his time and attention throughout his entire career was always devoted to his professional work, Mr. Eldredge took an active interest and an effective part in many other phases of the community's life.

Born in Schoharie County when it was a rock-ribbed Democratic stronghold, he was, naturally, an uncompromising Democrat, who derived great satisfaction in advocating the principles of the party and extolling its national, State, county and local candidates on all occasions. Generously and energetically, he supported all movements to further civic progress, and in many other ways made important contributions to the welfare of the town, its people and its institutions. He was a great admirer and a close personal friend of the late David B. Hill, Governor, and United States Senator. From 1883 until 1889 Mr. Eldredge was a clerk of the Montgomery County Board of Supervisors. About 1905 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of county judge, but was defeated by the Hon. Joseph L. Moore of Fort Plain, but only by a few hundred votes. For years he served as justice of the peace in Fort Plain and in Schoharie County and for a time he was the local village attorney and was a director of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Fort Plain.

He was a member of Fort Plain Lodge, No. 443, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Montgomery County Bar Association. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Church. A side of Mr. Eldredge's character, of which very little is known, was his willingness, on many occasions, to give a helping hand to the man in temporary financial straits.

On September 29, 1880, at Hessville, Mr. Eldredge married Ida C. Dunkel, the daughter of Aaron and Irena (Hess) Dunkel of Minden, Montgomery County. Mrs. Eldredge is a descendant of the first settlers, and an ancestor of hers had cleared the land on the site of the present Hessville. Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge had no children of their own, but adopted a daughter, now Mrs. Ruth M. Abbott, of Fort Plain.

Mr. Eldredge, after failing in health for more than a year, died at his home, August 24, 1930. Mr. Eldredge's death coming as it did after a period of failing health, and in his eightieth year, of course, was not unexpected and had to be considered the natural conclusion of an exceptionally long, busy and useful life. Nevertheless it represented an irreparable loss to his family and to his many friends and was also deeply regretted by the entire community, of which he had been a prominent resident for so many years, and, indeed, throughout Montgomery County. His achievement in his chosen profession, his effective participation in many activities of his town and county, and his sterling character assure him a permanent and honored place in the annals of Fort Plain and of Montgomery County and in the hearts of all who knew him.

CLAUDE HOWLAND SMITH—Manufacturer and yachtsman, as well as a prominent citizen of Ithaca, New York, Claude Howland Smith held the respect and the esteem of a host of friends and acquaintances in the business world, as well as in other quarters in the life of his city and State. Many were the enterprises with which he was connected at one time or another, and many his contributions to the public well-being; and so eminent were his qualities of mind and character as to attract the attention of such a judge of mentality as the late Andrew D. White, who was at the time president of Cornell University. Strict integrity in all his dealings, eagerness to take part extensively in public affairs of all sorts, and constant and true public spirit—these were among the traits that won for Mr. Smith the admiration and the love of a host of his fellowmen.

Mr. Smith was born at Lisle, New York, on March 2, 1880, a son of Leroy H. and Eunice Tobey (Howland) Smith. His father was the founder of a widely known manufacturing house, the Ithaca Gun Company, of which the son later came to be one of the leading executives. Eunice Tobey (Howland) Smith, the mother, was a member of one of the best-known pioneer families of Rhode Island.

Claude Howland Smith came to Ithaca with his parents at the age of nine years, and later was graduated from the Ithaca High School. He chose, instead of entering college, to establish for himself a business career and in the commercial world he displayed qualities of judgment and character, a keenness of mind and a perfect balance in arriving at his opinions, which readily made him one of the outstanding business men of Ithaca. He became a director of the Toledo Ship Building Company and of the First National Bank of Ithaca. For many years he was also secretary of the company that his father had established, the Ithaca Gun Company, while he also served as secretary of the Lefevre Arms Company. An enthusiastic sailor, he probably inherited his love of the water from nautical Rhode Island ancestry. He was prominent in yachting circles, and was the owner of the sloop, "Orphan," the fastest craft in Cayuga Lake. He loved white sails and blue water, and was never happier than when he had his hand on the tiller.

In fraternal and social life, too, Mr. Smith held a position of leadership. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political alignment was with the Republican party, whose policies and principles he always supported. He was also known for his charitable qualities, and it was truly said of him that he ever gave assistance where and when it was needed, and did so promptly and without ostentation. So quietly did he perform his acts of charity that other people seldom heard about them from his own lips; for he went about his deeds of this sort in the same modest manner that characterized his whole nature.

Claude Howland Smith married at Auburn, New York, on May 10, 1926, Helen Phoebe Brock, of Spencer, a daughter of Arthur John and Theodora E. (Lange) Brock. Mrs. Smith and three children by Mr. Smith's first marriage—Claudia, Barbara and Howland—survived him, as did also his mother and a brother, Louis P. Smith, formerly mayor of the city of Ithaca, New York.

The death of Claude H. Smith, which occurred suddenly as a result of pneumonia while he was on a business trip to New York City, on October 7, 1928, caused sincere sorrow among all who knew him. For in his passing Ithaca lost one of its best known and most promising men of affairs. The Ithaca Gun Company's plant was closed in respect to his memory. The Rev. Martin D. Hardin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated at the funeral services, and interment was in Lake View Cemetery. So passed a man whose remarkable foresight had done much toward bringing him success in all his undertakings, while his quiet and unassuming character speedily gave him prestige and friends in the business world. A man of few words and one who never cared for publicity or show, he was, nevertheless, an individual

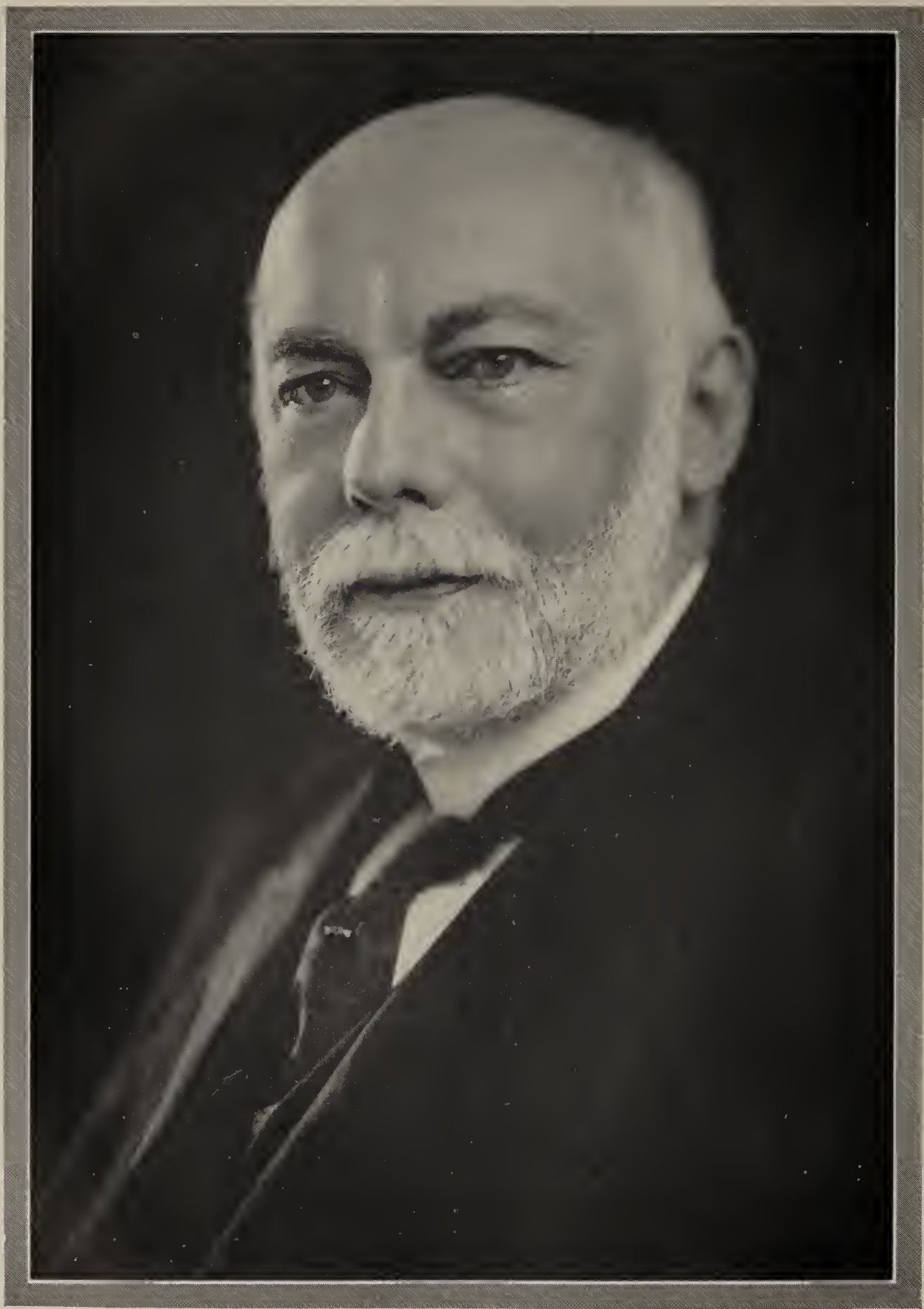
whose every word counted for something, and upon whom others could depend without fear, for he ever did the right thing and did it promptly. His memory will live on as that of a solid and substantial figure in Ithaca life, and one who so lived that his fellowmen were the better for his having participated in community affairs.

FRANK SENIOR, SR.—A native and lifelong resident of Little Falls, the late Frank Senior, Sr., was for many years one of this city's outstanding manufacturers and civic leaders. Prominently active in politics as one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in Herkimer County, Mr. Senior, though a staunch party man, was at all times so thoroughly honest and patriotic that he enjoyed the respect of even his political opponents. Throughout his life he made many and important contributions to civic progress and to the development of his native city. A member of numerous fraternal organizations, he was also prominently active in religious work and, indeed, freely participated in all phases of the community's activities, representing at all times the highest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship.

Frank Senior, Sr., was born in Little Falls, Herkimer County, May 24, 1862. He came from a family long identified with the textile industry in England and America. His father, Frank Senior, first of the name, was a hand-loom weaver, the son of Squire and Fannie (Hall) Senior of Batley, Yorkshire, England. His mother was Mary Sheard, daughter of David and Sarah (Talbot) Sheard. Mary (Sheard) Senior's brother, Michael Sheard, who was an English textile manufacturer, was the first man to assemble all the processes of cloth manufacturing under one roof.

When Mr. Senior's parents decided to emigrate from their native Batley, in Yorkshire, to Little Falls, in New York State, another of Mrs. Senior's brothers, Titus Sheard, who was living with them, wanted to go, too, and finally was allowed to accompany them to America. When the party reached New York City, their papers were taken by a junior clerk in the emigrants' examination department, who later in life became President of the United States. His name was Theodore Roosevelt. The boy of the party, Titus Sheard, uncle of the future Frank Senior, met Mr. Roosevelt many years afterward, in quite a different way, when both were candidates for the Speakership of the New York Senate. That was one of the few elections lost by Theodore Roosevelt at any time during his long and brilliant career. He referred in his autobiography to this incident, but failed to record the name of Titus Sheard, hosiery manufacturer and Republican leader of Little Falls, who was his successful rival.

Mr. Senior spent his boyhood in Little Falls, and here obtained a general public school education. After



Frederick D. Powers

his father's death it was necessary for the fourteen-year-old boy to lay aside his textbooks and contribute to the support of the family. He went to work for his uncle, Titus Sheard, who was then engaged in the manufacture of knitting yarns in Little Falls, and remained with him in various capacities until he was twenty-one years old. He was then made treasurer of the Titus Sheard Company, remaining in that position until Mr. Sheard's death in 1904. In the following year the firm was incorporated under the name of the Rex Knitting Company, Inc., Mr. Senior serving as its president until his health failed. This company, with Mr. Senior as its head, enjoyed steady prosperity and growth.

Mr. Senior was not only the business partner of his uncle, but he was also a political lieutenant of that distinguished man, when the latter was the recognized Republican leader of Herkimer County and a prominent factor in the affairs of the Republican party. Mr. Senior possessed a personality that made him peculiarly fitted to play the political game in the early 'nineties. He was shrewd, but he was open-handed; he abhorred the tactics of the trickster, and his unswerving honesty was recognized by all. As head of the county committee for some years, he brought to the administration of that office business standards that made his tenure outstanding in winning the approbation of all party men. During the World War Mr. Senior was financial secretary of the Little Falls Chapter of the American Red Cross. At one time he served as county treasurer for three years and he had also served his city as police and fire commissioner. The Herkimer County Trust Company had the benefit of his keen business judgment through his service as one of its directors. He was a Mason for years, joining the Blue Lodge on June 8, 1915. He was also a member of Astorogan Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Little Falls Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar; and Ziyara Temple of Utica, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; as well as of the Little Falls Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was for many years a trustee.

On January 5, 1884, in Little Falls, Mr. Senior married Elizabeth Hebert, daughter of Alexis and Sophie (Couture) Hebert of Malone, Franklin County. Mrs. Senior's father was born in Lyons, France, and her mother in Montreal, Canada; both died in Malone. Mr. and Mrs. Senior had three children: 1. Mary, who became the wife of Raymond E. Cooper, son of E. J. and Florence Cooper of Little Falls. 2. James Hebert Senior, who died in 1901, at the age of ten years. 3. Frank Senior, Jr., born December 4, 1902, at Little Falls, who is an alumnus of St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, Onondaga County, and of the Utica School of Commerce, class of 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Senior made an extended visit to their re-

spective ancestral homes, in England and France, in 1923.

Frank Senior, Sr., died at Little Falls, August 3, 1930. One of the many editorial tributes paid to him at the time of his passing was the following:

Frank Senior, Sr., was a versatile man. He was a successful manufacturer, a political leader who enjoyed the confidence of the rank and file of the Republican party of the city and county, an intelligent worker in all civic undertakings and a citizen who always had the interests of Little Falls at heart. He was a man of great charm of personality. He was considerate, thoughtful, and kind. He possessed keen wit, but he never offended with his humor. He used the soft answer to turn away wrath, and how cleverly he could parry the assault of those who assailed him in verbal combat, was evidenced at many political assemblages. He had won such a warm place in the affections of his fellow-citizens that it was a source of great grief when he fell into ill health, for it meant the withdrawal from active affairs of the city of one whose advice and counsel were helpful and who was constantly working for the betterment of his fellows. The community mourns with the family of this good man in their hour of sorrow.

FREDERICK BELDING POWER, LL. D.—

A citizen of whom not only his home community, but his Nation also, was proud, was the late Frederick Belding Power, LL. D., a chemist of international fame. His research work resulted in discoveries of benefit to the health of mankind and to economic and industrial advancement. His educational activities and his publications added immeasurably to available information on the science of chemistry. Honors were heaped upon him during his life, and his work will long survive him.

Frederick Belding Power was born in Hudson, New York, March 4, 1853, son of Thomas and Caroline (Belding) Power. He received his early education in a private school in Hudson, later graduating from the Hudson Academy with honors at the age of thirteen years. He first worked as clerk in a drug store conducted by Leo Storrs, Hudson. Through this connection Mr. Power became interested in chemistry. After several years there he went first to Chicago and later to Philadelphia to further his education in the science of pharmaceuticals and graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1874 as a chemist. He then went to Germany to continue his education in the science of chemistry and received his degree from the University of Strassburg in 1880—the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then served as assistant at Strassburg to the professor of materia medica there in 1879-80 and returned to the United States to find himself honored by the University of Wisconsin with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

From 1881 to 1883 Dr. Power was professor of analytical chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and during the next nine years, from

1883 to 1892, was professor of pharmacy and materia medica at the University of Wisconsin. His next post was that of director of laboratories for Fritzsche Brothers, from 1892 to 1896, from which he went to England to take over the direction of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories for his good friend, Henry S. Wellcome, LL. D. Dr. Power remained in London from 1896 to 1914 and returned to his own country at a very heavy sacrifice in order to volunteer his expert chemical information during the World War. His tender of his services was eagerly accepted, and Dr. Power was put in charge of the Phytochemical Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. There he remained the rest of his life. It was Dr. Power who gave to the world the first and only positive cure for leprosy. He directed his research in later years toward a means of eradicating the boll-weevil in the cotton States. He was a member of the committee of revision, U. S. Pharmacopoeia, 1890, United States delegate to the International Congress for Unification of the Formulae of Potent Medicaments in Brussels, in 1902, and a member of the National Academy of Science, the American Chemical Society, the Washington Academy of Sciences, a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Pharmacy of Brussels, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Dr. Power was vice-president of the Society for Chemical Industry from 1904 to 1906 and first vice-president of the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention from 1920 on. Awarded to him were the following: the Ebert prize, from the American Pharmaceutical Association, in 1877, 1902 and 1906; the gold medal from the St. Louis Exposition in 1904; silver medal from Liege in 1905; gold medal and diploma of honor from Milan in 1906; gold medal from the Franco-British Exhibition in 1908; grand prize from Brussels, in 1910; gold medal and diploma of honor, Turin, 1911; Hanbury gold medal in 1913; gold medal presented by Henry S. Wellcome, LL. D., London, in 1914 for chemical research, and the Flueckiger gold medal in 1922.

In collaboration with Dr. Fred Hoffman, Dr. Power edited the "Manual of Chemical Analysis" in 1883, and he was responsible for the American editions of some German works, as well as the author of many scientific papers. He belonged to the Cosmos Club in Washington and to the Hudson Rotary Club, as an honorary member.

Frederick Belding Power married, December 27, 1883, Mary Van Loan Meigs, who died December 5, 1894. Children: Mrs. Annie Louise (Power) Heimke and Donald Meigs Power.

Full of years and honors, Dr. Power died at the age of seventy-four, March 26, 1927. He attained an international distinction in a field which is rare and of so purely scientific a nature as to command the respect of scholars and the general public alike. On humanity he conferred the priceless boon of a reduction in suffering and methods of combatting pernicious pests. His name is engraved forever on the Nation's list of distinguished scientists.

WALTER SAGENDORF—For almost two decades Mr. Sagendorf has been one of the outstanding hotel owners and one of the leading factors in the development of Saranac Lake. The apartment hotel owned and operated by him in this town, the Berkeley, is one of the best-known in this section of the State and enjoys a large patronage. He is also prominently active in connection with several Saranac Lake financial institutions. In association with his late brother, John Jacob Sagendorf (q. v.), he was very active in the financing and development of Howe Caverns, near Cobleskill. Of course, Mr. Sagendorf's successful leadership in these various enterprises has made him widely known in various parts of his native State, New York.

Walter Sagendorf was born on his father's farm near Howes Cave, in the township of Cobleskill, Schoharie County, July 28, 1872, a son of Harmon and Rachel Augusta (Baumes) Sagendorf. His father was a well-known and prosperous farmer of Schoharie County. Mr. Sagendorf received his education in the public schools of his native region and, having attended the common schools, studied for two years at the high school at Cobleskill. He held a teacher's certificate and taught in the district schools of Cobleskill for four years. In 1912 he bought the Berkeley Hotel at Saranac Lake, which he has operated with marked success ever since then. He also has many other business interests in Saranac Lake and owns considerable business property. He is a director and the first vice-president of the Saranac Lake National Bank, a director of the Saranac Lake Savings and Loan Association and a director and the vice-president of the Saranac Lake Finance Corporation. In 1915 he was prominently active in the organization and financing of the Pontiac Theatre Corporation, which built and operated the Pontiac Theatre in Saranac Lake, one of the largest and best-equipped theatres in northern New York. This theatre was sold by Mr. Sagendorf and his associates to the Schine Enterprise in 1927 and since then has been taken over by the Fox interests. As has already been related Mr. Sagendorf also took a leading part in the development and financing of Howe Caverns, located near Cobleskill and practically below his paternal home farm. A more detailed description of these caverns, their discovery and development may be found in the article devoted to the career of

his brother, which follows immediately. In 1924 Mr. Sagendorf served as a village trustee of Saranac Lake. He is a member of the National Geographic Society and the Saranac Lake Rotary Club. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Sagendorf married, January 14, 1903, at the farm home of his father-in-law, Spencer Nethaway, near Schoharie, Jennie Louise Nethaway, a daughter of Spencer and Effie J. (Guernsey) Nethaway. Mr. and Mrs. Sagendorf, who make their home at the Berkeley, Saranac Lake, have no children.

JOHN JACOB SAGENDORF—Born and reared on the parental farm near Cobleskill, Schoharie County, the late John Jacob Sagendorf, during the greater part of his life was actively engaged in farming. However, for many years he was deeply interested in Howes Cave, discovered below his parents' farm many years before he himself was born. He held a strong conviction that these remarkable caverns would some day be opened to the public and would become one of the show places of the country. With characteristic vision and courage he held to this conviction, until finally, some years before his tragically early death, he saw his vision realized. His was the moving spirit behind the development of the caverns, and they stand today as a fine monument to his enterprise and to his love of nature.

John Jacob Sagendorf was born on his father's farm near Howes Cave, in the township of Cobleskill, Schoharie County, March 28, 1885, a son of Harmon and Rachel Augusta (Baumes) Sagendorf. He was a younger brother of Walter Sagendorf, whose successful career as a hotel owner at Saranac Lake is described in a separate article, preceding this biography. Mr. Sagendorf received his education in the common schools of his native region and attended the high school at Cobleskill for two years. After leaving school he engaged in farming, in which he continued with considerable success for some twenty years. From his early youth on he was deeply interested in Howes Cave. As he grew older, he decided that the caverns should be opened to the public. In this decision he was guided as much by his convictions that the development of the caverns would prove a profitable business undertaking as by his desire to make their beauties available to as many people as possible. With that vision in mind he acquired two farms adjoining the Sagendorf homestead. In 1927, these farms, including a part of the homestead, were taken over by Howe Caverns, Incorporated. After that Mr. Sagendorf became interested in the development of the caverns and was made secretary of the corporation, being also employed by the corporation as superintendent of buildings and grounds. The employees at the caverns and the attractive lodge built above them were also

in his charge. In developing the caverns and in managing the business Mr. Sagendorf displayed exceptional business and executive ability and with remarkable rapidity succeeded in making them a great attraction and in bringing a large crowd of tourists to them. In this work his pleasing personality proved a valuable asset, and many of the visitors to the caverns became his friends.

Howe Caverns are situated in a country that is most beautiful and most interesting, as here are rich, fertile fields, picturesque hills, sublime mountains. To the south lie the foothills of the majestic Catskills, to the west are the Sunset peaks and to the north the beautiful Mohawk Valley. Here was once the empire of the great Iroquois Confederacy; all about patriot blood was spilled, in the dark ravine at Oriskany, at Bennington and at Saratoga, all pivotal engagements in America's struggle for independence and all leading to the collapse of Burgoyne at Saratoga, a battle which is regarded by historians as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. At Schoharie stands the Church-Fortress known as the old Stone Fort, in whose walls is the gash of cannon balls, evidencing the birth-marks of a nation. Beside it rest the ashes of David Williams, who assisted in the capture of Major John André. The Howe Caverns country witnessed the exploits of the Indian fighter, Timothy Murphy, and the town of Cobleskill paid its sacrifice of fire and blood, for here the red vengeance of Oriskany was meted out. The massacre of 1778 blotted out a settlement and carried the name of Cherry Valley around the world. A short distance to the south the great poet-sage, John Burroughs, lived at Woodchuck Lodge and a few short miles away, radiant with added glory as viewed from the Howe Caverns Lodge, lies the enchanted land of J. Fenimore Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales. At the little village of Carlisle is the grave of Captain Thomas Machin, principal engineer in Washington's Revolutionary Army. He constructed the great chain and boom across the Hudson to prevent the ascent of the British gunboats; he acted as engineer for the army of General Sullivan in his famous expedition against the Indians in 1779. At the intersection of the Cherry Valley Turnpike with the Schohanna Trail lies the historic village of Duanesburg, founded by James Duane in 1764, legal counselor for General Washington and first mayor of the city of New York after the Revolution. Here also lived General William North, principal aide for Baron Steuben, the great drillmaster of the American Revolutionary Army, and here still stands the great North House erected in 1784, where Steuben and other prominent Revolutionary characters were entertained. The Schohanna Trail, New York Route 7, connects the charming Susquehanna region with the Schoharie. Binghamton is its southern terminal and here the Chemung and Susquehanna waters

mingle. Further up the Schoharie lies the great Gilboa Dam, one of the greatest engineering feats in America, where a colossal barrier of masonry turns the head waters of the Schoharie beneath a mountain and through an underground shaft several miles long. The great dam is a part of New York City's water supply. The engineer's triumph, together with the grandeur of its scenic beauty, has made it an object of pilgrimage for thousands. Howe Caverns thus lie in the heart of a country where quiet pastoral beauty and sublime mountains and valleys vie with the glories of historic and literary associations. There is everything here in the great out-doors to charm and inspire while far down in the earth lies a whole realm of mystic enchantment, in one of the world's greatest caverns.

To set forth the geological record of the region in proper order, one must go back millions of years to the time when the rock formations were in course of accumulation. The limestone represented in the cavern walls belongs mainly to the Rondout and Manlius beds, the uppermost of the Silurian strata in that locality, and are succeeded at higher levels by limestone, shale, and sandstone of the Devonian system. The limestones are marine deposits accumulated in an arm or gulf of the Atlantic which once spread far inland from the present shore line, reaching westward to the vicinity of the Great Lakes. The question of how old Howe Caverns is, can be answered only in general terms. The opening of the runs and passages undoubtedly has been in gradual progress since the land attained its approximate present position and surface contours. The period when the landscape first obtained a measure of resemblance to the existing form was the Tertiary period, preceding Glacial time. The start of the Glacial period is currently believed to have been not much less than a half million years ago and may have been more. As closely as the question can be answered, the beginnings of the caverns may be put in late Tertiary time, something probably more than 1,000,000 years ago.

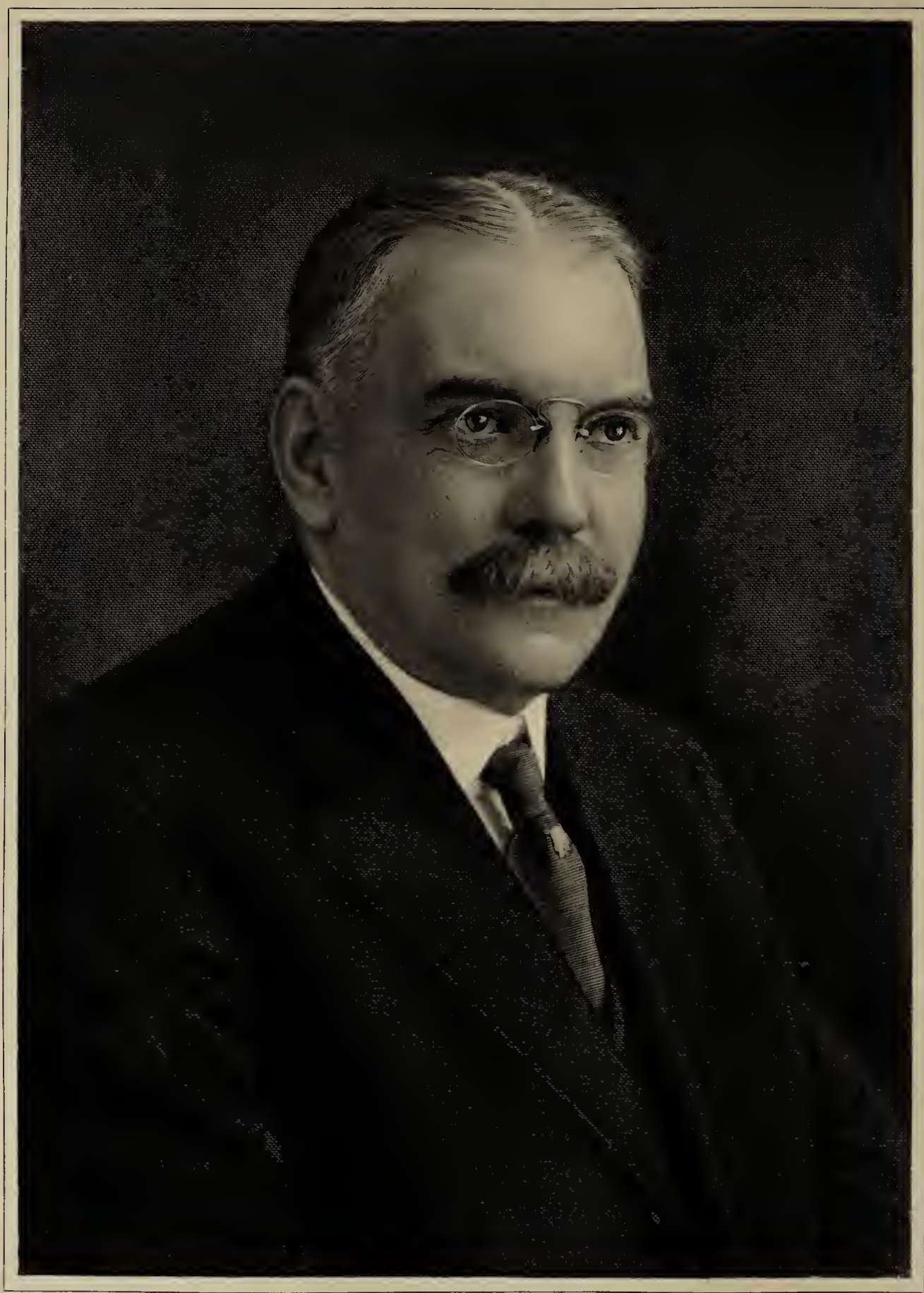
The Indians called the Cavern Otsgaragee, meaning the cave of great galleries. The early settlers of Schoharie County, New York, knew that a cold current of air issued from the side of a hill then known as Blowing Rock, but so far as history records, Lester Howe, who discovered the caverns in 1842, was the first white man to enter them. Later many persons explored these wonders with torches to light the way, while now passenger elevators and electricity play an essential part in enabling one to enjoy a marvelous adventure and to see the heretofore hidden recesses and curious and interesting formations which nature has produced.

Overlooking this realm of scenic, historic and literary charm is Howe Caverns Lodge, built over the great elevator shaft leading down into the hidden

wonderland. No expense has been spared to make it attractive architecturally and in its appointments. The style was inspired by the wonderful old manor houses of England which suggest attractiveness, picturesqueness, dignity and yet a hearty welcome. The large spacious lounge for the use of visitors has high timbered ceilings and a huge fireplace. The coffee shop, as well as the lounge, opens directly upon a flower bordered terrace which extends across the front of the building. The lodge has no overnight accommodations. At the rear of the lodge is a large pine and maple grove well supplied with benches, tables and a well of pure, cold water for free use of tourists.

Howe Caverns is very convenient and comfortable to enter. A one hundred and fifty-six foot-shaft contains two of the latest type electrical passenger elevators which silently take the visitor down to the vestibule of the caverns. This shaft also contains an iron stairway with frequent landings extending from the surface to the caverns' level. In the construction of the shaft which cost one thousand dollars per foot, one hundred and five tons of steel and thirty-four hundred tons of cement were used. The vestibule of the caverns, a large circular room with lofty ceiling at the foot of the elevator shaft, like the entire caverns, is electrically lighted. In lighting and wiring the caverns, there were used sixteen miles of cable and wire, 1,000 lamps of various candle power, a total connected load of 100KW and an emergency plant of 100KW. The caverns' air is pure and fresh and the temperature is about 56 degrees Fahrenheit, scarcely varying a degree from one season to another, making a light wrap or top coat comfortable in any season. When the visitor has passed through the vestibule and takes a few steps he finds the floor and ceiling converging towards a much narrower passageway and something of the vastness of the caverns begins to become evident. The pathway then slopes downward and one gets the first view of the River Styx, as the caverns' stream is called. Looking down on the hurrying water the visitor learns that it is more than two hundred feet below The Lodge. The largest room of the caverns is the Temple of Titan. Amongst the other principal features of the caverns should be especially mentioned the following: Juliet's Balcony, the Balance Rock, the Flying Boat, the Alcove of Angels, the Rocky Mountains, the Tower of Pisa, the Bell of Moscow, the Golden Cascade, the Natural Bridge, the Pipe Organ, the Homes of the Fairies, the Witch's Oven, the Pool of Siloam, the Bishop's Pulpit, the Lagoon of Venus, the Bottomless Pit, the Grand Canyon, the Lake of the Fairies, the Bridal Altar, the Winding Way, the Silent Chamber, and many others.

Howe Caverns, largest in northeastern United States, is located a little east of the center of New York State, within one day's motor drive from New



John Bishop Arnold

York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Buffalo and other eastern points. The cities of Albany, Troy and Schenectady, with other towns constituting the capital district of New York State, are within an hour's motor drive. Howe Caverns lies between two of the great trans-continental highways of the country, the Cherry Valley Turnpike and Schoharie Trail, and only a short distance from a third trans-continental route, the Mohawk Valley Turnpike. If traveling by train, one takes the Delaware & Hudson Railroad to either Howes Cave or Cobleskill and motors to the caverns. The Colonial Greyhound Lines have a coast to coast, border to border service and their buses make regular trips to Cobleskill, from which the traveler may reach Howe Caverns by bus or taxi. Howe Caverns is open from 8:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M., Eastern Standard time. The executive offices are at Cobleskill.

Mr. Sagendorf was a member of the National Geographic Society. His religious affiliations were with the Reformed Church, while those of Mrs. Sagendorf are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was very popular with all classes of people in the neighborhood, in which he had been born and in which he had lived his entire life.

Mr. Sagendorf married at Cobleskill, Schoharie County, May 24, 1919, Mabel Minnie Rickard, a daughter of Madison and Maud (King) Rickard. Mr. and Mrs. Sagendorf had four children, all living with their widowed mother at Howes Cave: 1. Walter Harmon, born May 3, 1920. 2. Allen Madison, born November 9, 1923. 3. Victor Malcolm, born March 20, 1926. 4. Willard John born May 13, 1929.

John Jacob Sagendorf died April 24, 1930, as the result of an unfortunate accident. Besides by his wife and children and his brother, he was survived also by two sisters, Miss Celestia M. Sagendorf, who resides at the Sagendorf home near Cobleskill, and Mrs. Judson Lipes of Albany.

Funeral services for Mr. Sagendorf were held at his late home and were conducted by Rev. F. M. Hagadorn and Rev. G. L. Bice, both of Cobleskill. The funeral was one of the largest in the vicinity of Howes Cave in recent years, the attendance being so large that it overflowed to the spacious lawn in front of the Sagendorf home. At the conclusion of the services Mr. Sagendorf was laid to rest in the family plot in Bramanville Cemetery. The death of Mr. Sagendorf, tragic because of its suddenness and because it cut short his useful life at the early age of forty-five years, was deeply regretted by his many friends in Schoharie County and elsewhere. The high esteem in which he was held by his neighbors was attested by the large attendance at his funeral and by the profusion of floral tributes. His memory will long be cherished by all who had the privilege of knowing him, and most so by those who knew him best.

JOHN BISHOP ARNOLD—A member of one of the old and substantial families of western New York, the late John Bishop Arnold was born in that part of the State and always lived there. As a young man he came to Lockport, Niagara County, of which city he was from then on until his death one of the leading business men, bankers and civic workers. Successful in his various enterprises, he devoted much of his time to civic affairs and in many ways furthered civic progress and worked toward the advancement of Lockport's prosperity and welfare.

The family of which Mr. Arnold was a member is of great antiquity, having had its origin among the ancient Princes of Wales. Later one of Mr. Arnold's early ancestors came to England, and here, too, the family prospered and held a position of importance and influence. The founder of the family in this country was Thomas Arnold, youngest son of Thomas Arnold of Cheselbourne, England, who came to America in the ship "Plain Joan" and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, May, 1635, being made a freeman May 13, 1640. He seems to have been very remiss in attending church worship, as he was fined on three separate occasions; once fined twenty shillings for "offence against the law concerning baptism"; fined five pounds for "neglecting public worship twenty days"; and ten pounds for "neglecting same for forty days." He afterward removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he became prominent. He was admitted a freeman of the Rhode Island Colony May 18, 1658. In 1666-67-70-71-72 he was deputy to the general assembly. In 1672 he was member of the town council. He died September, 1674, aged seventy-five years. The name of his first wife is not known; he married (second) Phoebe Parkhurst, who died in 1688, daughter of George and Susanna Parkhurst. John Arnold, son of Thomas and Phoebe (Parkhurst) Arnold, was born February 19, 1648, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, June 5, 1723. He was deputy to the general assembly of Rhode Island in 1716. Jonathan Arnold, son of John and Hannah Arnold, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and died in 1770. He resided in Providence and Johnston, Rhode Island. He married, in 1727, Elizabeth Matthewson (Matthews). William Arnold, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Matthews) Arnold, was born in Providence, Rhode Island. He removed to the Black River country, New York, after residing in New Hampshire. Abraham (Abram) Arnold, son of William Arnold, was a resident of New Hampshire, his native State. He later removed to New York, settling in West Bloomfield, Ontario County. He was twice married, and reared a family of seven sons and five daughters. He died May 24, 1825. William Arnold, the grandfather of the subject of this article and a son of Abraham Arnold by his first wife, was born in the town of Keene, New Hampshire, March 28, 1774, and died at West Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, February 28,

1853. He settled in New York, where he followed the business of a tanner and currier for many years.

William (3) Arnold, the father of the subject of this article, and a son of William and Elizabeth (Cobb) Arnold, was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, July 3, 1804, and died July 3, 1876, at Lima, Livingston County, New York. He was educated in the district school of West Bloomfield, New York, where he settled while he was a boy. He grew up in his father's business and was associated with him for many years. Later he removed to Lima, New York, where he established a factory for the manufacture of boots and shoes and conducted a retail store in connection. He was a prosperous merchant and manufacturer of Lima for nearly half a century and was actively engaged in business until his death. He was active and prominent in public affairs as well as in business, serving as justice of the peace a quarter of a century and captain of Ontario County Militia at one time. Politically he was a Whig and he attended the Presbyterian Church. He married (first), September 1, 1831, Emily Eliza Peck, who died February 13, 1845; one child only grew to mature years, Maria Emily, born June 3, 1832, who died October 5, 1900, having married, December 13, 1851, Charles H. Warner, of Lima, New York. He married (second), December 31, 1845, Eliza Bishop, born August 13, 1809, at Montville, Connecticut, who died at Lima, New York, March 2, 1896, daughter of Thomas Bishop, who settled in Western New York prior to 1823.

John B. Arnold, only son and child of William (3) and Eliza (Bishop) Arnold, was born at Lima, New York, May 11, 1848. He was educated in the public schools at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and at the Genesee College at Lima, the latter institution later being consolidated with Syracuse University. In 1864 he came to Lockport, Niagara County, where he engaged in the flour milling business, with which he was identified for a quarter of a century, being associated with the different mills of the city and later the senior partner of the milling firm of Arnold and Little. In 1892 he became an official of the United Indurated Fibre Company, with which he continued for a few years until his retirement from active business. He was actively interested in the welfare of Lockport and served two terms of four years as member of the Board of Education and two terms as police commissioner of the city. He was elected to the office of the county treasurer of Niagara County in 1884 and held that office for four years. In 1908 he was elected a trustee of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, holding that office continuously until his death, and in 1928 he was chosen as vice-president of that institution, serving in that capacity, too, until his death. Mr. Arnold was for over fifty years a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons, and was the last of the charter members of Lockport

Lodge, No. 41, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was also a charter member of the Exempt Firemen's Association and a member of the Town and Country and Tuscarora clubs, being one of the founders of the latter.

Mr. Arnold married, October 17, 1878, Eugenia Flagler Adriance, a daughter of Cornelius W. and Jennie Thorn (Flagler) Adriance, of Lockport. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold had no children. Their handsome residence at No. 110 Genesee Street, Lockport, with its beautiful garden, has long been one of the most attractive homes in Lockport.

At his home in Lockport, John Bishop Arnold died on June 25, 1929, after an illness of several months. Funeral services for Mr. Arnold were held at his late residence in Lockport and were attended by many of his friends and fellow-citizens.

Though Mr. Arnold's death at the advanced age of eighty-two years and following a prolonged illness, did come entirely unexpected, it nevertheless caused widespread regret throughout the city of Lockport, where he had been so highly respected for many years. It was generally felt that his passing away was a distinct loss to the entire community, for it was recognized that Mr. Arnold was a man of sterling integrity and of deep business acumen, whose advice was highly prized by his business associates. He was proud of the large financial institution with which he had been connected for so many years and in the growth and stability of which he had been an important factor. In his quiet way he had done much for the welfare of the city of his adoption, to which he was deeply attached. His name will always occupy an honored place in the annals of Lockport and his memory will long be cherished by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

ALFRED LEE DONALDSON—Never of robust health, the late Alfred Lee Donaldson, in his youth, devoted himself to such an extent to his interest in music and especially in the playing of the violin that this interest combined with his activities in the office of a large New York City bank, still further undermined his health. As a result he became a resident of Saranac Lake, New York, where he continued to make his home until his death in 1923. Though throughout this period of more than a quarter of a century he was practically always in ill health, it was typical of him that he should have refused to withdraw entirely from all activities. Indeed, for many years and for as long as his physical condition permitted, he took a very active and effective part in the various phases of the community's life. He was one of the founders of the Adirondack National Bank and Trust Company, and for a number of years served as one of its executive officers. The local telephone company and the local savings and loan association, too, benefited extensively from his knowledge of business

affairs and his keen judgment. His public spirit led him to serve as village president and village trustee and he was a member of several fraternal and other organizations. He is, however, most widely known, perhaps, for his literary work and especially as the author of a two-volume "History of the Adirondacks," a work of outstanding historical and literary merit, to which he devoted the last ten years of his life and which today is regarded the most authoritative history of the famous playground of northern New York.

Alfred Lee Donaldson was born in New York City, January 9, 1866, a son of John J. and Louise (McGowan) Donaldson. His father was a prominent banker and for many years president of the National Bank of North America, New York City. When he was only six years of age Mr. Donaldson was taken abroad, and for the next six years he lived in France and Italy. Later, some time after his return to his native country, he prepared for Yale University, but was forced by ill health to withdraw and again went abroad, spending several years in France and Germany and devoting this time chiefly to the study of the violin. As long ago as 1882, when Richard Wagner's "Parsifal" was first presented at Bayreuth, Mr. Donaldson came into personal contact with the famous composer, an event which was one of the early sources of his musical enthusiasm. He continued for many years to play the violin and eventually became an accomplished master of this instrument. After his return to New York City from his second journey abroad Mr. Donaldson took up a business career and had acquired a thorough knowledge of banking by being connected for some time with the different departments of the Bank of North America, when his health failed again. It was then that he came in search of health to Saranac Lake, New York. Though naturally forced to restrict his activities, he could not persuade himself to remain idle. Together with a group of local men, in 1897, he organized the Adirondack National Bank and Trust Company, of which he was made vice-president in 1909, continuing to serve in that office until the condition of his health forced him to give up all business activities. He was also a member of its first board of directors, as well as treasurer of the Saranac Lake Coöperative Savings & Loan Association. During this period he was instrumental in the organization of a local telephone company, of which he served as president until it was merged with the Hudson River Telephone Company. Civic affairs, too, received considerable attention from him. For two years he served as president of the village of Saranac Lake and for three years he was a member of the village board of trustees. These activities were entirely the result of his public spirit and throughout all the year of his participation in public life he remained an independent in politics. He was a member of Whiteface Lodge, Free and Ac-

cepted Masons; Wanneta Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and the Century Club of New York City. When Mr. Donaldson retired from business, he devoted his time to literary work, including the writing of magazine articles, poems, novels and historical research and writing. Among his poetic works are "Songs of My Violin," a volume of poems; "The Paddington Case," a novel; and his most famous work, "History of the Adirondacks" (two volumes). It was characteristic of him that, when his health no further permitted him to continue in active business affairs, he should have withdrawn cheerfully and without bitterness. He himself at that time said that he "had always preferred the library to the office" and "was glad of more leisure for literary work." In 1912 he started on the collection of what became the most complete body of historical material on the Adirondacks now in existence and which is now housed in the Saranac Lake Free Public Library. From this collection and after ten years of devoted labor resulted his two volumes, "History of the Adirondacks," which has led other writers to refer to Mr. Donaldson as "the Francis Parkman of the North Woods." This work assures him for all times of a prominent place in the ranks of writers on the history of New York State. It is distinguished by wholeness of information and by charm of style and is regarded as the most complete, most authoritative and most attractive work on the subject, of which it treats.

Mr. Donaldson married at Saranac Lake, New York, October 25, 1902, Elizabeth Sherwood Hollingsworth, a daughter of John Hunter and Susan Sterling (Turner) Hollingsworth, of New York City. Miss Hollingsworth, too, had come to the Adirondacks in search of health and their common talents for and interests in music formed the basis of a strong mutual attraction. Their home on Church Street, Saranac Lake, was a center of social life and of it it has been said by one who knew it well that its "hospitality, wit, thought, sympathy, and generosity toward others, which rivalled Stevenson's in character, would put robust households to the blush." Mrs. Donaldson devoted herself unsparingly to the care of her husband's health and to a remarkable degree shared in all his literary and other interests. To her he dedicated his "History of the Adirondacks" in these words: "Dedicated to My Wife, Whose Loving Collaboration is Woven into every Page of this Work."

At his home in Saranac Lake Alfred Lee Donaldson died, November 6, 1923. His name will always live as one of the great lovers of the Adirondacks, one of the summits of these mountains, 4,215 feet high situated south of Ampersand Mountain and looking down on Lake Kiwassa and on the Saranacs, has been called, by the State Board of Geographical Names, in honor of Alfred Lee Donaldson, musician, banker, and

author, Mount Donaldson. Among its noble, cloud-capped brethren this Adirondack peak stands, as T. Morris Longstreth wrote in his poem, "Mount Donaldson":

. . . . a massive monument
Immutable except by rain or frost,
To mark the noble spirit we have lost,
And symbolize the silent way he went.

GEORGE W. BOND, M. D.—A native and during the greater part of his life a resident of Essex County, Dr. George W. Bond practiced his profession, medicine, for almost half a century in his native county. At one time he spent almost two decades at Ticonderoga, but the earlier part of his career and the last twenty-five years of it were spent at Keeseville, of which town he was one of the leading and most popular physicians and residents. He was widely known in all sections of Essex County and was called into attendance and consultation, during the years of his greatest activity, from far and wide, and many families, among whom he had practiced for decades and frequently in several generations, deeply felt the loss of a trusted physician and friend when Dr. Bond died in 1930.

George W. Bond was born at Crown Point, Essex County, April 10, 1858, the oldest son of the late Rev. James H. and Susan (Walker) Bond. His father was a Methodist Episcopal minister, and Dr. Bond received his early education in the public schools of the various towns, in which his father served Methodist Episcopal churches from time to time. Having completed his early education, he took up the study of medicine at the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. Immediately afterwards he returned to his native county and began the practice of medicine with the late Dr. W. G. Pope at Keeseville. Later Dr. Bond practiced for a short period at Champlain, Clinton County, and at West Cornwall, Vermont. Eventually, however, he returned to Essex County and for the next nineteen years practiced his profession at Ticonderoga. In 1905 he returned to Keeseville, which continued to be his residence and the center of his professional activities until his death. He remained in active practice until he was stricken with illness which eventually developed into pneumonia and which ended, in spite of heroic efforts to overcome it, in Dr. Bond's death. He had served for several terms as one of the county coroners, an office which he occupied at the time of his death. For many years he was a very active member of the Essex County Medical Society. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal church, under whose teaching he received his religious training and in whose doctrines he found the basis of his religious ideals.

Dr. Bond married at Willsboro, Essex County,

October 31, 1883, Cora Severance, of Willsboro, a daughter of the late William Severance and a sister of Dr. K. J. Severance, who, like his brother-in-law, was at one time associated for many years with the late Dr. W. G. Pope in the medical practice. Dr. and Mrs. Bond had two daughters: 1. Mrs. Durward Halen, of Keeseville, the mother of one son, Hamilton Halen, of Keeseville. 2. Mrs. Albert Johnson, of Port Henry, the mother of two children, Barbara Jean and Wilbur Johnson, both of Port Henry.

At the Champlain Valley Hospital Dr. George W. Bond died after a brief illness, June 21, 1930. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow, two daughters and three grandchildren, also by three sisters, Mrs. Ella Smith and Miss Mary Bond, of Ticonderoga, and Mrs. Charles Ladd, of Plattsburg, and by two brothers, Charles N. Bond, of Rutland, Vermont, and Hayes W. Bond, of Watertown. Funeral services for Dr. Bond were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Keeseville and were conducted by the pastor of this church, Rev. H. J. White, who was assisted by Rev. R. S. O'Dell. The funeral was one of the largest ever held in Keeseville, and was attended by many of Dr. Bond's relatives and friends, both from Keeseville and from out of town. At the conclusion of the services all that was mortal of Dr. Bond was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery. Though the death of Dr. Bond at the age of seventy-two years, to a certain extent, had to be considered the natural conclusion of a long, exceptionally busy and useful life, it nevertheless came as a great shock to his family and his many friends, the more so, because Dr. Bond had been unusually active for a man of his years, until he was stricken by his last illness. During his long career as a practicing physician he had made for himself an enviable reputation for ability, faithfulness and kindness. At all times he upheld the highest ideals of his exacting profession, and his name will always hold a permanent place in the annals of Keeseville and of Essex County.

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY HATHWAY—A life-long resident of Watertown, New York, where he contributed vastly to the development of his community and its institutions, William Holliday Hathway was ever regarded as one of the foremost citizens of this place. There was scarcely any phase of public affairs in which he was not keenly interested, nor was there a time when he was too busy to be considerate of his fellows' needs. He acquired with the passing years a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, men and women who appreciated the work that he did as a banker and industrial leader and who enjoyed the delights of his companionship. When he passed from the scene of his worldly labors, the sorrow of his fellowmen was great, for

he was recognized as a truly substantial and useful citizen.

The English surname Hathaway, Hathway, originated to designate a resident at a heathway. Wilhelmus de Haythewy is in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire A. D. 1379. Richard Hatheway married Anne Maddox at London, in 1582. The family was on record in Gloucestershire in the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) and on the adjoining border of Herefordshire, William Hathewy, being defendant in a Hereford suit, on a climate presentation to the church of Generewe, held through his father William, his grandfather William, and his great-grandfather, Nigel Hathewy (1216-72).

(Genealogist, New Series, Vol. IX, p. 213.)

The Hathway family was founded in America by Nicholas Hathway, who received a grant of land at Mount Wollaston, near Boston, February 13, 1639, and who had numerous descendants. Of these was probably:

John Hathway, who came from Massachusetts and settled in Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, in 1804, with his wife who was Abigail Calhoun, daughter of Chauncey Calhoun. John Hathway was a junior in 1807. They were the parents of William Hathway, who was born in Watertown, and married Elizabeth Owen. They resided in Cape Vincent at one period of their lives.

(Emerson: "Our County, Jefferson, and Its People," part II, p. 172. Haddock: "History of Jefferson County," p. 189.)

John and Elizabeth (Owen) Hathway were the parents of William Holliday Hathway, who was born at Cape Vincent, on August 20, 1850, and spent practically all of his life in Watertown. As a boy he attended the public schools here, and later was graduated from the Watertown High School. He then entered the old Merchants' Bank, which stood at that time on the site of the present Watertown National Bank. He was one of the first employees of that bank, which was organized in 1870. The training which he received in those early days of his career was destined, however, to qualify him as one of the most substantial bankers of the State in later years. He took a position in the Jefferson County National Bank, where he served for a time in a clerical capacity. Then, in company with John R. Palmer, of Watertown, he went to Frankfort, North Dakota, and there organized a bank and remained for about four years. Returning almost immediately to this city, he took up the work of organizing the Citizens' National Bank, of Adams, which was established on August 7, 1889, with a capital of \$50,000. George Mather was president of it, and Mr. Hathway was made cashier, a position which he held until 1895. This institution, under Mr. Hathway's guidance, was successful from the start, enjoying the con-

fidence of the moneyed men of the country. In January, 1897, George H. Sherman, the first president of the old Watertown Bank and Loan Company, died, and in February of that year Mr. Hathway was called upon to assist in reorganizing it. He was thereupon made cashier, and continued to hold this post for a number of years, until he was at length made president. This bank had been organized on January 20, 1839, as a State institution by George H. Sherman; and it was with this house that Mr. Hathway experienced his longest period of service and perhaps performed his greatest work. In his period as president, he saw the bank become one of the most prominent and substantial in this part of New York State, and he continued with it until it went out of existence in November, 1910, when it was merged with the National Union Bank to form what was known as the Northern New York Trust Company. Mr. Hathway, because of his long experience in banking, was called upon to serve as the first president of the newly-organized trust company. But after remaining in this capacity until May, 1911, he resigned from office and retired from active business.

Although retired, he continued active in town affairs, and associated himself with private interests until about the middle of 1915, when he was summoned to take an active part in the affairs of the Jefferson County Savings Bank. At that time he assisted to a considerable extent in planning the reorganization of this institution, having been made, in January, 1916, chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Hathway at all times participated in the political and social life of his community. Although he never was actively engaged in politics, he for many years was a staunch Republican in his views, and regularly supported his party's candidates and policies. He was a member of the Union Club, and of its successor, the Black River Valley Club. He was a Presbyterian in religious affiliation.

William Holliday Hathway married Jozena (Josina) Roseboom. (Roseboom VII.) Mr. and Mrs. Hathway were the parents of one daughter, Muriel A., who is now living at the Hathway home in Watertown.

The death of William Holliday Hathway occurred on February 25, 1916, and came as a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances both in Watertown and elsewhere, for everywhere he was admired for his sound business judgment, his alertness in financial affairs and for his opinions regarding problems of community development; and, more than that, was highly esteemed and cherished as a companion and comrade. But deepest in his nature was the love of his family and fireside. His home life was truly beautiful in its character, and in his own family circle he was loved as an excellent husband and father.

(The Roseboom Line).

The Dutch family name Roosenboom, Roseboom, originated probably like Rosekrans, is a nickname "rose tree," but possibly "at a rose tree," or living near a particularly fine rose tree. Johannes Roseboom apparently lived in the region east of the Zuider Zee.

(Roseboom (and others) 1630-1897—"A Brief History of the Ancestors and Descendants of John Roseboom and of Jesse Johnson," pp. 13-14.)

Roseboom Arms—Azure on a bend or three ravens rising sable.

Crest—A raven rising.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

(The Family in America),

(I) Henderyck Jansen Roseboom, son of Johannes Roseboom, came from Holland to New Netherland (later New York), about 1655, probably about thirty years of age, then removed to Fort Orange, now Albany, where his name appears on the records of May 27, 1660. On September 13, 1662, he purchased a house and lot at the village Beverwyck near Fort Orange and from this time on his name is found in numerous authentic documents in the records of Albany. He lived on the east side of the present North Pearl Street, northward of Maiden Lane, and the Roseboom's gate was given to the northern exit through the palisades, where the Indians gathered for barter. As Roseboom was a trader by occupation, October 5, 1662, he appeared before the clerk and commissaries of Fort Orange and Beverwyck, with his sureties to take over the office of Farmer of the Slaughter Excise, his bid of seven hundred and fifty guilders being the highest; every animal slaughtered being taxed. He held this office in subsequent years. He was afterward appointed Voorlezer or public reader in the Reformed Dutch Church, being a man of education and character; and was also sexton, as appears in a petition dated 1674. This office Mr. Roseboom held until his death, November 4, 1703, when he was called "an old man." He married (first), probably in Albany, about 1660, Gysbertje Lansing, daughter of Gerrit Frederick Lansing. She was born in Hasselt, Province of Overijssel, Netherlands. He married (second), December 5, 1695, Tryntje Janse Jacobsen, widow of Rutger Jacobsen van Schoenderwoert, whom she married June 3, 1646, and daughter of Johannes Van Breestede. She died in 1711.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 15, 16, 19.)

Children, birth records wanting, born at Beverwyck: 1. Johannes, married, November 18, 1688, Gerritje Coster, daughter of Hendrik Coster. 2. Margarita, married, November 15, 1685, Pieter Thomase Mingael. 3. Gerrit, married, November 24, 1689, Maria Sanders, daughter of Robert Sanders. 4. Hendrick, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, mar-

ried, January 13, 1692, William Jacobse Van Deusen. 6. Myndert, married Maria Vinhagen.

(Roseboom (and others) 1630-1897—"A Brief History of the Ancestors and Descendants of John Roseboom and of Jesse Johnson," pp. 20, 133. Pearson: "Contributions for the Genealogies of First Settlers of the County of Albany," pp. 92-93.)

(II) Hendrick Roseboom, Jr., son of Henderyck J. and Gysbertje (Lansing) Roseboom, married, November 1, 1691, Debora Staats, buried October 2, 1749, daughter of Jacob and Gabella Staats of Albany. Children, born in Albany, New York: 1. Jacob, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, baptized June 6, 1697. 3. Rykje, baptized October 13, 1700. 4. Hendrik, baptized March 3, 1703. 5. Catharina, baptized June 16, 1706. 6. Margarita, baptized October 19, 1712. 7. Abraham, baptized January 9, 1715.

(III) Jacob Roseboom, son of Hendrick, Jr., and Debora (Staats) Roseboom, was born in Albany, New York; married, in 1716, Geertruy Lydius, who was buried July 27, 1757. Children: 1. Sara, baptized January 13, 1717, buried February 16, 1733. 2. Joannes, baptized February 4, 1719. 3. Hendrik, baptized May 28, 1721. 4. Hendrick Jacobus, of whom further. 5. Geertruy, living in 1764.

(Pearson: "Contributions for the Genealogies of First Settlers of the County of Albany," p. 93.)

(IV) Hendrick Jacobus (alias Jacob, Jr.), son of Jacob and Geertruy (Lydius) Roseboom, was baptized September 4, 1726. He married, January 20, 1763, Hester Lansing, baptized July 13, 1743, died November 30, 1826, daughter of Gerrit and Ariaantje (Beeckman) Lansing. Children: 1. Geertrind, born July 20, 1763. 2. Johannes, born April 8, 1766. 3. Geertruy, born April 28, 1768. 4. Ariaantje, born October 2, 1770. 5. Johannes, born March 25, 1773, evidently died young. 6. Johannes, born July 17, 1774. 7. Johannes, born September 15, 1776, died at Cherry Valley, March 15, 1829. 8. Gerrit, of whom further. 9. Lena, born April 18, 1781. 10. Lena (twin), born December 6, 1783. 11. Johannes (twin), born December 6, 1783.

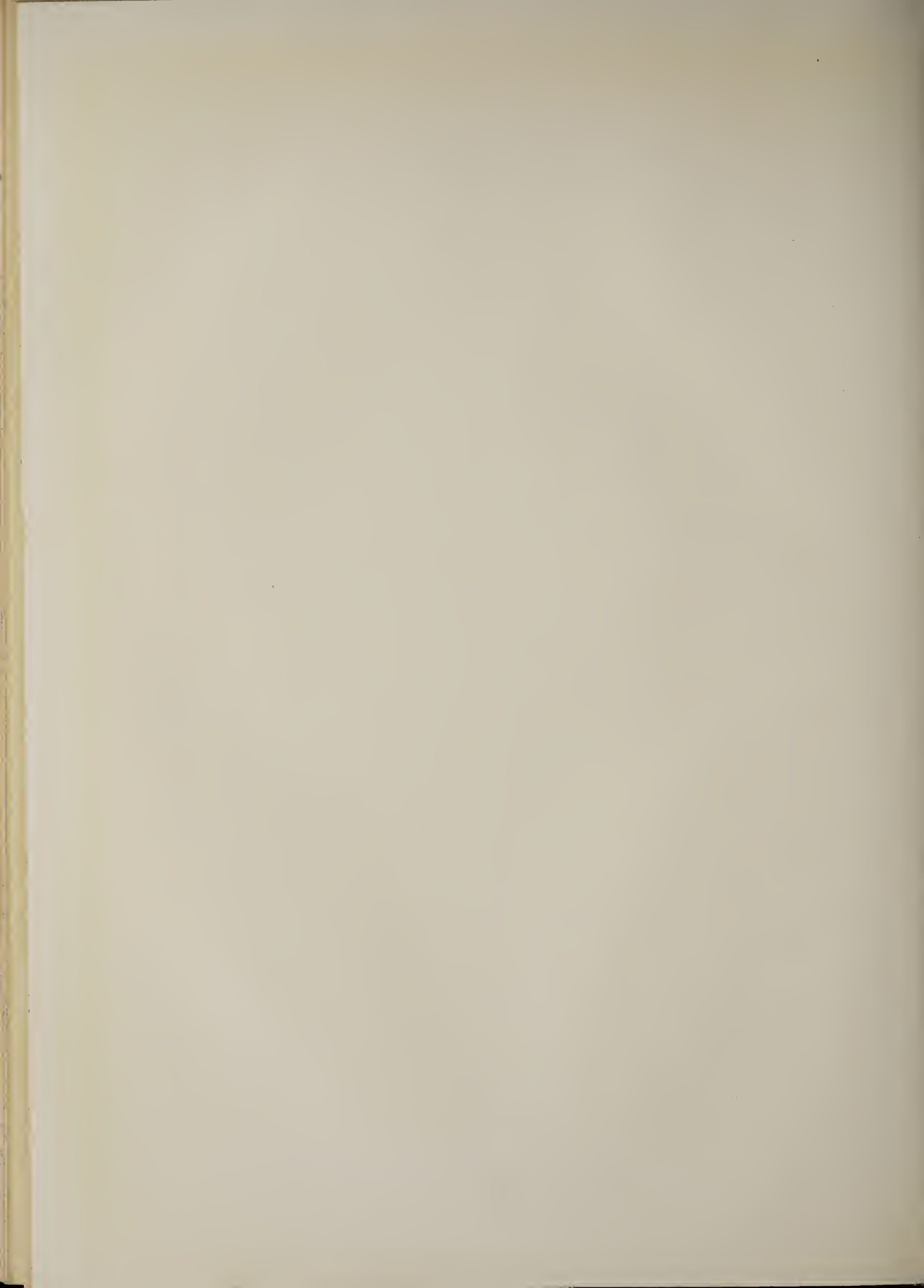
(Talcott: "Genealogical Notes of New York and New England Families," p. 124. Pearson: "Contributions for the Genealogies of First Settlers of the County of Albany," p. 93.)

(V) Gerrit Roseboom, son of Jacob, Jr., (Hendrick Jacobus) and Hester (Lansing) Roseboom, was born in Albany, New York, August 7, 1778, married, January 28, 1798, Josina Hornbeck (or Halenbeck). Children: 1. Jacob, born August 22, 1798. 2. Cornelia, born September 24, 1800. 3. Hester, born November 15, 1802. 4. Lansing, of whom further.

(VI) Lansing Roseboom, apparently son of Gerrit and Josina (Hornbeck or Halenbeck) Roseboom, was born in Brownville, Jefferson County, New



Roseboom



York, shortly after 1800. He had a daughter Josina, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(VII) Jozena (Josina) Roseboom, daughter of Lansing Roseboom, was born near Limerick, New York, on what was then known as the Morris tract, on March 9, 1848. She spent her early life there, and with the exception of a short period of residence elsewhere, she passed the greater part of her days in Watertown. She married (first), in 1866, as second wife, James Owen. James Owen had previously been married to Huldah Maine and they were the parents of a child, Jessie Amelia, who married Fred Morgan Kirby. Jozena (Roseboom) Owen married (second) William Holliday Hathway (q. v.). By her first marriage with James Owen she had the following children: 1. Charles Thompson, who married Hattie Hines, both deceased. 2. Nellie C., who married Frank S. Kenyon, of Adams, New York. Mrs. Hathway died on January 11, 1928, at the advanced age of eighty years.

HUGH ARTHUR BEATON—A man who, in New York State, has taken his full part in industrial development, Hugh Arthur Beaton served his community well as manager of the New York Telephone Company in the Glens Falls district. His association with the telephone industry covered a period of almost three decades, and for two of those decades he held the same managerial position that was his at the time of his death. An Englishman by birth, he was, nevertheless, a devoted citizen of his adopted country, and in his relationship with Glens Falls affairs proved himself thoroughly public-spirited and intensely loyal. For his achievements he naturally won hosts of friends and acquaintances, people who recognized the value of what he did, as well as the value of the character that made possible such attainments; and also for his excellent traits of personality, his sterling integrity and straightforwardness and his broad human understanding among others, he was respected and loved by all who knew him.

Mr. Beaton began life in London, England, on December 8, 1861. His parents were Hugh A. and Martha Beaton, both natives of England. He early in life started his attendance at the private schools in his native country, and in 1882 came to the United States. Before entering upon his work with the telephone industry he was for five years employed with the Metropolitan Insurance Company, and for a similar period was with Cluett, Peabody and Company, in Troy, New York. Then, in 1892, the year of his marriage, he began his telephone activities, obtaining employment as an agent at Troy with the Hudson River Telephone Company. His service with this company commenced soon after it bought the Troy Telephone Company. Then, when the New York

Telephone Company acquired the Hudson River company, in 1908, Mr. Beaton became chief clerk at Troy. His advent to Glens Falls took place in February, 1909, when he was made acting manager for the New York Telephone Company, and in July of that same year he was appointed manager, in which position he continued until January 1, 1929.

So it is that Mr. Beaton's relationship with this great and important industry covered the years of its most rapid development and expansion. When he first became manager in Glens Falls, there were two companies in the field, the other having been the Commercial Union. In many homes and business places, both telephones were in use, but even with this abundance of service, only about one out of nine persons in the city could be reached by telephone. In 1910 there were 1,610 telephones and a population of 15,243; but a count taken in 1929 showed approximately 6,000 telephones for a population only about 5,000 larger. When the Commercial Union Company was acquired by the New York Telephone Company there began a remarkable growth in the local telephone business under the direction of Mr. Beaton.

As his association with the industry continued and his value to it and to his community grew, Mr. Beaton won hosts of friends in Glens Falls and vicinity. In the city election that took place not long before his passing, he was the Republican candidate for mayor; and, though not elected, he was given a big vote, an indication of the esteem in which he was held by the people of the community. He was also prominent in fraternal and social life, having been a member of many organizations that led in these realms of activity in Glens Falls. A member of the Free and Accepted Masons, he was affiliated, in this order, with Glens Falls Lodge No. 121, Glens Falls Chapter No. 55 of Royal Arch Masons, Calvary Commandery No. 69 of Knights Templar (in which he was at one time Commander), and Oriental Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belonged, too, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which his affiliation was with Sagamore Lodge, and to the Glens Falls Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also held memberships in the Glens Falls Masonic Club, the Glens Falls Shrine Club and the Rotary Club; and of the local Masonic club he was at one time president. In the Masonic order, also, he was distinguished by being a holder of the Thirty-second degree. A Mason of the most loyal type in his fraternal activities and in his principles of living, he was most highly regarded by his brothers in this order, as well as by all who knew him in all walks of life; and at his funeral services the Knights Templar of Calvary Commandery were in attendance in their full regalia. Mr. Beaton's citizenship, in all its connections, was of a high order of usefulness to his

community and State; and for his work in many and varying fields, he was esteemed and loved by many.

Hugh Arthur Beaton married, in 1892, Margaret Ellis, a resident of Canada, daughter of John and Margaret E. (Ault) Ellis. By this marriage there were born two sons: 1. Hugh Arthur, Jr., of Los Angeles, California. 2. George Ellis, of Glens Falls, New York. Mr. Beaton was survived by his wife and two children, as well as by three grandchildren, Mildred Norris Beaton, Junior Proctor Beaton and Constance Beaton, all of Glens Falls.

The death of Hugh A. Beaton occurred on February 1, 1930, and was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow. Many were the tributes that were paid him on the sad occasion of his passing, but outstanding among these were the editorial comments of the press, which, after all, must most accurately represent the general attitude toward the man and his career. One of the publications paid the following tribute:

Among a multitude of friends, Hugh A. Beaton, who passed away Saturday, was known as a man with a heart of gold. Possessing a personality which was decidedly unusual, his inner-self, that something which controls and directs man's real attitude toward life and his fellowmen, was not revealed in its true light nor fully appreciated, except among those who came to know him intimately.

In the position of manager of the Glens Falls division of the New York Telephone Company and through his numerous fraternal affiliations, Mr. Beaton established countless friendships, a veritable host of fellowmen who came to know him for his true self, and those who knew him best loved him most.

Said another paper:

H. A. Beaton has passed on into the next phase of life, leaving behind him an impress upon this phase which gives his memory a permanent high standing in the community.

The memory of men often alters one way or another as time goes on and as the clarifying influence of perspective gets in its work; but the late Mr. Beaton's career was sufficiently public and yet sufficiently without connection with the slowly evolving affairs of politics so that one is justified in feeling that a clear estimate of the man's personality can be made before any more time has passed.

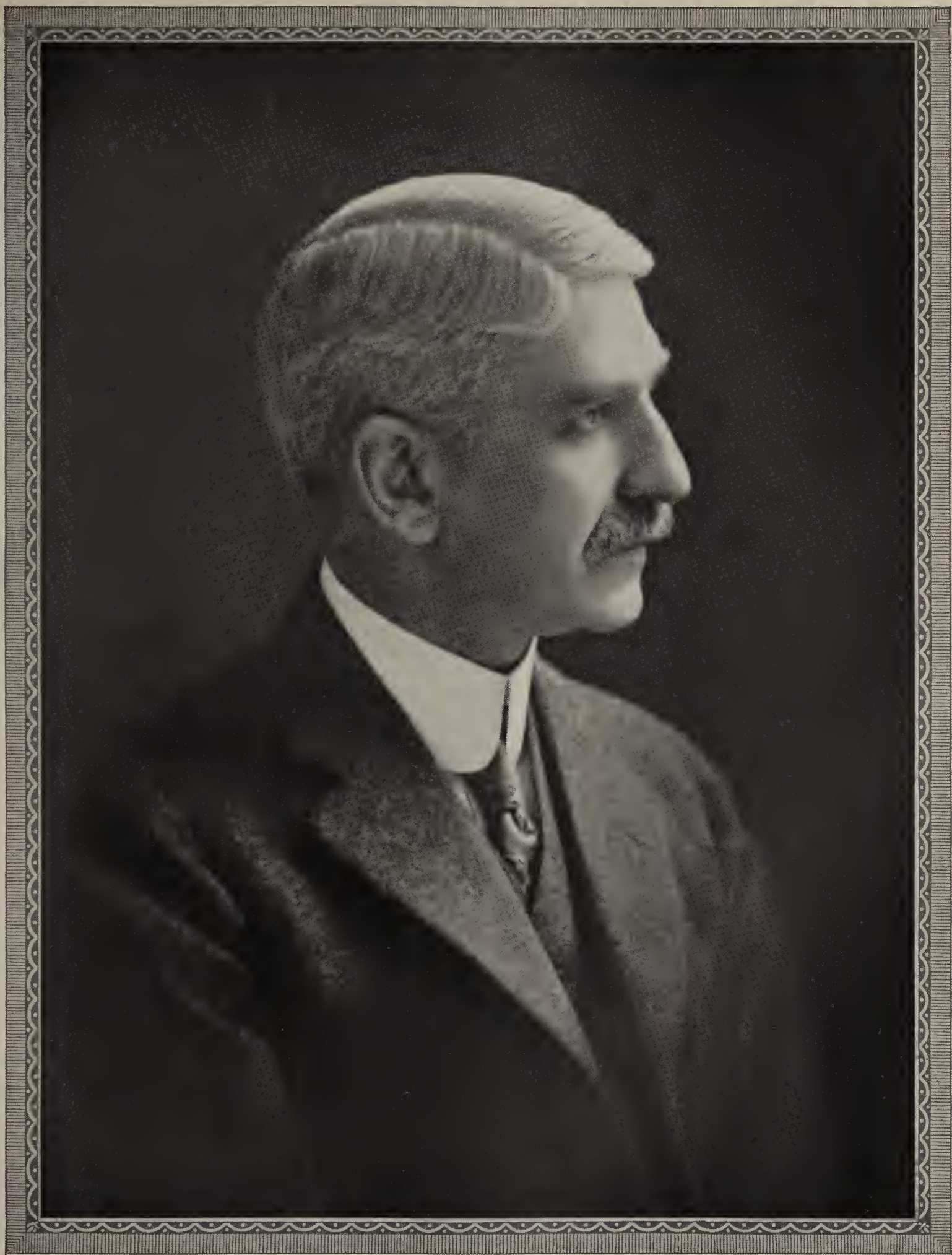
The "Post-Star" did not always agree with the late Republican mayoralty candidate in political theory, but it has always recognized, and has commented in that vein in this column, that he was one of the city's more admirable personalities in the all-around sense. To everyone it is evident that his translation to another medium of existence has left the city considerably poorer in its sum total of superior humanity.

CHARLES TAPPEN—Scion of fine old Revolutionary stock and maintaining throughout his life the traditions handed down to him of honor, loyalty and fidelity to trust, Charles Tappen was for a quarter of a century closely identified with the banking interests of Kingston and contributed enormously to the growth and solidity of the financial activities of

the city. He was a conservative banker whose careful methods were watched by men of affairs and who saw his institution grow with every year he lived and never in all the time lose a single cent by careless operation. Financiers sought his counsel, depositors asked his advice and both abided by what Mr. Tappen told them, for the public confidence in him was supreme and its trust unfaltering. He was a man of great geniality, a ready listener to those in trouble, with a quietly helping hand in every worthy instance. He was more than admired, the regard for him was more nearly a deep affection, and in the history of Kingston there is no record of a more deserving member of the community. His contributions were permanent and his name will be perpetuated on the rolls of Ulster County and in every banking house with which he and his institution were commercially associated.

He was born in Kingston, New York, November 2, 1864, in the old Tappen homestead at No. 32 Maiden Lane, which was later razed and a beautiful modern residence erected on the site, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a son of Richard W. and Maria (Burhans) Tappen, and was educated in the public institutions and at the Kingston Academy. His ancestors were among the most notable residents of Kingston and vicinity and many of them were greatly distinguished for their achievements. Richard W. Tappen was one of the most prominent men of his day and was closely identified with the early progress of the community. He was known to all as "Squire Tappen." His great-grandfather was Christopher Tappen, one of the most illustrious men of the Revolutionary era, and it was he who saved the public documents at the time of the burning of Kingston by the British Army. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress that met in New York, May 22, 1775, was also a member of the Committee of Safety and in 1775 became the first major of a northern regiment of Minute Men. His sister, Cornelia, married George Clinton, first Governor of New York State.

After leaving school Charles Tappen became an employee of the Kingston National Bank, but soon withdrew from that association and formed a partnership with Myron Teller, with whom he established a coal and lumber business. On May 19, 1906, he was appointed assistant treasurer of the Kingston Savings Bank and three years afterward, May 14, 1909, was elected to membership on the board of trustees. On October 23, 1909, he was elected treasurer and held that position for the remainder of his life. Mr. Tappen was considered one of the best informed men in the financial circles of the State and it was largely through his individual activities that an outstanding success came to the bank. When he was elected treasurer the deposits totaled about three million dollars, while at his death they were



Charles Tappen

almost seven millions, and he saw the bank's surplus grow from one hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars to eight hundred and fifty-six thousand, with not a cent of loss during the years. He was a member of the First Reformed Dutch Church and was one of the older members of the Kingston Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons, and also belonged to the Kingston Club. His death occurred in Kingston August 31, 1927.

Charles Tappen married, November 2, 1898, Charlotte A. Wilson, daughter of Robert and Helen M. (Stelle) Wilson. She is a native of Kingston and is intensely devoted to all public questions that have the improvement of conditions as a motive. She is president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Kingston City Hospital and has given freely of her time and ability to the affairs of that institution. She is also an active member of the Ulster Garden Club and of the old Dutch Reformed Church of historic record.

At the time of his death the trustees of the Kingston Savings Bank passed the following resolutions:

The trustees of the Kingston Savings Bank know that their institution has met with a great loss in the death of its treasurer, Charles Tappen. He was a very careful, conscientious, painstaking officer for the bank. He was affable and courteous to those who had business with him and his associates. Born of a distinguished family, prominent in the history of this city, the County, State and Nation, he well maintained his best family traditions. Careful and accurate, his official reports were an honor to him and the bank he served.

During his long service he had seen this bank make wondrous strides in growth and in importance. He had a commendable pride in such growth and spared no labor to make that growth permanent. He had much civic pride and was of great assistance in church, charitable and patriotic works. Well informed in banking matters, he helped to keep our bank well abreast of the times and well up with its contemporaries.

VERANUS A. MOORE, M. D., V. M. D.—In the treatment of both human and animal ills, Veranus A. Moore, M. D., V. M. D., did an important work in the course of his busy lifetime, and though he devoted special attention to veterinary work, he was internationally known as a medical scientist, and was chiefly interested in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings and ills of human beings. In all his career, he was ever motivated by a desire to do good and to help others, and for his achievements, both in active practice and in the research field at Cornell University, he was widely known and recognized by colleagues and general public alike. Most of his life a resident of Ithaca, New York, he took an important part in the upbuilding of Cornell University, and was loved by students, professors and townspeople for his kindly, generous, sympathetic and understanding qualities of character.

Dr. Moore was born on April 13, 1859, in Hounds-

field, Jefferson County, New York, and after completing his preliminary education came to Cornell as a candidate for the Bachelor of Science degree, which he received in 1887. Later, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Columbian University, now known as George Washington University, in St. Louis, Missouri. That was in 1890. He also held the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, which he received from the University of Pennsylvania, and that of Doctor of Science, which was awarded him as an honorary recognition of merit and distinction by Syracuse University. From 1890 to 1896 Dr. Moore was engaged in investigating infectious diseases for the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and was chief of the division of animal pathology for a year before he returned to Cornell as professor of comparative pathology, bacteriology and meat inspection. In 1908 he became dean of the college, upon the retirement of Dr. James Law.

Veterinary medicine and surgery were long an important part of Cornell's medical program; and in the work of making Cornell an outstanding institution in this field, Dr. Moore played an important part. When Andrew White, the first president of the university, was sailing for Europe to obtain teachers for Cornell, he heard Ezra Cornell shouting up the side of the departing vessel, "Don't forget that horse doctor." Dr. Law was the man whom Dr. White chose for this position, and he thereafter served the Veterinary College as dean for forty years, building the institution from the beginning and leaving it one of the most important assets of the university. In 1895 Dr. Law went to Washington and brought back with him Dr. Moore. The members of the original faculty were, aside from these two men: Dr. Walter L. Williams, Dr. P. A. Fish, the present dean; Dr. G. S. Hopkins, and Dr. Simon Henry Gage. These long forgotten facts were recalled at a banquet on June 20, 1929, which members of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, representatives of the faculties of other colleges, and personal friends of Dr. Moore gave in his honor in the Willard Straight Memorial Hall. At that same banquet a former student of Dr. Moore said that he had never been known to miss a single class in all his thirty-three years of teaching because of personal disability.

Following his retirement, Dr. Moore had planned to engage in research in his chosen field, but the Ithaca Memorial Hospital was in need of a superintendent, and in the fall of 1929 he finally gave up his ideas of a quiet life, taking over instead, the management of the institution at a particularly difficult time. During the period of little more than a year thereafter, he had succeeded in reducing expenses to a point at which the revenue from patients, with endowment and funds received from the Community Chest, would practically meet the regular cost of

running the hospital. At the same time he instituted improvements that were appreciated by all who knew of the hospital work. He was constantly urging the need of expanding and enlarging the institution, and of establishing an interne service and an out-patient department.

The Tompkins County Laboratory, which has much aided the physicians of the county and has done a great deal to guard the health of the public, was a project for which Dr. Moore had a special fondness; and he did everything in his power to further its program. He appeared before the board of supervisors and spoke before numerous groups in order to point out the necessity for such a laboratory and to secure funds from the county before State aid could be obtained. Dr. Moore served too, for twelve years, as a member of the Board of Health of Ithaca, to which he was appointed in 1919. It is impossible to estimate accurately the great amount of work done by him for the improvement of city water and milk supplies and the general betterment of sanitation.

All his life, however, Dr. Moore's principal interest was in human ills and treatment. As is so often the case with great careers, an accident strongly influenced his professional leanings. At the age of thirteen years he stepped on a nail, and suffered a bone infection that crippled his foot and forced him to walk on crutches until he was twenty-five years of age. The ailment was finally cured by an operation, but in his efforts to secure relief he visited about one hundred and fifty physicians and surgeons, and became intensely interested in medicine. Through his entire life, too, he remained primarily concerned with the subject matter in which he took his original degree—Doctor of Medicine. It was Dr. Simon H. Gage, formerly a member of the Veterinary College faculty, who influenced him to enter the veterinary field. But in his retirement as dean of the State College, he returned to his first choice, the treatment of human ills, becoming, as noted above, superintendent of the Ithaca Memorial Hospital.

A man of ideals, he unconsciously and inevitably manifested his high principles in his practice and in his writings and in his teachings. His unselfish philosophy was always summed up in the phrase that he so often used in his hospital work, "The patient comes first." He was widely known as a bacteriologist and a writer on subjects dealing with veterinary and general medical science. He wrote: "Laboratory Directions for Beginners in Bacteriology"; "The Pathology and Differential Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases of Animals"; "Principles of Microbiology"; "Bovine Tuberculosis and Its Control," and numerous contributions on infectious diseases and bacteriology, which were published in government bulletins, the "Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin," and different medical and

veterinary journals. One of his last articles was on the "Relation of Undulant Fever in Man to Livestock Sanitation." He had also written a "History of Veterinary Education and Service at Cornell University from 1896 to 1929," first published in the "Cornell Veterinarian," but afterward in pamphlet form.

In the more than three and one-half decades in which he was connected with Cornell, Dr. Moore found time to participate, too, in important civic work. He gave devoted service for more than twelve years as a member of the Board of Education, of which he was president in 1922—and this in addition to his twelve years' service on the Board of Health. At the close of his last term on the education board, declining to run for reelection, he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by members of the board in the high school dining room. He was elected, in 1910, to succeed the late D. B. Stewart on the board, and on its health committee did valuable work, securing the installation of drinking fountains, sanitary soap and towels, a school nursing service, medical inspection, dental clinics, and the open-air school. He was also, for several years, chairman of the teachers' committee, and in that capacity worked constantly for improvements in the basic training of teachers secured to fill vacancies, as well as for better working conditions, increased compensation and flexibility of school curricula. In point of service Dr. Moore was the oldest member of the board.

Over a long period he was a member of the Ithaca Memorial Hospital's board of trustees. He was prominent in the work of the First Methodist Church, and active in the Rotary Club, the Free and Accepted Masons and other social, fraternal and civic bodies. One of his favorite affiliations was with the Cosmos Club, of Washington, D. C. In the Masonic Order he was connected with Hobasco Lodge No. 761, in which he served as Master; Eagle Chapter No. 58 of Royal Arch Masons; St. Augustine Commandery No. 38 of Knights Templar, and Kalurah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a Past District Deputy of the Cayuga-Tompkins Masonic district. Also a man of business interests, he was a director of the Ithaca Savings and Loan Association.

All honors and distinction that came to him Dr. Moore received with characteristic modesty and calmness. Only a month before his death he was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, of London. He was a member, too, of the Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities, as well as of the Phi Sigma Kappa. One realm of medical work upon which much of his national and international reputation rested was tuberculosis. President Theodore Roosevelt recognized his abilities in this field, and made him a member of the International Conference on Tuberculosis, and later President Hoover ap-



Mr. and Mrs. Augustus H. Van Buren

pointed him a member of the White House Conference on Child Health. He was to have gone to Washington, D. C., only a week after his death, for a further meeting of the child health committee.

Busy as was Dr. Moore, he was able to distinguish himself too, in his devotion to his home. He married, in 1892, Mary L. Slawson, of Cicero, New York. They had three children, Edwin Veranus, Mary Eastman and Norman Slawson.

His death occurred on the morning of Wednesday, February 11, 1931, at Memorial Hospital, and few events could so sadden the Ithaca community as the passing of Dr. Veranus A. Moore, for he had contributed substantially to the well-being of his city, his university and his fellowman the world over. "For more than forty years," said Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell, "Dean Moore played an important part in the building of a university.

. . . The State and the city have lost a great servant, and Cornell University one of its best-loved men."

Said Louis P. Smith, former mayor of Ithaca: "Dr. Moore's kindly personality will live as long as his personal friends live, and the good work he started to protect the health and happiness of others will carry on as long as the civilized world exists."

Another comment on the life of Dr. Moore was that of Dr. J. W. Judd, president of the staff of Memorial Hospital: "My own personal loss is so great that I can't express my sympathy and feeling for the family, for the patients at the hospital, and for the community at large. One of Dr. Moore's favorite expressions to me in our relations at the hospital has been: 'Judd, the patient comes first.'"

HON. AUGUSTUS HASBROUCK VAN BUREN—It is the privilege of few men to leave a record of achievement in so many realms of life as was the case with the Hon. Augustus Hasbrouck Van Buren, of Kingston, who, as lawyer and judge and author, rendered valuable service in his times and became widely known. His last official position in Kingston was that of associate judge of the city court; and this post he filled faithfully and well. As a lawyer, he was noted for his defense pleadings in numerous criminal cases; and as a man, he was sympathetic and broad in his understanding of human frailties. For his achievements and for his excellent qualities of character and personality, he was loved as were few men; and his sterling integrity and sound judgment rendered him an advocate and a judge of fairness and impartiality.

Judge Van Buren, who acquired a place of such prominence in Ulster County, New York, was born at Marbletown, this State, on March 18, 1856, son of Cornelius and Cornelia (Hasbrouck) Van Buren, of that place. In youth he came to Kingston, where he lived in one of the venerable stone houses for

which this city is noted. His home was in Main Street. After having finished his studies in the schools here, he set about reading law in the offices of the Hon. Charles Fellows and with Judge A. J. Clearwater. Judge Clearwater soon noticed that young Mr. Van Buren was at the office earlier and stayed later than did the other students, and that he had a most retentive memory. He devoted a great deal of attention, too, to general literature, rather than strictly to the law; and the office copy of Shakespeare was always at his elbow. Even as a young man, Mr. Van Buren showed a considerable histrionic ability.

His admission to the bar came in 1877; and twelve years later, after he had gained an extensive experience in practice, he became associated with Senator John J. Linson in legal work. This firm, during the years of its existence, handled many important legal cases; and at one time Judge Van Buren represented the city of New York in condemnation proceedings for the great Ashokan Reservoir. In his younger days, he was widely known as a criminal lawyer, having handled many cases for the defense. He was soon seen to possess a brilliant legal mind, capable of grappling successfully with the most knotty and intricate problems, and for his eloquence in the courtroom. His work as a cross-examiner brought him renown, especially through his effective summations of cases.

It was natural that, early in the course of his career, his abilities as a political leader should be recognized. He was for many years prominently connected with the Democratic party organization in Ulster County; and for two terms served Kingston as one of its aldermen, as well as counsel for the board of supervisors. From 1902 to 1906 he was corporation counsel for the city; and, because of his activity and interest in politics, he was chosen chairman of the county committee of his party. During the administration of Mayor Block, he was appointed associate judge of the city court, the last official post that he held.

Judge Van Buren, especially in his later years, devoted much time to writing. He published his book, "Ulster County under the Dutch," which attracted widespread attention among scholars. He was also frequently in demand as an after-dinner speaker, largely because of his talent for wit and humor. His last public address was on "Lincoln," and was delivered before the Men's Club, of St. James' Church, in February, 1930.

Also interested in social and fraternal life, Judge Van Buren was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. In this fraternity, he was a member of Kingston Lodge, No. 10, of which he was master in 1892 and 1893; and he was likewise connected with Royal Arch Chapter, Commandery of Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of

the Mystic Shrine. Into all his work and all his associations, Mr. Van Buren ever put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm; and his activities redounded, indeed, to the good of his fellow-citizens.

The Hon. Augustus Hasbrouck Van Buren married, on February 26, 1879, Catherine D. McKinstry, daughter of Alfred D. and Catherine (Hardenburgh) McKinstry. Her mother was a sister of Judge Jacob Hardenburgh. The four children born to Judge and Mrs. Van Buren were: 1. De Witt, born August 25, 1882. 2. Alfred, born May 22, 1884. 3. Augustus H., Jr., born November 19, 1886. 4. Mildred, born October 3, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1929.

The judge's death came after a brief illness, in Benedictine Hospital, Kingston, New York, on March 1, 1930, and was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow. He was survived by his wife, four children, and six grandchildren. At the opening of the Supreme Court, at Kingston, on March 4, 1930, Judge Clearwater, chairman of the committee of the bar, appointed by Judge Staley to present suitable resolutions regarding the death of Judge Van Buren, submitted the following tribute:

In the death of Augustus H. Van Buren, the Ulster County bar loses a member of distinction and ability, a lawyer of great resourcefulness and forceful power of presentation.

During his long career at the bar, he was entrusted with many important matters, to the successful determination of which he applied the most conscientious devotion and unflagging industry.

Always deferential in his bearing to the courts, courteous in dealing with his colleagues and adversaries, lenient in his judgment of the frailties of humanity, he leaves a memory redolent with the fragrance of a gentleness to be emulated by those of us who survive him.

Resolved, That the court be requested to direct that this memorandum be entered in full upon the minutes; that a copy, certified by the clerk, be sent to his family and furnished to the press of the city, and that the court be asked to grant an adjournment during the hours of his funeral in order that the bar may attend it as a body.

A. T. CLEARWATER,
VIRGIL B. VAN WAGONEN,
EVERETT FOWLER,
Committee of the Bar.

MEYER JACOBSTEIN, Ph. D.—Education, legislation, and banking are the several fields which have challenged, during the last quarter of a century, the interest of Dr. Jacobstein. In all of them he has registered eminent successes, the result of his great talents, his untiring energy and his broad vision. His reputation as an economist and an educator of great distinction is national, and for the last six years the Rochester Business Institute and through it thousands of young people in this part of New York State

have been the principal beneficiaries of the activities of this gifted and public-spirited man.

Meyer Jacobstein was born in New York City, January 25, 1880, a son of Joseph and Bertha (Nelson) Jacobstein. He moved with his family to Rochester in infancy. A student at the University of Rochester during 1900 and 1901, he was graduated from Columbia University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904, and received the degrees of Master of Arts in 1905 and of Doctor of Philosophy in 1907. He served as a special agent in the Bureau of Corporations, Department of Commerce, at Washington, District of Columbia, during 1907-08, and then entered upon his career as an educator as assistant professor of economics at the University of North Dakota, serving in that capacity during 1909-13. Next he was professor of economics at the University of Rochester from 1913 until 1918. He also was director of war emergency courses at the university during the World War, mediator of the clothing industry during 1917-18, labor manager for the Stein-Block Company of Rochester during 1912-22 and member of the Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses (1923-29) from the Thirty-eighth New York District. The organizer, in 1929, of the First National Bank & Trust Company of Rochester, he has been its president since then and he is also president of the First National Rochester Corporation. In 1924 he purchased the Rochester Business Institute, now in the sixty-ninth year of its successful and useful existence. Serving since then as its president, Dr. Jacobstein has developed this school into one of the leading business colleges of the country, a fact shown in greater detail in the brief history of the institution, related in the next paragraph. Dr. Jacobstein is an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations are with the Hebrew faith. He married, in 1907, Lena Lipsky, of Rochester, and they are the parents of two daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Ruth.

The Rochester Business Institute, one of the oldest commercial institutions in the United States, was founded in September, 1863, by Messrs. Bryant and Stratton, pioneers in commercial education. It was the fourteenth in the chain of such schools established by them throughout the country. Rochester was a small city at that time and the school was located in the business area at the junction of West Main and Fitzhugh streets. It was primarily a school for young men. Here they learned bookkeeping, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, business law and telegraphy. Many were attracted to the study of telegraphy, then a popular feature in the school due to the fact that Rochester was the foremost city in the Union in the matter of the telegraph. The late Hiram Sibley had succeeded in consolidating all the

smaller lines into one which later became the Western Union with its office and headquarters in Rochester.

In 1866, three years after its founding, the owners sold the school to L. L. Williams who became principal. Few changes were made until 1875, when F. E. Rogers became associated with Mr. Williams and the institution then changed its name to Rochester Business University. Gradual growth at this stage necessitated larger quarters and the school moved to Main and Exchange streets, later on to State and Market streets, and again, in 1889, when it occupied the entire fifth and sixth floors of the old Young Men's Christian Association Building at South Avenue and Court Street. During these changes of location and consistent development the curriculum was altered to meet the demands of the times and newer ideas in business. In 1870 the study of telegraphy was discontinued. Emphasis was placed on improved methods of instruction in commercial subjects. In 1880 stenography and typewriting were introduced together with spelling, business English and correspondence. This was at a time when young women were entering the business world. This movement brought about the necessity of a co-educational institution, as the increasing attendance of women nearly equalled that of the men. In 1892 the active management of the school was placed in the hands of A. S. Osborn and S. C. Williams and in 1896 the name was changed from Rochester Business University to Rochester Business Institute. During these years L. L. Williams and F. E. Rogers had been publishing text books in bookkeeping and other kindred subjects for school use. In 1900 they sold these rights to the American Book Company. Considerable distinction was gained by these publications, as the text books had become the leaders in this particular field. In the summer of 1907 a training department of commercial teachers was introduced. In 1911 Dr. John F. Forbes, a graduate of the University of Rochester and formerly president of Stetson University at De Land, Florida, became associated with S. C. Williams, a graduate of Toronto Normal School and for ten years a high school teacher. Under their guidance the school showed a gradual but steady growth in both day and evening departments. It also maintained an employment service for its graduates. In 1915 an important change occurred in its history when it moved to its own building facing Washington Square in Clinton Avenue South. The school was purchased in 1924 by Meyer Jacobstein, Ph. D., an educator and Representative in Congress. Dr. Jacobstein, a native of New York State, was professor of economics at the University of Rochester prior to his election as Representative at Washington. Until his resignation from Congress in 1929, he devoted all his spare time to the Rochester Business Institute, planning for its development, adding to the curriculum and otherwise improving it.

After terminating his political career, he gave his full time to the school and he is responsible for its present position as one of the foremost institutions of commercial learning in the United States. When Dr. Jacobstein purchased the school, it had a registration of three hundred fifty students. The following year (1925) Dr. Jacobstein made several changes by adding to the faculty and by introducing several cultural courses. In 1928 Ernest W. Veigel, Jr., was appointed general manager. Mr. Veigel, whose interesting career is described in a separate article immediately following, is a graduate of the University of Rochester and was formerly a Rochester High School teacher and later general manager of the New Industries Bureau of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. This same year Dr. Jacobstein and Mr. Veigel organized courses in business administration and accountancy. The introduction of these courses into the curriculum has done much towards bringing the institution up to the status of a college. Other courses taught in addition to secretarial work, accountancy, stenography, advertising and salesmanship, are those in retail distribution, store management, journalism and income tax. At the present time Dr. Jacobstein continues as president and Mr. Veigel as general manager, the latter having been recently appointed also treasurer. Roy O. Cook, who came to the school in 1898, is principal. Miss Sara R. Malone directs the secretarial and stenographic departments. Miss Ethel B. Pearson, who has been with the school since 1908, is registrar and employment director. In January, 1930, the school had an approximate registration of seven hundred pupils in the day school and four hundred in the evening school. The faculty numbers forty-four teachers, the majority of them college graduates and all trained in normal schools. In 1928 a branch school was established at Batavia, New York. It now has a registration of over fifty pupils. Plans are being made to enlarge this school to meet an increasing demand from that territory. With the modern conception of business as an outstanding career for both sexes, the student body of the Rochester Business Institute has changed perceptibly. A large percentage of the pupils are college graduates and very few are accepted without at least having had a high school training. The students come not only from Rochester and surrounding towns, but also from several distant States. Three students from foreign countries were enrolled and finished courses in 1928 and 1929. The growth of the school to its present size and its achievements is the result of the thorough and practical character of its work and of many years of earnest, sincere devotion to the highest principles.

ERNEST W. VEIGEL, JR., A. B.—A graduate of the University of Rochester, Mr. Veigel is widely known in this city as an exceptionally able teacher,

organizer and executive. Since 1928 he has been associated with Dr. Meyer Jacobstein in the management of the Rochester Business Institute and as its general manager and treasurer he has materially contributed to the remarkable growth and prosperity, which this school has enjoyed in recent years. He is a veteran of the World War and is prominently and effectively active in many phases of the city's life.

Ernest W. Veigel, Jr., was born at Lancaster, New York, February 6, 1897, a son of Rev. Ernest W., Sr., and Caroline (Pfeiffer) Veigel, both natives of Württemberg, Germany. His father was a clergyman and chemist, now retired, his mother an educator. Mr. Veigel was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and at Masten Park High School. He is also a graduate of Bryant and Stratton Business College of Buffalo. He matriculated at the University of Rochester, but left in the spring of 1918 to enter the army. He was sent to the field artillery camp at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and was made regimental sergeant-major, later being appointed a field clerk in the adjutant-general's department and assistant chief clerk of Camp Headquarters. He was at Camp Jackson until the spring of 1919, when he received his discharge. He is now a second lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve Corps, Department of Medical Administration, Aviation Division. Returning to Rochester, Mr. Veigel resumed his studies at the University of Rochester, and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1923, continuing with his Master's degree work. During the summer of 1931 Mr. Veigel attended the special executive session at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. In his junior and senior years, he was assistant to Laurence B. Packard, head of the History Department; and in his sophomore, junior and senior years he taught Americanization work at Nos. 18 and 5 Public Evening schools. After graduating Mr. Veigel went to Jefferson Junior High School as instructor in history and economics and was there three years. In the summer of 1925 he became executive secretary of the City Manager League. Later, he was manager of WHEC, the Hickson Electric Company's broadcasting station, and left that position to go to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, where on November 8, 1926, he was asked to organize and take the managership of the New Industries Bureau. This bureau is a new department of the chamber, and, in the first twenty-two months of Mr. Veigel's stay, thirty-one new industries were located in Rochester. Under Mr. Veigel's direction, the bureau was organized with five sub-committees responsible to an executive committee composed mostly of industrial leaders in the city. The most active subcommittee was the survey committee which engaged in a district survey of the entire city. Other subcommittees were the Home Products Commit-

tee, which conducted the successful home products week and the prospect and selling committee which carried on, in 1928, an eight months direct mail campaign with a view to obtaining new industries for the city. Through the New Industries Bureau, under Mr. Veigel's direction, considerable assistance has been extended to established local industries. The bureau also has coöperated closely with the Industrial Development Corporation, and Mr. Veigel was of assistance in arranging the financial structure of that corporation. In July, 1928, Mr. Veigel resigned to accept the general managership of the Rochester Business Institute. Since then he has been closely associated with Dr. Meyer Jacobstein, president of the Rochester Business Institute, whose interesting career as well as the history of the institute are described in greater detail in the preceding article. Mr. Veigel is also a director of Careers, Incorporated, a corporation devoted to vocational guidance work, in which work he is deeply interested and very active. During 1930-32 he served for two years as president of the Business Education Association of the State of New York. He is a member of the executive committee of the Rochester Festival Chorus and a director of Theta Chi Fraternity, as well as a member of the national fraternity known as Scalp and Blade, the Rochester Troubadours, the Memorial Post of the American Legion, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Rochester Ad Club, the Rotary Club, and several Masonic bodies. The latter include Warren C. Hubbard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Rochester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Legion of Honor. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church and more particularly with the Brick Presbyterian Church of Rochester. His favorite forms of recreation are bowling and tennis.

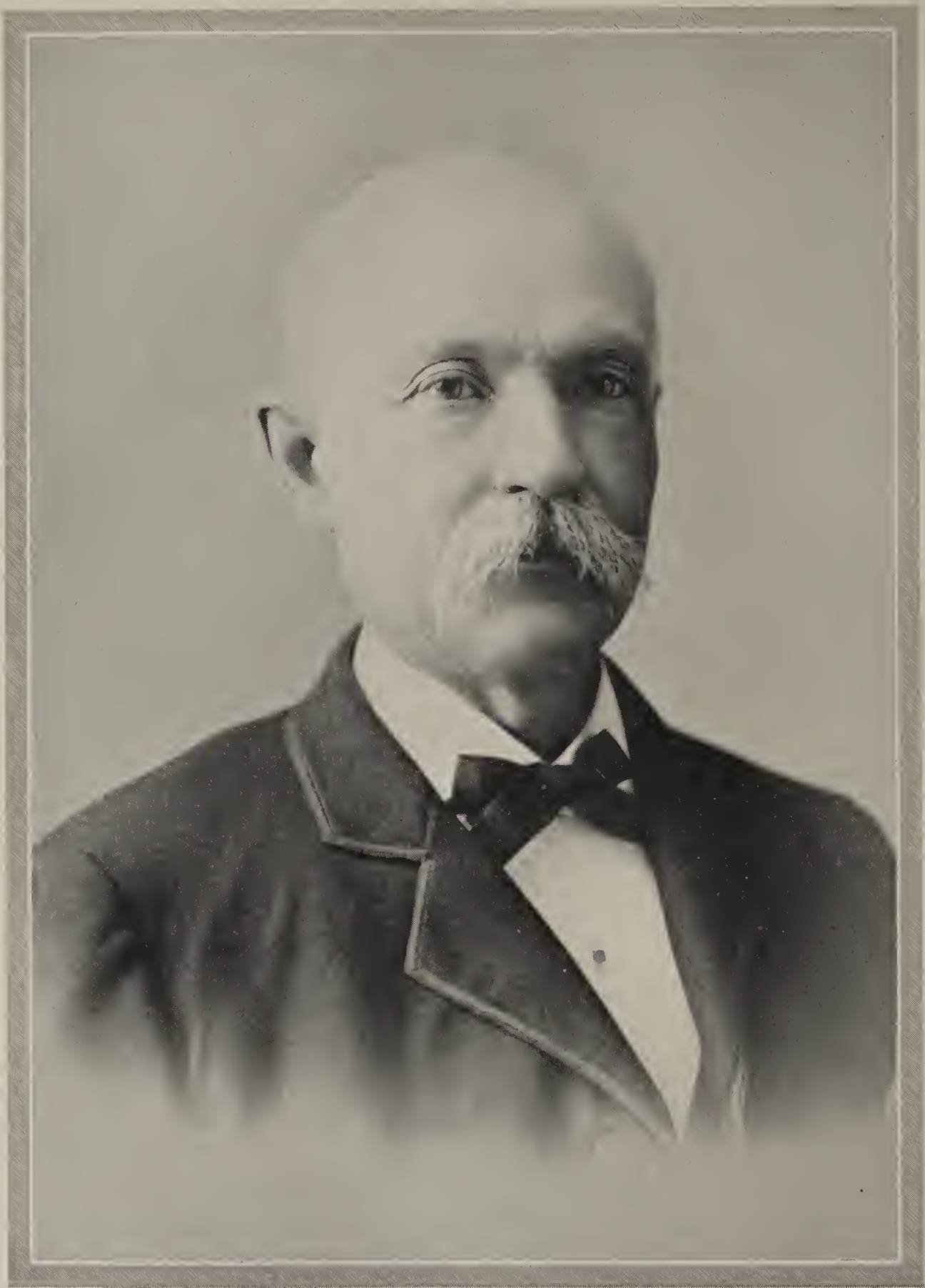
Mr. Veigel married, June 25, 1923, Christine K. Plowe, a native of Batavia. Mr. and Mrs. Veigel have one son, Robert E. Mrs. Veigel is a graduate nurse of the Genesee Hospital of Rochester and also a graduate of the Rochester Business Institute. During the World War she served overseas for fifteen months, being stationed at Vichy, France, with Base Hospital, No. 19, of Rochester.

CHARLES S. BENEDICT—One of the best-loved men in Hudson, New York, was the late Charles S. Benedict, for thirty-two years associated with the Hudson City Savings Institution, of which he was assistant treasurer and trustee. His gentle and kindly presence, his sweet but strong face, and his Christian spirit had a beneficent influence in the town throughout his life.

Charles S. Benedict was born in Hudson, August 19, 1865, son of Russell B. and Cornelia (Skinner)



Chas. S. Benedict



John V. Whitbeck

Benedict, and a member of a family always prominent in the good works of the town, pillars of the Baptist Church. His father was proprietor of a hardware and ship chandler's business near the riverfront. The son was educated in the public schools of Hudson and at Hudson Academy, from which he graduated. In young manhood he worked with his father for a time and later spent several years in New York City, occupying various clerical positions. Returning to Hudson, he formed the association with the Hudson City Savings Institution, which was destined to continue for more than three decades. By virtue of his faithfulness and ability in performing the various duties assigned to him, he advanced from post to post until chosen trustee and assistant treasurer, offices he held at the time of his death, November 24, 1928. He was devoted to the interests of the bank and spent many hours at extra labor in order to extend its influence.

His interest in the bank was surpassed only by his interest in his church and his home life. Mr. Benedict was a lifelong member of the First Baptist Church of Hudson, and he lived his faith in every act of his every day life. He was an officer in the church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He served for many years and until his death, as deacon and trustee. He belonged also to the Hudson Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons, the Masonic Club, and Hudson Lodge, No. 787, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a trustee. His civic zeal found an outlet in his activities as a member of the Civil Service Commission and as one of the committee appointed from the Chamber of Commerce to consider charter revision. Politically, he was active in the Republican party, but never held public office. During the World War he continued his activities on all war drives.

Charles S. Benedict married, April 27, 1893, in Hudson, Antoinette Vedder Whitbeck, daughter of John V. and Harriet A. (Ham) Whitbeck (q. v.). Mrs. Benedict survives her husband and continues to reside in Hudson.

Mr. Benedict died at the age of sixty-three and left a host of friends and admirers to mourn his passing. These did honor to him at the solemn services conducted in his home and at the interment ceremony at Hudson City Cemetery. In private life he was always a Christian and a gentleman, and in business and in public alike, the able, courteous and responsible official, eager always to be of service. He was a great home-lover and happy in fireside comfort and hospitality, for his geniality won and held many friends. His image is engraved deep on the hearts of his fellow-citizens, his influence still inspiring to his community.

HON. JOHN V. WHITBECK—One of the foremost lawyers of Hudson, New York, for nearly half a century, the late Judge John V. Whitbeck was

for twelve years Surrogate of Columbia County. He served his country as a soldier during the Civil War and his community in many public offices during his maturer years. His character and intelligence commanded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him or knew of him and his work.

John V. Whitbeck was born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, April 8, 1838, son of Dr. Volkert Whitbeck, physician of Hudson, and descendant of an old and notable American family. An ancestor, John Thomas Whitbeck, born at Whitbeck, Holstein, was an early settler of Beverwyck, now Albany, and purchased large tracts of land from the Indians along the river at Schodack. Another ancestor, great-grandfather of our subject, held a commission as lieutenant, dated 1757, in a Colonial military company, and his grandfather was a major in the War of 1812. Small wonder that the descendant was both patriotic and courageous.

Mr. Whitbeck studied law in the office of Casper P. Collier and graduated from the Albany Law School in 1859, soon after which he was admitted to the bar of Columbia County. Before he could consider himself well established as a practising lawyer, however, Mr. Whitbeck answered the call of his country to arms and enlisted in the 128th New York Infantry, commissioned as second lieutenant in Company A, which he had helped raise. He participated in the siege of Port Hudson and in several other engagements in the Department of the Gulf, winning promotion to the rank of captain and assignment to duty on the staff of General Banks in New Orleans. He was honorably discharged in 1864, noted for his coolness, courage and faithfulness to duty.

These qualities remained predominant in his work as lawyer and citizen after he reestablished himself in Hudson. For many years much of his practice took place in the Surrogate's Court. He was therefore the logical candidate for the office of surrogate, when he campaigned for the post, and was easily elected, and reelected in 1901. He held other offices, for he was appointed clerk of the board of supervisors in 1860 and again in 1865. He was elected city judge and occupied the bench from 1866 to 1870, and for several years he was president of the Board of Education of Hudson, a period characterized by the erection of the Sixth Street School. His practice was largely as a counselor-of-law and attorney in cases of a civil nature, but Mr. Whitbeck's defense of "Bat" Jackson, accused of the murder of Mrs. Hover, of Kinderhook, was masterful, and his summing up both impressive and eloquent. Mr. Whitbeck in this case, as in others, presented evidence which convinced him of the innocence of the accused, for he was a man of strict integrity and extraordinarily able mentality.

John V. Whitbeck married, in 1868, Harriet A. Ham, and they were the parents of the following children: Henry H. Whitbeck, John V. Whitbeck,

Jr., Antoinette Vedder, wife of Charles S. Benedict, whose record accompanies this, and Ellogine R., now Mrs. Abram Vosburgh.

Judge Whitbeck died on June 29, 1907, at the age of sixty-nine. He had contributed much toward the upbuilding of the community and toward the development of a fine community spirit. He was personally a fine type of man, pure, honest, kindly, useful and intelligent. All who had the slightest claim to his friendship knew his warm, genial nature, and those who knew him intimately recall often the pleasure he felt in seeing old friends. Friendship with him was a sacred thing. He was a man of high ideals and aspirations, a true patriot and responsible citizen. To family, to his fellow-citizens, and to his town he contributed great and lasting gifts of service and influence.

HON. CARL MURDOCK MERRILL—A member of the bench and bar who accomplished much work of value and worth in both his public and his private capacities, Judge Carl Murdock Merrill contributed substantially to the well-being of his native State, New York, and especially to the community of Glens Falls, where he lived over a long period. His achievements were many and diversified, and for them he was respected and admired. But he was chiefly loved for his excellency of character, his winning personality, his eagerness to help others, and his warm human sympathy and affections. His career was eminently worth while, his judgeship impartial and fair, his life beautifully lived.

Judge Merrill was born on August 10, 1872, son of Henry Edward and Anna B. (Murdock) Merrill, and member of an old and honored family. A native of Bridport, Vermont, he was descended from that branch of the Merrill family in America which sprang from John and Nathaniel Merrill, brothers, who came from England in 1633, landed at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and in 1635 were of the original settlers and proprietors of Newbury, Massachusetts, where they built homes and resided until they died. It is said that their ancestors were Huguenots, and bore the patrimonial title de Merle. Certain members of the family de Merle fled from their estates near Puy-de-Dome, Auvergne, France, to England, shortly after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve, on August 23, 1572. Sixth in descent from Nathaniel Merrill, who died March 16, 1655, at Newbury, was Edward Henry Merrill, born October 9, 1808, at Addison, Vermont, and died August 13, 1897, at Middlebury, Vermont; he married, September 15, 1840, Sarah Wilson Strong, born October 15, 1816, died October 7, 1892. Their son, Henry Edward Merrill, father of the man whose name heads this review, was born January 24, 1844 and died January 23, 1916; he married Anna B. Murdock, born May 7, 1848, died March 2, 1900.

They became the parents of Judge Carl Murdock Merrill, who for thirty-two years was a practicing attorney-at-law in Glens Falls, New York. In the public schools of Port Henry he received his early education, and in the class of 1896 was graduated from Middlebury College. In 1898 he was graduated from the New York Law School, and in November of the same year was admitted to the bar. At once he began his professional practice with the firm of Potter, Kellogg and King. He was one of the first two city judges of Glens Falls, having assumed that post in 1908, after serving as justice of the peace of the town of Queensbury from January 1, 1906, until March, 1908. He continued as city judge for four years. Soon after his retirement he opened his law office in the Colvin Building, Glens Falls, and thereafter was known as a careful, painstaking attorney, whose practice, originally extensive, grew and prospered with the years.

Nor did he confine his attentions and interests to the legal field alone. He was also concerned with different phases of fraternal, civic and social life, and was a member of numerous organizations and groups that led in these branches of Glens Falls affairs. He was, for instance, an active worker in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with Senate Lodge and Glens Falls Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he belonged also to the Glens Falls lodge; the Glens Falls Country Club and other outstanding groups. His Masonic connections included membership in Calvary Commandery of Knights Templar, of Hudson Falls, and he was likewise a member of the Glens Falls Masonic Club. Professionally he was interested in the general affairs pertaining to his profession, having been a member of the Warren County Bar Association and a leader in its activities. His church was the First Presbyterian, of Glens Falls. A supporter of the Republican party, he gave his backing to its policies and principles, and did his utmost in the furtherance of his party's interests and the promotion of worth while projects in connection with his community's growth and development. His labors were as useful as his interests were extensive, and to his wholehearted devotion are directly due much of the prosperity and well-being of Glens Falls and a number of the rapid strides that were made in a forward direction in this city. Judge Merrill also served for a time as mortgage tax examiner in the New York State tax department, having held that position from 1915 to 1918.

Above all, however, he was loyal and devoted to the home and what it represented. Judge Carl Murdock Merrill married, on June 16, 1904, at Ravenna, Ohio, Aimee Riddle, daughter of Henry W. and Emily (Robinson) Riddle, of that place. Henry W. Riddle, the father, was president of the once well-

known Riddle Coach and Hearse Manufacturing Company, of Ravenna. The children of Judge and Mrs. Merrill were: 1. Henry Riddle Merrill, born November 14, 1906. 2. Emily Robinson Merrill, born August 27, 1911.

The death of Judge Merrill occurred on January 30, 1931, at Glens Falls, and he was survived by his wife and children, as well as by a sister, Mrs. Mable M. Hemenway, of Manchester Center, Vermont. His career had been highly useful to his fellow-citizens, and its accomplishments many. Many, too, were the tributes that were paid him by his fellowmen and those who were associated with him. One of the most highly respected members of the Warren County bar, he was never in manner anything but a gentleman, having always manifested the utmost courtesy toward others who were members of the bar, as well as toward all with whom he was associated. Independent in thought, unhesitant in expressing his well-considered opinions, he was as a lawyer brilliant, as a judge fair and honest. One member of the bar said of him, "His life was an open book where only good was recorded."

The Glens Falls "Post-Star" of January 31, 1931, spoke of him:

It will be difficult for the community to adjust itself to the loss of Carl M. Merrill. This is so for two reasons: Because his departure was stunningly unexpected, and because he was one of those individuals whose life is woven deeply into the pattern of the mass-life of the city in which he made his home.

Judge Merrill's various fields of service, as a city judge, as an officer of the Warren County Bar Association, as an attorney with his steady record of success in these activities, are thoroughly familiar to the people who are trying to realize that his service has been concluded. The citizens are aware that in this particular field of self-expression, no Glens Falls man has ever acquitted himself more admirably and few men so well.

The basis for such service naturally consisted of a character in which there was a happy blending of gentleness and strength. On the one side he was a mild man, his personality mellowed with geniality and never-failing sympathy. On the other side he was a man of firm and at the same time wise convictions, possessed of the moral strength to stand firmly behind the truth as he saw it. A man whose life is bound up with the interpretation and administration of the law could have no more fortunate character traits than these.

THEODORE ALEXANDER COLE—A son of one of the most famous landscape painters of the United States, the late Thomas Cole, though he himself did not inherit his father's talent, was throughout his long life a consistent admirer of all that is beautiful and especially of the beauty to be found in nature. His was the quiet and pleasant life of a country gentleman, spent entirely in his beloved native town, Catskill, Greene County, of which he was for many years one of the most highly respected and most greatly beloved residents. In his own quiet

way he took an active part in these various phases of the community's life, furthering, wherever he could, its progress and welfare.

Theodore Alexander Cole was born January 1, 1838, a son of Thomas and Maria (Bartow) Cole, in the fine old house in Catskill, Greene County, which still stands among the sweeping shade trees of Spring Street, facing the purple peaks of the Catskill Mountains. His father was a famous painter of the Hudson River School, whose pictures, in the Metropolitan Museum and elsewhere, are well known, and whose allegories, called "The Voyage of Life," were once endlessly reproduced as wood-cuts engravings for an eager public. On January 1, 1838, Thomas Cole wrote to his friend, Asher Brown Durand, also a well known painter of the period: "On New Year's Day. Maria thought she would make me a New Year's gift in the shape of a little boy." This boy, the future Theodore A. Cole, was to grow to youth and manhood, marry, become a father, and see a former generation, then his own, pass into the shadows. In extreme old age, he was to die under the same roof. Rarely does an American homestead go so far back in its family traditions. Mr. Cole's father was born in Lancashire, England, February 1, 1801, the son of a woolen manufacturer, who came to the United States when Thomas Cole was eighteen years old. The family settled at Steubenville, Ohio, and Thomas Cole worked for two years in his father's shop. The coming of a portrait painter to the town aroused in him a strong desire to become an artist. After only a few lessons he set to work to paint pictures and then traveled for a time painting portraits and landscapes. Eventually he came to New York City and by hard study and work he succeeded in making for himself a leading position amongst American landscape painters. His success enabled him to go to Europe, where he studied the old masters to good purpose. He died at Catskill, Greene County, in February, 1848.

Thomas Cole, distinguished artist, sometimes wrote verse in the style of the day. He addressed to his infant son the following lines:

The name, too, hath a meaning—Theodore—
 "The Gift of God," that I would ne'er forget.
 And may the Giver on the gift outpour
 His choicest blessings and before thee set
 His shield; so, in the world's tumultuous roar,
 Thou shalt be strengthened and sin's arrows fall
 Innocuous—thy virtue conquering all.
 If 'tis thy lot to live through many years,
 And this, the utterance of a parent's love,
 Shall meet thy gaze, think, think what anxious fears,
 What hopes thy mother's breast and mine did move.
 And prove, my son, when earth's dark vale is trod,
 Thou wast, indeed, the very gift of God!

Theodore A. Cole did not have to struggle against a stern world, as his father had been obliged to do. A gentleman by birth and breeding, he was always courteous, considerate, kindly and with a quiet humor

that delighted his intimate friends. He was a devout Christian, serving his beloved St. Luke's Church for many years as vestryman, and always in his place in the family pew, as long as health and strength endured. He spent his long life on the home farm. Nature appealed strongly to him, and each spring he loved to fish the Shandaken and the Big Indian trout streams, until he became the only survivor of a little group of friendly fishermen.

Mr. Cole was happily married to Eugenia Casey, daughter of Denys and Sarah Gardner (Day) Casey. The children of this marriage were: Mrs. Florence H. (Cole) Vincent, Mrs. Mary (Cole) Van Loan and Mr. Thomas Cole, of New York City. Theodore Alexander Cole lived to the age of ninety-one and died in the house in which he was born, the Cole homestead in Catskill, December 15, 1928.

Though, of course, Mr. Cole's death at the advanced age of ninety-one years had to be considered as the natural conclusion of an exceptionally long life, it nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his family and to his many friends. It was deeply regretted by them and, indeed, by the entire community, of which he had been a resident for so many years. His memory will long be cherished by all who had the privilege of knowing him, and most so by those who knew him best and, therefore, were in a position to appreciate his sterling character and his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart most fully.

SAMUEL HOLMES BROWN—Having carefully prepared himself for a career as a teacher, the late Samuel Holmes Brown devoted the first few years after the completion of his own education to teaching, but eventually entered the legal profession. In this new sphere of activity he achieved great success, becoming one of the leading trial lawyers of Dutchess County, New York, his native county, in which jurisdiction he practiced throughout his entire career. He also was widely known as a very able and resourceful office lawyer, was frequently consulted in important litigation and served as local attorney for one of the large railroad systems. Though his extensive legal practice naturally made heavy demands on his time and attention and received the major share of both, Mr. Brown belonged to that group of successful professional men who do not permit their own concerns to absorb all of their energy. He served in several important local positions of great trust and responsibility, was a popular member of several fraternal, legal and social organizations and could always be counted upon to support whole-heartedly any movement tending to advance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions. Generous, sympathetic, a man of sterling honesty and high ideals, he won for himself the admiration and confidence of all who had the privilege of knowing him and throughout his long and useful life he enjoyed the intimate friendship of many of the leading men in his native county.

The Brown family was founded in this country by Peter Brown, who came to America in the "Mayflower" company. That branch of it, to which the late Samuel Holmes Brown belonged, first settled in Dutchess County almost one hundred and fifty years ago, Mr. Brown's great-grandfather, Noah Brown, having come to Dutchess County from Johnstown, New York, in 1783, and having settled at that time on a farm near Amenia, New York. He also conducted a tannery in Amenia, and was a man of no little influence and importance in that section. In 1817, Noah Brown laid the foundation of the immense Brown estate in the northeastern part of Dutchess County when he purchased a farm about two miles south of Millerton. He was one of the first to hold the office of assessor in the town of North East, having been elected on April 1, 1823. Noah Brown, of the same name as his father, and grandfather of Samuel H. Brown, extended the holdings of the family and acquired ownership in a considerable property near Mount Riga, New York. He also was a citizen of prominence and was known especially for his sustained interest in religious matters. He was one of the first trustees of the new Baptist church erected at Spencer's Corners, which edifice was removed to Millerton in 1866.

Samuel Holmes Brown was born on the so-called "Hopkins" farm, between Millerton and Salisbury, Dutchess County, November 30, 1853, a son of Milton and Phoebe (Holmes) Brown. His father was born September 26, 1818, and died April 9, 1881. Mr. Brown received his early education in the Millerton public schools and afterwards attended successively Amenia Academy, Cazenovia Seminary, Troy Business College and the Albany State Normal School. While still a student at the latter institution, he accepted employment as a bookkeeper in a flour mill at Waterford, New York, both for the purpose of gaining practical business experience and of helping to defray the expenses of his education. Graduating from the normal school with the class of 1876, he immediately went to Newark, New Jersey, where he taught in a business college for one and one-half years. In the meantime he had been greatly attracted to the legal profession and at that time especially to the work of court stenographer. He carefully prepared himself for the work of such a position and, returning to Poughkeepsie in 1881, he received the desired appointment in one of the courts of Dutchess County. The contact which he made through this work with jurists still further increased his interest in the legal profession, and he took up the study of law in the office of Milton A. Fowler, then a leading attorney of Poughkeepsie. Admitted to the bar of New York State, September 14, 1883, he established himself in the practice of law at Poughkeepsie. From the very beginning he enjoyed a very high reputation, and his practice grew rapidly in size and importance.



Edward K. Poole

He opened a branch office at Millerton, in which vicinity he was widely known, having been born and raised there. Early in his career he was appointed local attorney for the Central New England Railway, now a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, serving the latter company also in the same capacity. This connection continued until his death. Until 1890 Mr. Brown also looked after the management of the numerous farms of the family estate near Millerton and, while a resident of that county, he was instrumental in the organization of the Millerton National Bank, of which he was a director for a number of years. At different times he was elected to important offices of trust and responsibility, serving as the representative of the Town of North East on the Board of Supervisors and in several other capacities. In politics a staunch supporter of the Republican party, he was elected president of the Lincoln Republican Club of Millerton in 1893 and at one time he was also nominated for the post of district attorney of Dutchess County. The Board of Aldermen honored him with election to the office of recorder, to fill out the term of Casper Odell. Following the adoption of the Volstead Act, he was appointed by the Federal Government to the position of United States Commissioner. He was a member of the Dutchess County Bar Association and of the New York State Bar Association, as well as of several fraternal organizations, the latter including: Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons; Poughkeepsie Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he had been made a life member, and Poughkeepsie Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose. He was also a member of the Amrita Club, one of the leading social organizations of Dutchess County.

Mr. Brown married, October 30, 1877, Clara Leferts Duryea, a daughter of John Wyckoff and Elizabeth (Verity) Duryea, of Mattituck, Long Island, New York. Mrs. Brown is a member of a family of ancient lineage, being descended from early Huguenot settlers, who came to America in 1675. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had no children.

At his home in Poughkeepsie, Samuel Holmes Brown died April 23, 1927, in his seventy-fourth year. Though his passing was the natural conclusion of a long and useful life, it was greatly regretted by his many friends and, indeed, by the entire community and by his many acquaintances and associates in Dutchess County. How highly he was regarded may be seen from the following editorial appreciation, published at the time of his death in the columns of the "Poughkeepsie Eagle":

In the death of Samuel Holmes Brown, the Dutchess County bar has lost another of its elder and more distinguished members.

Mr. Brown laid the foundation for his professional

success in a sound knowledge of the law, and he brought to his practice a keen mind and immense capacity for work. These qualities made him an unusually effective trial lawyer. On cross-examination there were few hereabouts equal to him, and many of his cases will be remembered by those who heard them tried as examples of the effective presentation of evidence. He was a hard fighter and he never spared himself in the service of his clients.

Mr. Brown's public services in the various offices which he filled in his long career were of the same high character as his practice of his profession; and he always took a deep interest in the welfare of Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County. A good citizen and a credit to his profession, Mr. Brown will be missed by the community where he lived a long and useful life.

EDWARD KIRBY BOTTLE—With the passing of Edward Kirby Bottle, the United States lost one of its most prolific inventors, and New York State a citizen who rendered outstandingly useful service to his fellowmen. Known alike in industrial and civic circles, he was esteemed for his achievements, especially among patent engineers and inventors, who recognized the character and value of many of the devices that he perfected. Perhaps his best-known invention was the "E. K." trip book and quad book, a sales book that provided for carbon copy records of transactions. He was the individual creator of speed stationery, a system of billing and invoice forms in continuous length, which was one of the foremost contributions to the sales book industry in recent years and forms a part of the local production of the American Sales Book Company, of which Mr. Bottle was an official. Another invention that gained nation-wide attention was the system that facilitates writing by blind people. His contributions and improvements in autographic registers and other sales systems were numerous and famous. In all of his activities and all his relationships, he showed himself to be possessed of sound judgment and a fine sense of integrity, qualities that underlay his entire business career and, indeed, his whole life. Endowed with a gentleness and a kindliness of temperament, an eagerness to help others, and a profound understanding of human nature, a trait that one might not ordinarily associate with an inventor but which Mr. Bottle possessed in such abundant measure, he was fitted for the high place that he held in Elmira, New York, as one of the city's residents, and in the general estimation of the public of the country at large.

Mr. Bottle was born on August 26, 1866, at Detroit, Michigan, son of Henry L. and Anna (Kirby) Bottle. His parents came from England, and made their home in Detroit, where Edward Kirby Bottle spent his early life and attended the public schools. Upon finishing his formal education, he became associated, in 1886, with the old organization known as Carter and Company, Ltd., of Niagara Falls. This company later

came to be known as the Carter-Crume Company, which was eventually consolidated with the American Sales Book Company on June 1, 1911.

Beginning as a clerk, Mr. Bottle soon rose to salesman, and for a number of years served his company faithfully and well as one of its representatives on the road. He at length was made assistant to John R. Dickson, then sales manager of the Carter-Crume Company. Both Mr. Bottle and Mr. Dickson came in 1911 to Elmira, for it was in that year that the executive offices of the American Sales Book Company were located here. To this company, too, probably no one has more substantially contributed than has Mr. Bottle, whose inventions were many and valuable. He held more than one hundred patents at the time of his death, and had many more pending. He was one of the most faithful and valued employees, too, of the company that he represented; and many individuals in that company came to regard him as a warm personal friend, as well as an inventor of remarkable ability. Many high tributes were paid to him while he was still alive, but outstanding among these linger perhaps most vividly the words of one of his associates.

You don't have to be anaemic to be an inventor, [said this associate, a Mr. Bovier.] You men don't really appreciate Mr. Bottle. I want you to know that E. K. Bottle is in a class with Thomas A. Edison as an inventor. I am more than glad to have this opportunity to recognize him.

The opportunity was a convention of the company with which Mr. Bottle was so long associated. On March 6, 1930, when Mr. Bottle observed the forty-fourth anniversary of his working with the company, he was asked to write something suitable for the celebration that was being planned.

Not having been consulted regarding my coming into this world [he wrote with characteristic modesty and humor] I, like all others, have to make the best of it. As a young man, having no "sheepskin" or "affixes," it was necessary to do something, so I hired out to a salesbook concern March 6, 1886. In 1930—forty-four years later—having nothing better to do, I carry on with a few of the "Old Guard," still keeping step in the same industry.

A man who, as already noted, had a large number of patents on his inventions and many more pending, Mr. Bottle had the distinction, a few months before his death, of having six patents granted in the same issue of the official gazette of the United States Patent Office, an accomplishment which few men have attained. A few weeks before, too, he received from Joseph Rossman, examiner in the patent office, a letter of commendation reading as follows: "I have come across many of your patents in my work at the patent office and I wish to take this opportunity to express to you my sincere admiration of your ability and activity as an inventor."

A man who was in no sense typical of the inventor

in his own character, Mr. Bottle was, as has been said of him, "a live, active individual," not "dreaming and temperamental."

Far from being a recluse who hid himself away [said an Elmira paper in its obituary article concerning him], Mr. Bottle mingled with his fellow-workers and took an important part in the routine work of the factory and office. He conceived his ideas while associating with his co-workers, and after a disappearance of a few days would present some new and revolutionary contribution to the industry. Mr. Bottle was famed for his humor among those who knew him intimately. Representatives of the company visiting the home office would invariably make their first stop at his desk. He cheered the crestfallen, buoyed the down-hearted, and brought renewed hope to the discouraged. He could discern despair, and took it upon himself to be a spiritual helper to those around him. His talent as an entertainer was appreciated by the general public on many occasions in home talent productions when he acted in comedy rôles with distinction.

Another, but by no means an insignificant part of his work, was his philanthropic activity. He aided many a poverty-stricken family, always concealing his efforts in their behalf from all but himself and the recipient of such favors. Typical of this Christian characteristic, was an instance that occurred near Niagara Falls several years ago. An acquaintance of Mr. Bottle discovered him walking hurriedly down a seldom frequented street with his arms filled with groceries and provisions. When asked of his mission, Mr. Bottle replied that he had heard of a family in distress and was taking them food for a bounteous Christmas dinner. Many like occurrences took place in Elmira without the knowledge of the general public.

Always at Christmas time, Mr. Bottle was a performer of good deeds; and his countless kindly acts at this festival season of the year will cause him to be missed for years to come by the needy and less fortunate. Especially was he eager to help children and make for their happiness at this period. Each year he was appointed as chairman of the city recreation Christmas festival; nor was the appointment an honorary gesture. For he entered upon his work with zest and enthusiasm that cost him much anguish through sapping his bodily strength in ways little suspected by the people of Elmira. It is said by those who knew intimately the work that he did that his efforts to build for the happiness of others were so strenuous as to cause his death through undermining the strength of an already weakened physique; for it was on Christmas Day, 1930, that he died, after what had been one of the busiest campaigns upon which he had engaged for years.

Perhaps Mr. Bottle's chief hobby was music. He appreciated and understood the classics, and often acted as host to visiting musicians in Elmira. He was an accomplished vocalist, possessing a fine tenor voice; and during his earlier association in Detroit

was band master of one of the local bands. He was also an expert oarsman and was at one time a member of the Crown Jewel Boat Club, of Detroit, Michigan. Politically he was a Republican, and fraternally he was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

His greatest devotion was, however, to the home. Edward Kirby Bottle married Sara Jane Carter, daughter of Henry J. and Elizabeth (Baxter) Carter, of Detroit, Michigan. His death, which occurred on Christmas Day, 1930, as noted above, caused widespread and sincere sorrow, and removed a citizen who was recognized throughout the United States and Canada as a large contributor to improvement in sales book designing. Perhaps one of the most intimate and touching commentaries upon his life was that appearing in the editorial columns of the "Rediform Forum," published by the company with which he was associated:

Ed. Bottle has left us. He slipped away with a smile and a ready jest, true to character to the last, as unafraid and unassuming as he had lived.

There was only one E. K. Bottle, and it is not likely that we shall ever see his like again. His friends were in every walk of life, for he possessed to an unusual degree those human qualities which made him one with those he met.

No one will ever know the extent of his benefactions, for he was one of those who knew the sweet content of good deeds, well done, without ostentation or display. His memory will be cherished in the hearts of a multitude of the unknown.

For a long time to come the impress of his unique personality will remain. The spontaneity of his spirits will be missed at future gatherings of the Rediformers; those who sought his advice and counsel in sales book matters will realize more fully what he has meant to them; the home office folks will miss his banter, the countless little services that endeared him to the staff.

It is fair to say that the company was his life. For more than forty-four years he served this business well; gave it the fruits of his peculiar inventive ingenuity and talent; made it a part of his every waking hour. His was a loyalty that was an inspiration to the beginner and a challenge to the veteran.

It will seem strange, until we become accustomed to it, not to have Ed. dropping in the office to show us some new idea on which he was working, or to go to him for some information out of the vast storehouse of his experience. We shall miss his inevitable admonition to "hurry back" as we leave the building. And as we round the corner in the mornings, it will seem strange not to see him standing there and hear his cheery greeting.

If the time was to be, it seems to us that there could not have been a more fitting passing than at the close of a Christmas Day, for Ed. Bottle personified through a long and active life the Christmas spirit in all that he did. That love and kindness and cheer which find their supreme expression at this season of the year were a part of Ed.'s everyday life. His was the warm heart and the sympathetic understanding and the ready hand.

ELMER ELLSWORTH ROOSA—For nearly half a century the late Elmer Ellsworth Roosa was one of the leading and most highly respected attorneys of Newburgh and of Orange County. A resident of this city since his early childhood, Mr. Roosa took, in his quiet way, a prominent and very effective part in various phases of the community's life. Utterly unselfish and possessing a strong sense of public duty and a keen public spirit, he made many important contributions to civic progress and constantly furthered the advance of the welfare of the city, its people and its institutions.

Elmer Ellsworth Roosa was born at New Paltz, Ulster County, May 9, 1861, the son of Christopher and Catherine (Deyo) Roosa. On his mother's side he was a direct descendant of Pierre Deyo, one of the Huguenot patentees of New Paltz, while his paternal ancestry was Holland Dutch and dates back to 1632. His parents came to Newburgh, Orange County, from New Paltz in 1870 and Mr. Roosa at once entered the public schools, graduating from the Newburgh Free Academy in June, 1879. He began his legal studies in the office of John Miller, and later pursued them with C. L. Waring, with whom he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in December, 1882. Immediately afterwards he established an office on Third Street, where he practiced for about three years. He then entered the office of Scott and Hirschberg, then one of the leading law firms of Newburgh, composed of David A. Scott, an ex-surrogate and specialist in surrogate's practice, and Michael H. Hirschberg, one of the leading lawyers of the county, who afterward became a Justice of the New York Supreme Court. Under such surroundings, with his natural industry and intelligence, and by strict application to his work, Mr. Roosa soon became the chief clerk of the office. After the decease of Mr. Scott and the elevation of Judge Hirschberg to the bench, he was the natural successor to the practice of the firm. Much of Mr. Roosa's work was for corporations and similar organizations. He was also associated with the Newburgh Planing Mill as vice-president and one of the directors. The spectacular work of the trial lawyer never appealed to Mr. Roosa. He chose rather to be an office practitioner and family lawyer and his counsel was sought by numerous clients whom he served satisfactorily and with honor to himself and his profession. The political field had no allurements for him, although, at the solicitation of his friends, he consented, as a matter of civic duty, to serve one term as president of the City Council, and as a member of the Board of Education for nine years, four of which he served as president of this board. In both positions his political independence, his broad knowledge of civic affairs, and his firm and unyielding adherence to the cause he believed to be right, enabled him to ren-

der services of incalculable value to the city and its people.

Mr. Roosa joined Hudson River Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1887; six years later, Highland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and in 1899 was elevated to the ranks of the Hudson River Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he later became Commander. He was also prominently mentioned at one time for high office in the Grand Commandery of the State, but he withdrew before the final test came. Later he was treasurer of the Masonic Veterans' Association and reelected a few days before his death. He was also a member of the Hudson River Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, in which Mrs. Roosa had attained a prominent position as District Deputy and later as Grand Chaplain. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church and he was for a number of years an officer of Calvary Church. He later severed his connection with this congregation and became affiliated with the American Reformed Church. He was a member of the Newburgh Chamber of Commerce, Commandery Drill Corps, Newburgh Wheelmen, Newburgh City Club, Phoenicia Fish and Game Club, and the Orange Lake Fish and Game Association.

Mr. Roosa married September 30, 1885, at Newburgh, Margaret Jane Osborn McConnell, a daughter of Hans and Eleanor (Lowery) McConnell of Newburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Roosa had no children.

Mr. Roosa had prepared to retire to the new home he had erected at Phoenicia, Ulster County, a favorite spot on account of his love of trout fishing and outdoor exercise, when he died suddenly of heart trouble, at his home in Newburgh, January 17, 1930.

How deeply Mr. Roosa's death was regretted and how highly his many fine qualities were appreciated may be seen from the following excerpt taken from a memorial resolution passed by the local bar association and presented at a special term of the Supreme Court, held at Newburgh on March 1, 1930:

In both his public service and the practice of his profession he contributed much to the welfare of the community; and in so doing won the respect and admiration of those among whom he lived and with whom he worked. We linger with affection upon those lovable characteristics of genial companionship and unswerving loyalty which so endeared him to his friends. His life was distinguished by faithful and honorable service in the practice of his profession and was fragrant with the memory of numberless deeds of kindness and of love.

REV. DR. THOMAS BOND HOLLAND—

Though the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bond Holland had originally prepared himself for a medical career and, indeed, had practiced medicine for several years, he felt the call for religious service so strongly that he withdrew from medical practice and, after the completion of the necessary theological studies, entered the ministry

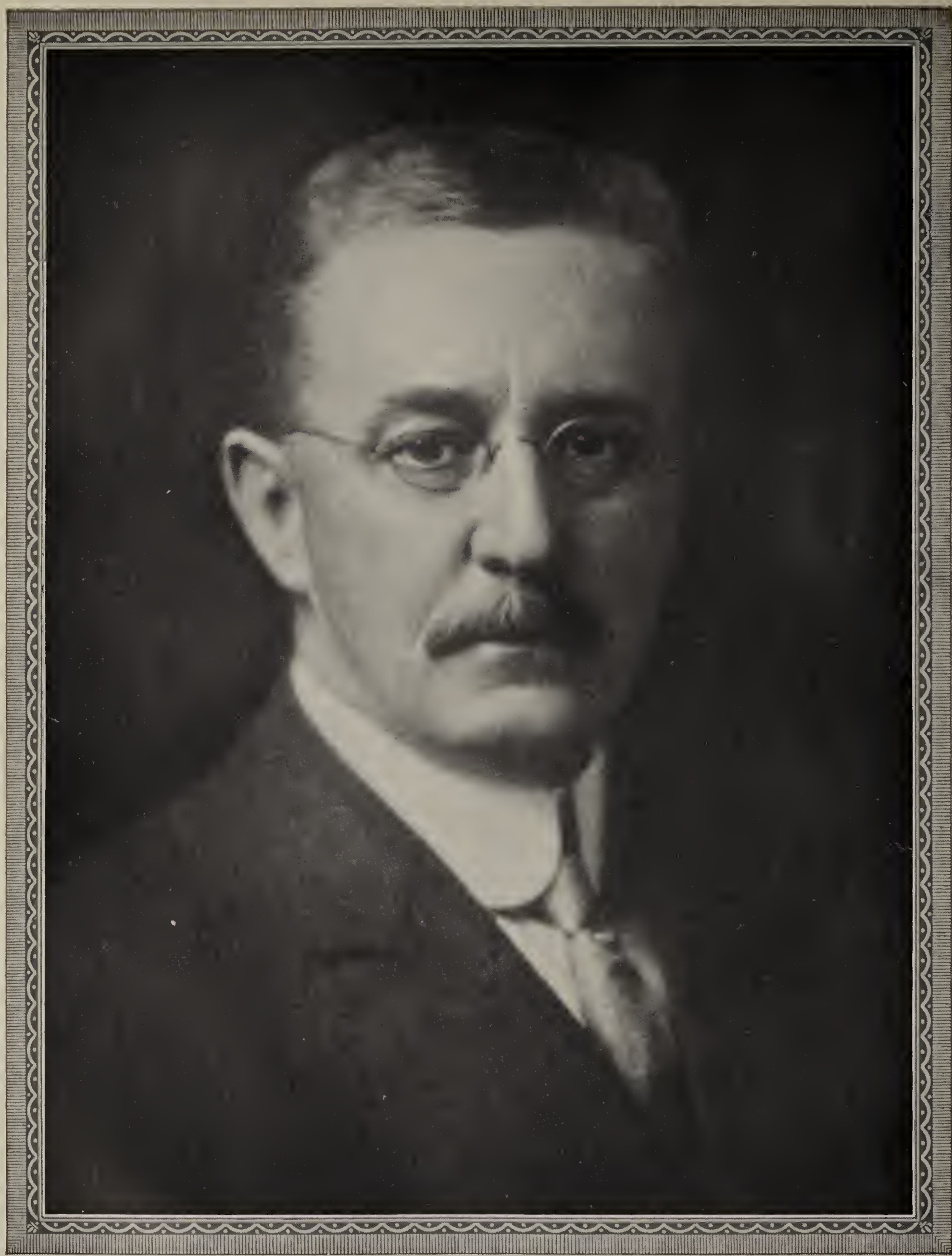
of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In this field he was eminently successful, serving in New York City and in Trenton, New Jersey, and during the last eighteen years of his life Brooklyn, New York. His long uninterrupted service as rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, New York, covering a period of eighteen years, stands as a testimony to his popularity among his parishioners and also as a monument to the effective work which he did for them.

Thomas B. (T. Bond) Holland was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 27, 1872, a son of Rev. Dr. Robert A. and Theodosia (Everett) Holland, both deceased. He was one of nine children. Dr. Holland at first studied medicine at the University of Washington, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then practiced medicine for three years in St. Louis, but at the end of this period entered the General Theological Seminary in New York City and studied for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Ordained in 1906, he was first attached to St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City as senior assistant. Later he became rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church at Trenton, New Jersey, from where he was called to the pastorate of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. John's Place, Brooklyn, in which capacity he served for eighteen years. He was also for many years and up to the time of his death chaplain of the Tennessee Society in New York City. He was a member of the New York Churchmen's Association, the New York Southern Society, the Montauk Club, Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, and the Prospect Heights Citizens Association, of which latter he was a trustee.

Dr. Holland married in Brooklyn, June 23, 1925, Dorothy Hill Peirce, a daughter of Thomas Wentworth and Nannie Hill (Elliott) Peirce of Brooklyn. Dr. and Mrs. Holland had one daughter, Nancy Peirce Holland.

At St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Thomas Bond Holland died, May 17, 1930, after an illness of five weeks. Besides by his wife and daughter, he was also survived by two brothers, the Rev. James S. Holland, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Bridgton, New York, and Robert A. Holland, as well as by two sisters, Miss Theodosia Holland and Mrs. R. Clarence Jones.

Dr. Holland's death at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven years came as a distinct shock to his family, his many friends and his congregation. He was greatly beloved by all, who had had the privilege of knowing him, and his memory will long be cherished by them. As a minister of the gospel he did work of lasting value and made important contributions to the religious life of the several communities, in which he served during his career in the ministry, especially, however, to that of Brooklyn.



James J. Chiles

JAMES JOHNSTON CHILD—Though a native of Brooklyn, New York, the late James Johnston Child spent practically his entire life at Troy, New York, having come to that city with his parents as a small boy. At the age of eighteen years he became connected with the coal business of the late David Judson and with this business he continued to be associated for some twenty years. After that he became the head of his own coal company, which he developed into one of the most important and successful concerns of its type in northern New York. He also served as a director of several other financial and industrial institutions in Troy, all of which greatly benefited by his sound judgment, his faithful devotion to their interests and his extensive business experience. Several times his fellow-citizens honored him by prevailing upon him to serve in public office. Many of the benevolent and charitable institutions of Troy enjoyed his sincere and helpful interest, expressed not only by his liberal support, but also by his active personal participation in the management of their affairs. His church, too, could always count upon him as an active worker and he served it for many years in various capacities. Though naturally these many and varied interests required the major share of Mr. Child's time, energy and attention, he found it possible to follow his natural inclinations for the love and appreciation of beautiful things, and in his attractive home many masterpieces of painting and sculpture found a place, to delight him, his family and his friends in their leisure hours.

James Johnston Child was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 22, 1854, a son of Joseph and Agnes (Johnston) Child. His great-grandparents, Joseph and Mary Child, lived and died at St. Ives, England. It was their son, named after his father, Joseph Child, who founded the family in this country. He was born at St. Ives, England, October 21, 1789, and came to the United States in September, 1824, settling in Brooklyn, New York, where he became well known as a builder of boats. Before coming to this country he had married in England, October 21, 1813, Penelope Tenge, a daughter of Thomas Tenge, of Kettering, England. He died in April, 1829, in Brooklyn, being survived by his wife for many years, her death occurring, likewise in Brooklyn, January 11, 1863. Their third child, again named Joseph Child, was the father of the subject of this article and was born, like his ancestors, at St. Ives, England, the date of his birth being June 1, 1817. With his parents he came to the United States when he was only seven years of age. Educated in the schools of Brooklyn, he was engaged in that city for many years in mercantile pursuits, until, in 1862, he removed with his family to Troy. Joseph (3) Child married (first) at Fenton, Michigan, Fidelia Dunning, a daughter of Rev. Ira Dunning. She died in New York City

August 13, 1850. He married (second), in 1853, Agnes Johnston, a daughter of Rev. James Johnston, of Brooklyn, and she became the mother of James Johnston Child.

Having come to Troy as a boy of eight years, in 1862, when his parents removed there from his native city of Brooklyn, Mr. James J. Child was reared and educated in Troy. He attended the Lansingburgh Seminary and the Lansingburgh Academy, graduating from the latter in 1871. After leaving school he was connected for a time with the Troy & Boston Railroad at Troy and later acted as station agent for the Lebanon Springs Railroad. On December 9, 1872, he entered the office of David Judson as a clerk. Mr. Judson at that time was one of the leading coal merchants of Troy, with yards and offices in both Troy and Lansingburgh. From the very start Mr. Child showed marked ability and he won the confidence of his employer through his energy, application and industry. Before long he was promoted to the position of manager of the retail business at Lansingburgh. Mr. Judson died in 1881 and at that time Mr. Child became the partner of Mr. Judson's son, David A. Judson. The two partners successfully continued the business until May 1, 1893, when Mr. Child organized the James J. Child Coal Company, of which he became president and treasurer. This company, confining itself to the wholesale business exclusively, became one of the largest coal firms in northern New York and for many years ranked among the most important and substantial mercantile enterprises of Troy. Its development and success were largely the outcome of its founder's business and executive ability. He also became extensively interested in coal mining in Pennsylvania and for many years was president of the J. J. Child Steamer Company of Lansingburgh. His outstanding success, based as it was on exceptionally high business standards and unusually keen judgment, led several other business enterprises to call upon him for his active participation in their conduct. For many years he was a director of the Peoples Bank of Lansingburgh, the Troy Brick Company and the Security Safe Deposit Company of Troy, of the executive committee of which latter he was vice-president.

Everything that tended to advance the welfare of the community at all times commanded Mr. Child's whole-hearted interest. During a long period he was actively identified with most of the leading philanthropic enterprises of the city, serving effectively as a director of the Samaritan Hospital and of the Boys' Club, as well as in various official capacities with the Troy Orphan Asylum. He was also especially active in the work of the Troy Young Men's Christian Association, which he guided for long as its president. This activity was as much the result of his unselfish interest in the welfare of others and especially of young people, as an expression of his

sincere religious convictions. The latter led him to active participation during his entire life in religious affairs. Until about 1896 he was a member of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, serving during most of the years of his membership as an elder and a trustee. After 1896 he became a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, the work of which he furthered constantly by liberal contributions and by active participation, serving very ably for some time as president of its board of trustees. In politics Mr. Child was a supporter of the Republican party, being for a considerable period of time a member of the Republican State Committee from the First District of Rensselaer County. For two years he acted as police commissioner and in 1904 he represented his district on the Republican ticket as a Presidential elector.

Mr. Child married, April 1, 1882, Marion Emma Lockwood, a daughter of Duane Lockwood, of Lansingburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Child were the parents of four children: 1. Milton Duane Child, who was born January 7, 1883, and who died August 13, 1887. 2. Grace A. Child, who married William H. Hardy, of Troy, connected with the Earl & Wilson Collar Company. 3. Dudley L. Child, who married Charlotte Hoyt, of Katonah, New York, and is the father of two children. 4. Mildred I. Child, who married Dr. George McClelland, vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Dr. and Mrs. McClelland reside at Overbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia, and are the parents of two children, George Bryant, and Marion Child McClelland.

Mrs. Marion Emma (Lockwood) Child is a lady of great charm and a most attractive personality. A native of Lansingburgh, New York, she is the granddaughter of John Bradford, who was born in the north of Ireland, emigrated to the United States and settled at Lansingburgh. There his daughter, Amelia Bradford, who later married Duane Lockwood and became the mother of Mrs. Child, was born in 1822, and died in 1895. During the earlier years of her married life Mrs. Child devoted herself chiefly to the bringing up of her children. Later, as they grew and required less of her time and attention, she became prominently active in charitable and religious work. She is a charter member of the Sansouci Club of Troy, and, like her late husband, had been for many years a generous supporter of and an active helper in the work of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. During the World War she took a prominent part in patriotic and relief work of different kinds. Her beautiful home, midway between Troy and Lansingburgh, has always been not only proof of her great talents as a housekeeper and home maker, but has also been a place of generous and sincere hospitality.

At his home in Troy, in which city he had resided for more than sixty years, James Johnston Child

died, September 23, 1925. Those who knew him best were best able to appreciate his sterling character, his keen sense of honor, his sound and fair judgment, his unvarying courtesy and his truly Christian charity. In speaking of his life and achievements, the Troy "Times" thus commented on his fine character at the time of his death: "To few men of affairs is it given to go through a busy life with such a record of freedom from animosities and resentments, as has been the happy possession of James J. Child."

WILSON BROWN, JR.—Leader in community affairs and in his profession, Wilson Brown, Jr., twice president of the Westchester County Bar Association, was for more than half a century a resident of White Plains, and during almost all of that time engaged in the practice of law. Coming to White Plains in 1871 when the old village and town combined were hardly more than a fair-sized hamlet, Mr. Brown was numbered among the men of vision who were instrumental in building, from that original nucleus, the thriving, modern city of today. And in the transition that took place, Mr. Brown adapted himself to changing times and changing customs, living to enjoy the fruits of his labors and to see the community in which he had placed his trust grow to fulfill his fondest expectations, and remaining to the last a recognized leader in his profession and in community activities.

Mr. Brown was born in Keyport, New Jersey, in 1852, the second son of the late Wilson and Mary Applegate (Bray) Brown. In Keyport, he attended the public and private schools until his fifteenth year when, for a short time, he engaged in business. In the spring of 1871 the late William L. Banks, who was related by marriage to Mr. Brown, induced him to come to White Plains, where Mr. Banks secured for him a clerkship in the office of the late Sheriff Robert F. Brundage. At the end of a year of close application to his duties Mr. Brown determined to study law and secured a clerkship in the office of Jackson O. Dykman, later to become a justice of the Supreme Court in the old Second Department. An apt student of the law, Mr. Brown appeared before the Board of Law Examiners in Brooklyn on December 20, 1875, and was admitted to the bar.

While a student in the law office of Judge Dykman, Mr. Brown became a close personal friend of the late Henry T. Dykman and this relationship led to the formation of the law firm of Brown & Dykman, with offices in White Plains. In 1879 Mr. Dykman withdrew from the firm to undertake representation of the city of New York in its efforts to secure additional watershed rights in Westchester and Putnam counties and Mr. Brown thereafter conducted his legal practice alone. For many years his office was located in a quaint structure at No. 160 Railroad



Marion E. Child

Avenue, now Main Street, a building which was later moved to Hamilton Avenue, and located where the Lawyers' Title & Trust Company now stands. From the outset of his career, Mr. Brown's professional responsibilities grew rapidly, clients of large interests employing him to advise and guard investments and loans upon real estate. His conservatism and painstaking care of the interests of those whose work he undertook built for him a large clientele. Naturally enough, he became involved in many of the larger business undertakings of the section. He was one of the organizers of the Westchester & Bronx Title Company, now the Westchester Title & Trust Company, serving for years on its mortgage committee, and was vice-president and director of the old Central Bank for a long period of time, until it was absorbed by the Westchester Title & Trust Company.

His deep interest in and activity in behalf of community affairs is perhaps best exemplified by the aid Mr. Brown gave in the financing of the old White Plains Lyceum, an institution yet to be equalled in the county for the presentation of the world's best talent. In more recent years he had been a member of the Westchester Hills Golf Club and the White Plains Club. He maintained an active interest in the Westchester County Bar Association, which twice elected him to the presidency, and in the Bar Association of the City of New York. A member of Grace Church, Mr. Brown served its congregation for many years as a member of the vestry and was a power in the church councils.

On August 13, 1885, Mr. Brown married Clara Prophet, of White Plains.

The death of Mr. Brown on November 8, 1926, at his home, No. 79 Hamilton Avenue in White Plains, was unexpected, for, although his life-span had compassed three-quarters of a century, his vigorous interest and participation in affairs of the day had continued to his final illness, which was not considered serious. His passing marked the close of a life that linked the personality era of a by-gone day with the more complicated socialized existence of today. Mr. Brown was a man of humane sympathies and broad understandings. Among the judiciary of his judicial district as well as members of the New York, Westchester and Putnam counties bar, Mr. Brown won a secure place. Upon his death Surrogate George A. Slater entered the following memorial on the records of his court:

Since the last sitting of this court, one of the oldest, as well as one of the leading attorneys of the county has passed on in the person of a well-known citizen of the city of White Plains—Wilson Brown, Jr. He was a frequent visitor to this courtroom in the performance of his professional labors. He was my friend. He was a lawyer of the old type who are all too rapidly leaving us, with their places left vacant. He was an honorable gentleman, beloved by

all who knew him. He was the kind of lawyer who was respected and honored not alone for his learning, but for his sterling integrity.

GEORGE W. CHILDS—Once in a great while, perhaps a few times in a generation, there comes into industry a man big and broad enough in vision to see that coöperation and friendliness are better methods of procedure than narrow selfishness and secretiveness; and such men, given a certain amount of opportunity, are usually rewarded by business success and the esteem of their fellowmen. Such an individual was George W. Childs, probably the foremost heavy leather tanner of his period, who early in his career became aware that he would not lose by exchanging information or giving sound advice to a competitor, but rather would gain through thus making way for a raising of standards throughout his entire industry. His life was an important one and his business interests were many. And his death, it is hardly necessary to say, brought widespread sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances, both in the leather industry and in his private social life.

Mr. Childs was born in April, 1854, at Ellenville, New York, son of Nial T. and Elmira (Weston) Childs, and perhaps inherited a predilection for the art of tanning. His father was a member of the firm of McKinstry and Childs, on whose properties Mr. Childs received his first lessons in the work which occupied his entire career. Then he took a job in his father's tannery at Schultzville, Pennsylvania, where he worked for a time; and before he reached his maturity he held a position of responsibility with the Ellenville Tanning Company, at Wurtsboro, New York. From this modest start until his retirement in 1925 at the age of seventy-one years Mr. Childs continued in the work which he probably had chosen upon the recommendation of a father whom he admired and whose strong and genial personality did much toward forming his character in the very early years of his life. In 1887 Mr. Childs went to Dagushahonda, Pennsylvania, to take charge of a hemlock extract plant there owned by Jackson S. Schultz, who in his day was the foremost leather tanner in the country.

It was probably from Mr. Schultz that Mr. Childs received some of his best early training; and it is said of them that in many ways they were a great deal alike. Both were men of strong and large physique, great energy and broad outlook upon business affairs. Early in the course of their association the younger man came to share Mr. Schultz's love of the tanner's art, his insistent desire to know the scientific facts underlying the operations of tanning (hitherto considered as an art more than as a science), and his progressive attitude toward industry and willingness to help competitors as well as associates. Mr. Schultz died on March 1, 1891, when Mr. Childs was one of

the younger men associated with him; but it was left for Mr. Childs, aided by the scientific developments and the events of his age, to become the most important figure in his trade in a period in which more progress was made in leather tanning than in all the preceding centuries of history. The Daguscahonda, Pennsylvania, plant, to which he went in 1887, was one of the first factories to manufacture tanning extract in the United States under vacuum. It was a small, single effect with a capacity of only twenty-four barrels daily, using the vacuum pan. It was here that Mr. Schultz devised the practical demonstration for the benefit of his fellow-tanners of the epoch-making possibility of four hundred pounds of sole leather from a cord of bark. It was here that there was given the first real demonstration of the wasteful methods of leaching then in common practice. Mr. Childs made good with his employer, and in 1890 was given increased responsibility in charge of the Union Yard of the Eagle Valley Tannery at Ridgway, and he was a partner with Mr. Schultz and the Osterhout Brothers in this, one of the largest, tanneries in Pennsylvania. He removed in 1889 to Ridgway, although he continued in charge of the Daguscahonda plant until it was finally abandoned. In Ridgway he almost immediately won a position of prominence in the business and community life of this Elk County city; and it was probably here that he experienced that period of his life which was most rich in social and civic service, for in later years this community work necessarily gave way to the pressure of his business activities. In Ridgway he led in many ways. A musician of talent and training, he was organist in a church, a choir leader, and a director of an oratorio society. He was also active in all phases of his community's business life, and was regarded as a leader in social, industrial, charitable and religious organizations of Ridgway.

Then, in 1893, the United States Leather Company was organized, made up largely of New York and Pennsylvania sole leather tanning companies. One of those that entered the new corporation was the Eagle Valley Company. The Pennsylvania tanneries were organized into three separate corporate units known as the Penn, Union and Elk Tanning Companies; and Mr. Childs was selected as president of one of these, the Elk Company, with headquarters at Ridgway. With his usual energy and knowledge of the tasks before him, he set to work, and in a short time was producing results in gains, quality and costs that were sufficiently satisfactory to bring about, within a few years, consolidation of the three Pennsylvania companies into one, with Mr. Childs at the head of the entire group, whose headquarters were maintained at Ridgway. In 1905 the United States Leather Company was reorganized under the name of the Central Leather Company; again, because of the outstanding results Mr. Childs had produced, he was made vice-

president of the new and enlarged corporation and given charge of all tanning operations. In his new position he enlisted in a twenty-year job. In 1906 he removed to New York, where he remained until his retirement in 1925. His responsibility covered not only all the tanneries of the company, but also the extract plants, the chemical laboratories, foundries, and machine shops—the operations incident to the production of leather. For a time more than one hundred plants were immediately under his management and control, some of them the largest in the industry. The tannages included sole leather, in Hemlock, Oak and Union, belting and harness leather; and the plants were distributed over ten states in the original hemlock and oak bark regions of the East, the South and the Middle West.

To handle this large organization and all the duties pertaining to it successfully, it was necessary for Mr. Childs to use the utmost care in making his plans and selecting the different leaders of the corporation. And ever since that time the work of the company has been carried on chiefly along the lines laid down by him as a result of long hours and years of study. The personnel is still largely formed of the men chosen by Mr. Childs when they were only boys and trained by him. These men regard their former chief with the highest feelings of admiration and respect. Then, Mr. Childs was compelled by the course of events not only to head the tanning department of the Central Leather Company, but to be also a member of the executive committee and, for a short time, though against his own desire, president of the company following the untimely death of Walter Hoyt. He handled his additional duties, needless to say, most capably, but never with the degree of personal satisfaction that came from his accustomed work in the actual production. Although a practical tanner with great respect for the experience of practical men, Mr. Childs believed in the man of science and in scientific research. His active business life covered the entire period of development of tanning from older methods, almost wholly empirical, to the present art, with its more exact knowledge that the chemist and biologist have brought to the industry. For years he not only kept a large chemical laboratory for research, but also was in constant touch with the foremost investigators both in the United States and Europe.

Mr. Childs married, on September 8, 1875, Florence Moore, daughter of Gabril and Susan (Norris) Moore.

His death came two years after his retirement from active endeavor, on January 11, 1927, and brought profound sorrow to his numerous friends in all parts of the world. The man's true character is perhaps best hinted at in an incident that occurred a year or two before his death. V. A. Wallin, a leather industry leader, who had known Mr. Childs practically all his life, wrote an appreciative article eulogizing Mr.



Henry M. Leonard

Childs and his work, but, knowing Mr. Childs' modesty, dared not print the material without his permission. To the request for this permission Mr. Childs replied: "Your letter of the 12th reached me on the 19th and I was so flabbergasted over your proposition that I have been sitting on it ever since. The suggestion is no doubt made from the goodness of your heart and your affection for me, but it must not be put into effect. What you say and have written might answer for an obituary article, but not while I am living. If I have done those things in my life which entitle me to commendation, let them remain as they are now until I have passed on to a place where there are no tanneries and where I shall receive my just reward." All too soon Mr. Childs' death released the manuscript. After his death Mr. Wallin wrote a memorial tribute to him for the "Journal of the American Leather Chemists' Association" of September, 1927. This piece concluded with a truth that Mr. Wallin hit upon as a result of his constant observation of Mr. Childs and his ways:

He was a great tanner because he had great executive ability, and the accident of early life turned that executive ability into the leather industry. Had his youth been cast in another environment, he would have excelled in almost any calling where men are led and plans are made.

HENRY M. LEONARD—To one man there rarely comes the opportunity of service to his community in directions so many and so varied as Henry M. Leonard, of Newburgh, New York, enjoyed during a long life. At the time of his death, he was president of the Columbus Trust Company and member of the Board of Education. He was particularly interested in the Fire Department and an important factor in its development to its present state of high efficiency. He had likewise served his city as mayor, and he gave freely of his wealth and time to numerous welfare enterprises.

Henry M. Leonard was born in Newburgh, December 11, 1852, son of Chauncey M. Leonard, who was also born in Newburgh, the date of his birth being 1825, and the location, the house at the corner of Third and Smith streets, where the Bigler Building now stands. The father was prominent in civic enterprises also and was foreman of a volunteer fire company, Protection Engine, during an interval when he lived in New York. Upon his return to Newburgh, he joined the Brewster Hook and Ladder Company and subsequently became a member of the Ringgold Hose Company. When he was chief engineer of this body, he declined to give up to accept his nomination to the office of mayor. To that office he was, nevertheless, elected, and he died in office.

The son, Henry M. Leonard, grew up in Newburgh, where he received his education. His first employment was as clerk for Ward, Leonard & Company,

and his association with the company continued under various changes of proprietors until the organization went out of existence. He accepted various positions until March, 1903, when he became treasurer of the Columbus Trust Company. On the death of its president, he succeeded to that office, and remained thus at the head of this important business until his death on April 23, 1927. He found time to serve the city in various capacities, as mayor, city collector, city treasurer, school trustee, deputy postmaster, trustee of Washington's Headquarters, and to serve his fellow-citizens as executor and trustee of numerous estates. He was a member of Ringgold Hose Company and generous in advancing its welfare. Although he never realized his boyish ambition to be elected chief engineer, he did serve as assistant chief in 1884-86. He was treasurer of the Fire Department Fund for many years and active as a member of the Ringgold Veteran Association. He was a prime mover in organizing the C. M. Leonard branch of the Order of American Firemen which afterward adopted the name it now bears—the Volunteer Firemen's Association. The Newburgh Veteran Firemen's Association owes much to Mr. Leonard's efforts in securing members and funds with which to purchase the old home of Ringgold Hose for a club house.

In politics Mr. Leonard was a Democrat, and an influential one as illustrated by his election to many important offices. He was a member of Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, Free and Accepted Masons; Highland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hudson River Commandery, Knights Templar; and Masonic Veterans. He also belonged to the Newburgh City Club, the Newburgh Wheelmen, the Newburgh Mannechor, the Turn Verein, and the Fish and Game Association. To many organizations he was generous, and particularly to the Visiting Nurse Association, in whose free service he so heartily believed that he often supplied the money to maintain it from his own purse.

Seventy-four when he died, Mr. Leonard was faithful in the performance of his duties until the very end. Just ten days before his death, he attended a meeting of the Board of Education, in spite of his illness, because he felt that every board member should be present for the consideration of the important matter of opening bids for the West Street and Chestnut Street school buildings. He was one of the best-known and most popular men in Newburgh, trusted in every quarter, beloved by all ranks of society.

JAMES J. LEONARD—The memory of a "strong, silent man" will long remain in Newburgh, New York, because of the personality and achievements of the late James J. Leonard, head of the firm now known as J. J. Leonard & Company, wholesalers. His rectitude in the conduct of his business and his

kindliness and generosity in all his social and civic relations won the confidence and love of all ranks of people in Newburgh. With it all, he was a man of great modesty and showed his best self only to his family and intimate friends. A text which well describes him is: "In quiet and in confidence shall be your strength."

James J. Leonard was born in Newburgh, October 16, 1872, son of the late Mayor Chauncey M. Leonard, himself a native of that city, where he was born in 1825, and brother of the late Henry M. Leonard, whose biography accompanies this record. Chauncey M. Leonard was prominent in Newburgh, which he served in the capacity of mayor, chief of the Fire Department, supervisor, water commissioner, and school trustee. His funeral was the greatest that had ever taken place in Newburgh up to that time.

James J. Leonard was educated in the local schools. On the completion of his education, he entered the office of the Newburgh "Register" for a brief period. Thence he became launched in the line of business which was destined to occupy him the rest of his life. He was associated with Skidmore & Bull, wholesalers, of Newburgh, for sixteen years and received an excellent foundation on which he later built his own successful business. He initiated the wholesale grocery and flour business known as Doyle and Leonard, which so prospered that Mr. Leonard was able to buy out his partner and continue the business alone. As he prospered more and more, Mr. Leonard purchased the Perkins flour and feed concern, which was re-named the J. J. Leonard & Company, wholesalers. Although he had his business ups and down as has any man, and he had, every now and then, to weather general financial depressions along with the rest of the country, his keen business ability, his high honor, his knowledge of his enterprise, and his unremitting devotion to its interests brought him through with flying colors and established the business as one of the solid and important firms of the city. It is now being operated by his son, Chauncey, and daughter, Marion Leonard.

His business occupied Mr. Leonard too completely to allow him much time for public office. He was county clerk from 1893 to 1895 and he served as director of the Chadwick Driving Park Association. He was a communicant of the Union Presbyterian Church, and affiliated with the Newburgh Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Highland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hudson Commandery, Knights Templar; and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In June, 1896, in New York City, James J. Leonard married Mary McQuillan, daughter of Joseph and Jennie McQuillan, and they were the parents of two children: Chauncey and Marion. Mrs. J. L. Leonard and her children survive the husband.

The most satisfactory encomium on this quiet but

able man appeared in the local paper on the occasion of his death, September 23, 1926:

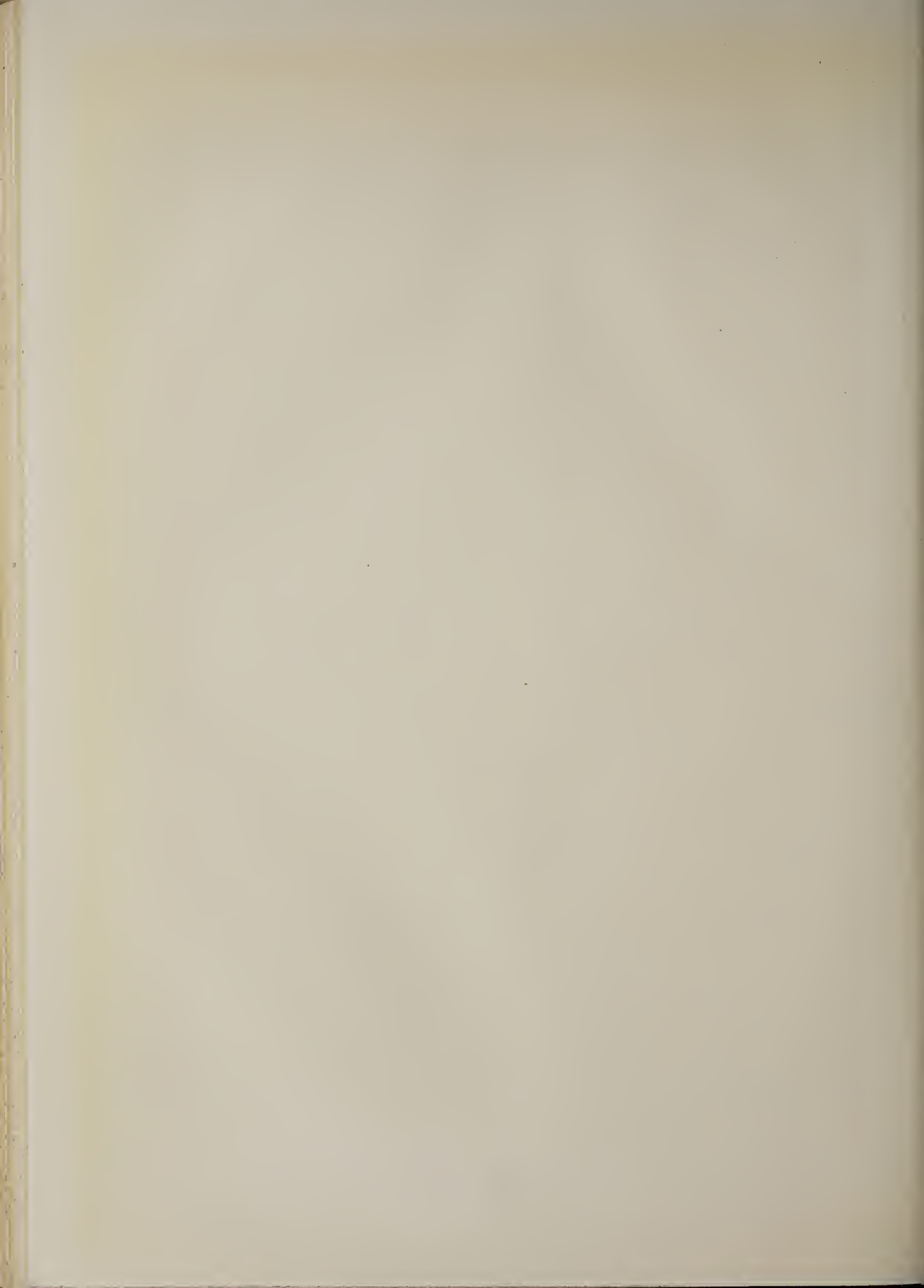
Although exceedingly quiet, reserved, and unassuming, Mr. Leonard was a man of conspicuous ability and much character and without ostentation was able to accomplish much. He was called to positions of trust in many organizations.

GEORGE MONROE BEEBE—In the ninety years of his life, George Monroe Beebe not only was spectator of interesting and memorable events, but was an active participant in the affairs of the world. Born ten years before the Mexican War, he saw the stirring spectacle of this country's change from an agricultural, more or less pioneer, existence, to a highly commercialized and industrial one. As a leading member of the bar, and an important figure in politics, he played an important part in the upbuilding of the West. An editor, lawyer, soldier, and statesman, Judge Beebe led a vivid life, and his work for the public welfare cannot soon be forgotten.

George Monroe Beebe was born at New Vernon, Orange County, New York, October 28, 1836, the son of Gilbert and Phoebe Ann (Cunningham) Beebe. He first attended the local schools, and then Wallkill Academy, at Middletown, New York. Desirous even as a boy, to enter the legal profession, he entered the law office of George W. Lord of Monticello, for his preliminary training, and then enrolled at the Albany Law University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and admitted to practice, in 1857. Feeling the call of the West, so potent at that time to ambitious young men, he moved to Illinois, and became editor of the "Central Illinois Democrat," a daily paper published at Peoria. He strongly advocated in the columns of his paper, the return of Stephen A. Douglas to the United States Senate, and was present at the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates. After this political campaign, he moved to Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas, and commenced the practice of law. His first public office came in 1859, when he was elected to the council, the upper branch of the territorial Legislature. The next year he was appointed by President Buchanan, secretary of Kansas, and upon the resignation of Governor Medary, became Governor of the territory, holding this position until Kansas was admitted to the Union. In 1861 he served as a delegate to the "Arm-in-Arm" convention, held at Philadelphia, and presided over by Senator Doolittle. In this same year, he established a law office, in partnership with Albert H. Horton, who in later years, was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas. He established a law office at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1862, and the next year, when northwestern Missouri was raided by the Confederate army, he enlisted in the Union forces, being assigned to Captain J. M. Bassett's company of the Missouri Union States Militia. He still felt the call of the



James J. Leonard



frontier, and before the railroad had penetrated that territory, moved to Virginia City, Nevada, again engaging in the practice of law. In 1865 he received the Democratic nomination for judge of the Nevada Supreme Court, and although the State was strongly Republican, he came within three hundred votes of election. In the next year he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Nevada, by President Johnson, resigning the appointment later in the year, to return to Monticello, New York. On August 19, 1866, he definitely established himself in the East, with the purchase of the "Republican Watchman," becoming its editor and publisher.

Judge Beebe's life from that time on, was spent in the service of the people of New York State. His political life in the East began with his election to the State Assembly, in 1872, and his reelection in 1873, serving as a member of the committee on canals, and the committee on ways and means. His fine record and the esteem in which he was held, is indicated by an eulogy pronounced in March, 1874, on Charles Sumner, at which time he was presented with a costly copy of Knight's edition of Shakespeare, by Colonel Spencer, a prominent Republican member of the Assembly. During the last days of the 1874 legislative session, word was received that the office of the "Watchman" had been destroyed by fire, and a move was made among the members of the Legislature, to raise a fund to purchase a new office outfit for him. When Mr. Beebe learned of this, he urged that the project be abandoned, stating that the loss was covered by insurance. The idea, however, was not dropped, and at a meeting held immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, Judge Beebe was presented with a fund of over seventy-five hundred dollars, the presentation being made by the Speaker of the Assembly. The written testimonial accompanying the gift stated that it was made in "appreciation of his ability, integrity, and usefulness as a member of the Legislature." Judge Beebe was also honored by an appointment by Governor John A. Dix, as chief of artillery, with the rank of colonel, in the 5th Division, National Guard of New York. This commission he resigned in 1874, when he was elected to the United States House of Representatives. In 1878 he was reelected, but owing to the Greenback defection in 1878, he was defeated. Renominated in 1880, he declined to stand for election. His career as a judge began in 1883, when he was appointed judge of the Court of Claims by Governor Cleveland. To this office he was reappointed in 1888 by Governor Hill, and again, in 1893, by Governor Flower, serving in all seventeen years. At the first session after he had retired, the court ordered entered in its records, a testimonial expressing its "high estimate of his character and public services." A copy of this testimonial, elaborately illuminated by a celebrated artist, was presented to

Judge Beebe, which he prized very highly, especially as it was the only instance in which such a testimonial to one of its members had been given by that court. The only other office held by Judge Beebe was that of supervisor of the town of Thompson, in 1891, and in the following year, he retired, making his home at Ellenville. He was one of the leaders of the Democratic party, having been chosen three times to preside at Democratic State conventions, and three times, to represent the State at the party's national conventions. He was a vigorous and forceful writer, and excelled as an orator. In debate, few people could stand against him. His services on the public platform were eagerly demanded and freely given for the benefit of his political beliefs, but while he was serving as judge, he abandoned political speaking, feeling it improper in connection with his judicial position. He made two noteworthy addresses after his retirement from public life, both for the assistance of Bryan's campaigns. He had earned the name of "Bounding Beebe," from his tense nature and physical and mental alertness.

George Monroe Beebe married (first) Cornelia Bennett Foster, of Monticello. Seven children were born to this union. He married (second), February 17, 1910, Marie Louise Markey, of Brooklyn, New York.

Judge Beebe never lost his eager interest in public affairs, though since his retirement from office he lived quietly at Ellenville. His death occurred at the age of ninety, and took from the village—and from the entire State of New York, one of its finest citizens. During all the years of his public life, as an attorney, an editor, and a judge, he moulded public opinion, and guided it, with the example of his own insight and integrity, to a deeper understanding of the common problems, and a greater courage for their solution.

WALTER D. HASBROUCK, M. D.—Prominent in the practice of medicine in eastern New York State in the many years of his active career, especially in the city of Kingston, where he had his offices and was widely known, Walter D. Hasbrouck, M. D., held a place of importance in his profession and in the hearts of his fellowmen. Here he was associated with a number of enterprises which had a great deal to do with community affairs, and it can be truthfully said of him that few men had a broader interest in public life than had he. His eagerness to help his fellows in all their undertakings, his warm human sympathy and understanding, and his strict loyalty and integrity in everything that he did—these were qualities that went toward making him a leader in Kingston life. And they, combined with his medical skill and knowledge, rendered Dr. Hasbrouck an important figure here, and one whose death brought widespread and sincere sorrow.

Born on June 5, 1858, at Port Ewen, New York, he was a son of Dr. Josiah and Ellen J. (Blauvelt) Hasbrouck. His father, who was a physician at Port Ewen, this State, did much to encourage his son toward studying medicine and choosing it for his career; and the younger man later was actively engaged in practice with the elder.

Walter D. Hasbrouck, in his early boyhood, attended the public schools, while later he was a student at the Poughkeepsie Military School. For his college studies he went to Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880. His next step was to take up his professional studies, and for this purpose he enrolled at the Albany Medical School, in Albany, New York, from which, in 1883, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He became associated with his father, Dr. Josiah Hasbrouck, when he first began his professional career, practicing at Port Ewen, New York; and then, in 1884, started his practice at Kingston, New York, where he was engaged in general medical work until the time of his death. Here, too, he was a member of the staff of the Kingston City Hospital; and for his work, both in his private practice and in his hospital affiliations, he came to be regarded as one of the best physicians in this whole region of New York State.

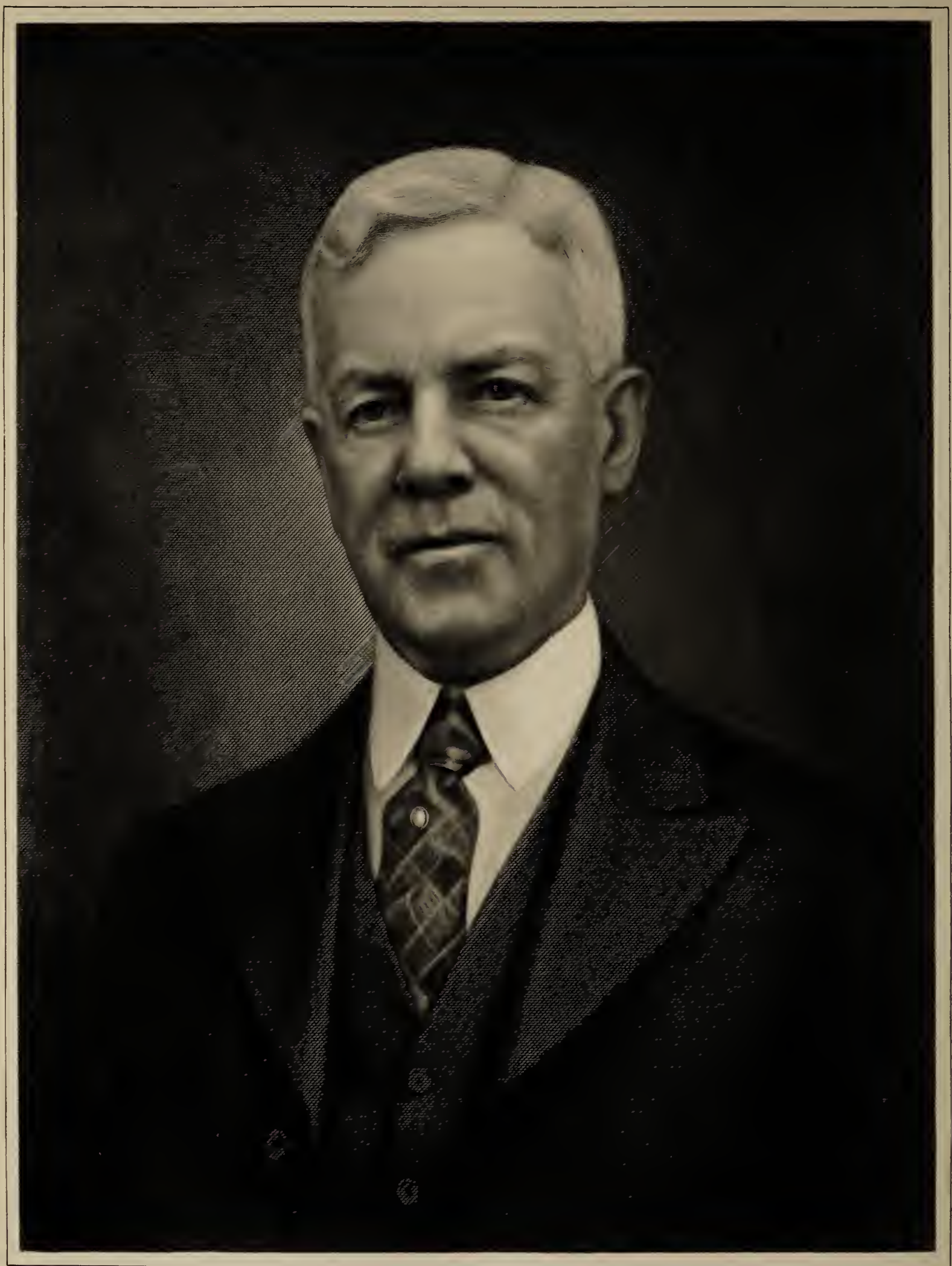
He was never too busy with his professional activities, however, though, of course, they took a great deal of his time, to participate extensively in the social and civic affairs of his community; and it was again in the field of medicine that he rendered his greatest service in this connection. As health officer and city physician Dr. Hasbrouck did much to promote health in Kingston and this vicinity of New York State, through espousal of wise and effective measures in times of emergency and even in those periods that were comparatively free from illness and the danger of disease. His political affiliation was with the Republican party, on whose ticket he was elected to these positions; and he was ever active in the affairs of the Republican organization. Also a leader in social and fraternal work, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was also active in the different associations of this profession, and in them not only received, but gave, valuable advice and help to his colleagues and co-workers. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, and the Ulster County Medical Society. And into all of these different organizations and activities, whether they were medical or social or civic in nature, Dr. Hasbrouck put the fullest measure of his energy and enthusiasm, thereby winning the esteem and the affection of his fellowmen and rendering to them greater service than he would otherwise have been able to give.

Dr. Walter D. Hasbrouck married, on July 1, 1893, in New Jersey, Irene Bonnell, of Clinton, New Jersey, a daughter of Clemmett and Emily (Bird) Bonnell. By this marriage there were two children: 1. Mary Jane, who was born on July 12, 1897. 2. Margaret Blauvelt, who was born in June, 1902.

The death of Dr. Hasbrouck, which came on May 14, 1926, removed from Kingston and its environs one of the leading physicians and helpful civic workers of this whole region of the State, and brought profound grief to the hearts of his fellowmen and his friends. For he had contributed richly, both by his life and his works, to the well-being of his fellow-citizens, and had so lived as to be of aid to others and to hold high the standards of the profession with which he was proudly associated. His labors went beyond those of the ordinary man in enriching the lives of others; while his kindly and genial personality not only went far toward aiding his professional skill in the treatment of patients, but also rendered him a desirable member of any company, and a comrade and a companion who was a delight to his friends. Dr. Hasbrouck's memory will live on, though his physical body be gone, in the minds and hearts of those who knew him and loved him, and will be a constant influence for good.

RICHARD S. PERSONS—A member of an old and prominent family of western New York, settled in this part of the State for one hundred and twenty-five years, Mr. Persons himself is a native of Erie County and has lived here all his life, excepting only some ten years, which he spent in California during the earlier part of this century. Since his return to his native city, East Aurora, he has been actively identified with the Bank of East Aurora, the first bank to be established in this community. For the last ten years Mr. Persons has been the president of this well known, successful and substantial financial institution, which, under his very able guidance, has enjoyed steady growth and prosperity. He is also prominently active in civic, fraternal, social and religious affairs and in every respect ranks as one of the most representative, most substantial and most public-spirited citizens of East Aurora.

Richard S. Persons was born in East Aurora, August 14, 1877, a son of Henry H. and Ellen S. (Sandford) Persons, and a grandson of the late Henry Z. Persons, the latter one of the organizers and the first vice-president of the Bank of East Aurora. The Persons family dates back in this section of New York State to 1806, when Urian Persons settled near Sheldon, Wyoming County. Mr. Persons' father, who died on November 10, 1925, too, was one of the organizers of the Bank of East Aurora and served as its first cashier. He was for many years prominent in financial circles in Erie County, serving at one time as president of the Old



Peter O'Connor

Commercial Bank and later as vice-president of the Marine National Bank of Buffalo. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of the Bank of East Aurora. He was also active in public life, being at one time president of the New York State Water Commission and a member of the New York State Senate. Mr. Persons' mother, who still lives in East Aurora, is a daughter of the late Rev. R. M. Sandford, who served as a Presbyterian minister in the town of Aurora for more than half a century. Having received his early education in the public grammar and high schools of East Aurora and having graduated from the local high school in 1896, Mr. Persons then attended Cornell University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1900. Immediately after leaving college he became connected with the Bank of East Aurora, with which he continued until 1905. In that year he went to California and for the next ten years he owned and operated an orange grove near Los Angeles, serving also as manager of the Walnut Fruit Growers Association, which handled walnuts and oranges as members of California Walnut Growers Association and the California Fruit Growers Exchange. In 1915 Mr. Persons returned to East Aurora and again became actively connected with the Bank of East Aurora, becoming its vice-president. Five years later, in 1920, he was elected president of the bank, in which capacity he has continued to serve since then with much success.

The Bank of East Aurora was incorporated under the banking laws of the State of New York on August 18, 1882. Its first officers were: Stephen C. Clark, president; Henry Z. Persons, vice-president; and Henry H. Persons, cashier. At the present time the officers of the bank are: Richard S. Persons, president; Elbert Hubbard II, vice-president; George B. Hartley, vice-president; Niles F. Barnum, cashier; Wayne H. Wright, assistant cashier; and Arthur Barnum, assistant cashier. The board of directors includes, besides Messrs. Persons, Hubbard and Hartley, also the following: Michael D. Hyman, Seymour H. Knox, Aaron R. Merritt, Walter M. Peek, James W. Persons, Charles C. Reiter and Riley F. Whaley. The Bank of East Aurora, now in its forty-ninth year, is a member of the Marine Midland Group and of the Federal Reserve System. The handsome banking building occupied by it now was erected in 1923. At the close of business on June 30, 1930, the assets and liabilities of the Bank of East Aurora balanced at \$5,568,79. At that time its capital was \$175,000, its surplus \$75,000, its undivided profits \$58,772, and its deposits \$3,205,330. It offers its customers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general banking business and is regarded as a progressing bank, conducted along conservative and modern lines.

Though Mr. Persons has always given the major

share of his time and attention to the affairs of the bank, of which he is president, he has also taken a very active part in other phases of the community's life. During 1923 and 1924 he served as chairman of the Erie County Board of Supervisors and the Erie County Park Commission, of which latter he was the first president. He is a member of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 694, Free and Accepted Masons; Buffalo Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Buffalo Athletic Club; East Aurora Country Club; the Fish & Game Club; and the East Aurora Kiwanis Club, of which latter he is an honorary member. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, of the official board of which he was at one time a member.

Mr. Persons married, in 1904, Pearl Williamson, of Buffalo, a daughter of Eli S. and Laura (Keeler) Williamson. Mr. and Mrs. Persons had four children: 1. Henry W., born June 28, 1907, now a student at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. 2. Richard S., Jr., born December 27, 1910, now a student at Cornell University. 3. Frederick Jackson, born July 9, 1917. 4. Mary Ellen, who died in infancy.

PETER EZEKIEL GUMAER—Long active in the business life of Port Jervis, New York, where he was extensively engaged in the hotel business, Peter Ezekiel Gumaer was highly esteemed and respected by his fellowmen, not only for his success in his commercial pursuits, but also for the part that he took in community life and the willingness that he ever showed to help others and to further his city's best interests. His strict adherence to the loftiest principles of living, principles that the men who have been most truly successful in their lives have always taken as their fundamental guides, brought its reward to Mr. Gumaer, who more than many of his fellows, was ever loyal to those with whom he was associated and utterly fair in all his dealings. His kindly and genial personality, too, won for him many friends, who remained steadfast throughout his life and who did everything in their power to obtain his friendship and help in planning their own enterprises.

This honored citizen of Port Jervis was the sixth generation of his family to be born in this country, and was the second of the seven children of Ezekiel P. and Mary H. (Rose) Gumeear. He was born on August 2, 1848, and spent his early life in Godeffroy, though his actual birthplace was Port Clinton, New York. After he had completed his schooling, he decided to become engaged in business affairs, and in 1875 came to Port Jervis to follow his work in this connection. Here he bought the Union House, at the corner of West Main and Canal streets. That was in 1897. Thenceforward, for the rest of his

life, with the exception of several years of residence in Goshen, New York, and the State of Colorado, he was active in the operation of his hotel in this city. In the course of his business career he gained hosts of friends in all walks of life, and, ever trusting and relying upon him and his judgments, they saw to it that he was placed in highly responsible public posts to look after their interests.

Twice president of the village of Port Jervis, and once mayor of the city, Mr. Gumaer always held close to the policies and principles of the Republican party, with which he early aligned himself; and on this party's ticket he was elected to several prominent positions. In 1899 he received his first election to the presidency of the village, and in 1901 he was reelected. In 1903 he was elected sheriff of Orange County, New York, and for five years was a resident of Goshen, New York. It was in 1916 and 1917 that he served as mayor of the city of Port Jervis; and still later he was appointed a justice of the peace. In all of these positions he discharged his duties efficiently and faultlessly, and so won a name for utter faithfulness and ability, gaining only credit for his participation in public life. He was active, too, in a number of local organizations, including the Minisink Valley Historical Society and the Deerpark Club. He also belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which his affiliation was with the Port Jervis Lodge, while he was also a member of the Neversink Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 186, the Delaware Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 14, of Port Jervis, and Mecca Temple, No. 1 of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City. Mr. Gumaer was a man who always manifested a love for outdoor recreational pursuits, and he was especially talented as a horseman, having handled horses from the time he was ten years of age. In the September just prior to his death he drove one of his race horses from Port Jervis to Goshen, though he was at that time eighty-one years old. He was an expert breeder of racing animals, and was the owner of some of the finest horse flesh in the State.

Peter Ezekiel Gumaer married, on January 24, 1872, Anna Corwin, daughter of Henry K. and Elizabeth (Coleman) Corwin, of Port Clinton, New York. His wife died on July 11, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Gumaer were the parents of two daughters: 1. Elizabeth C., of Port Jervis, New York. 2. Mrs. Fred M. Caswell, of Brockport, New York. These daughters survived their father, as did one granddaughter, Mrs. Isham Mullree.

The death of Peter Ezekiel Gumaer, took place on November 8, 1929. He had taken part extensively in business affairs, and had built up for himself a wide circle of friends. As a hotel proprietor, as village president, as mayor, as social and civic and business leader, few men have stood out

more prominently in this community than Mr. Gumaer, who will long linger in the memories of those who knew him, and will exert an influence for good upon those whose privilege it was to be his friends or associates or to be much with him.

FRANK AVERY SKILTON—By profession a lawyer, the late Frank Avery Skilton was especially interested in international law and, if an impairment of his eyesight had not forced him at the very outset of his career to abandon it, he undoubtedly would have made an outstanding success in his chosen profession. Though the necessity of giving up the practice and study of law must have been a severe blow to Mr. Skilton, he adjusted himself with characteristic courage and energy to his fate. While the bar thus lost what would probably have been one of its chief adornments, history and genealogy gained a deeply interested and exceptionally able investigator and writer. It was to the research in family histories that Mr. Skilton devoted himself with marked success for many years. He was also regarded as an outstanding authority on the history, customs and conditions of Mexico, in which republic he spent many years and received part of his education, his father having served for many years as the consular representative of this country at the Mexican capital. Mr. Skilton continued to be deeply interested in Mexican affairs until his death and his reminiscences of his life in Mexico furnished him with a never ending source for interesting conversation and for equally interesting articles.

Frank Avery Skilton was born at Troy, New York, February 13, 1860, a son of the late Dr. Julius Augustus and Harriet E. (Ingersoll) Skilton. He was the eldest son of his parents, both of whom could claim New England Revolutionary ancestry. One of Mr. Skilton's early ancestors, Dr. Henry Skilton of Connecticut, fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Skilton's father was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York; at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1853, and later the degree of Master of Arts from the same university. It was here he was an organizing member of Alpha Chapter, Chi Psi Fraternity. He attended the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1855. He was city physician at Troy, New York, and commissioner of the Board of Education at the time of his enlistment in the Civil War in April, 1861, when he volunteered for service in the 2d New York Volunteer Regiment raised in Troy, New York, which was later mustered with other volunteers from Albany, New York, into the 30th New York Regiment, of which he was made assistant surgeon. His military services with several New York regiments, which covered the four years of the war, took him into numerous battles in Virginia and in the Southwest, into Libby Prison

and amidst the draft riots in New York City. When in New Orleans with the 14th New York Cavalry, he was appointed medical director of the cavalry of the Department of the Southwest, in which capacity he served until his discharge after the surrender in 1865. Later he was appointed by President Grant as Consul and Consul-General of Mexico City. Here his son, the subject of this article, acquired a practical knowledge of the Spanish language and of Mexican customs and law. He was educated in private schools in Mexico City and later at the Chilton Hill School at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and at the Yonkers Military Institute at Yonkers, New York. He then became a student at Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1878. After that he studied international and Spanish law in Mexico City and practiced law for some time in the lower courts there. Returning to the United States he attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan, during 1878-79, taking a special course in treaty rights, constitutional law and constitutional limitations under Justice Cooley. During 1881-82 he was a student at the Albany Law School of Union University, from which institution he was graduated in May, 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At that time he was admitted to the bar of New York State after having passed successfully his bar examinations and his name was placed on the records of the New York State Court of Appeals at Albany among those admitted to the practice of law. Mr. Skilton was deeply interested in law and undoubtedly would have become a very successful and very able lawyer, had he found it possible to continue actively in the practice of his profession. However, when he had hardly been started properly on his legal career, he lost the sight of his left eye as the result of too much study. Upon the advice of eminent eye specialists in New York, he withdrew from the active practice of law and on January 2, 1886, came to Auburn, New York, which city continued to be his home and the center of his activities from then on until his death in 1931. At first he became interested in the lumber business and during this period he also continued to practice law to a small extent, specializing in surrogate court procedure. It was at that time that he became interested in genealogy and before long he devoted practically his entire time to this profession. He traveled extensively to all parts of the United States, visiting cities and villages and innumerable cemeteries, for the purpose of tracing the ancestry of clients, who had entrusted him with commissions to establish a historically correct and authenticated family record. He assisted in tracing records of the Revolutionary soldiers, not only for private clients, but also for the New York State Adjutant-General's Department and for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and contributed valuable material to the Biographical Di-

rectory of the American Congress, 1774-1927, published by the United States Government, and, as the years passed, he became known as one of the most skillful and most reliable genealogists in this country. He took great delight in solving difficult genealogical problems and his researches always were most painstaking and minute. Throughout all these years Mr. Skilton never lost his deep interest in Mexican affairs, even though he had not returned to Mexico during the latter part of his life, except for a business trip in the summer of 1909. He took particular pains to keep himself well-informed on the various changes in the political life of that country and, because he had lived there himself for many years, he was the better able to understand and to interpret these changes. He possessed many interesting and valuable souvenirs from his years spent in Mexico, including a saddle which had belonged at one time to the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian. He knew personally many of the old Mexican leaders and he never lost his love for the mountains of Mexico. Mr. Skilton was a member and a trustee of the Cayuga County Historical Society, as well as a member of the New York State Historical Association, the Long Island Historical Society of Brooklyn, New York, the Vermont Historical Society, the New Hampshire Historical Society, and the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was also for many years a member of the Seward Camp of Auburn, New York, Sons of Veterans. During the last ten years of his life he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Auburn "Advertiser-Journal." Most of his articles were devoted to topics of local historical interest and to family histories. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Skilton married (first), November 3, 1887, Florence E. Hadger, a daughter of Phineas S. and Frances B. (Gutchess) Hadger, of Auburn, New York. She died March 14, 1911, and is buried in Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn, New York, where their only child, Julius Hadger Skilton, who was born November 1, 1888, and who died November 3, 1888, is also buried. Mrs. Florence E. (Hadger) Skilton was of Revolutionary ancestry and a descendant of Robert Hadger, who fought in the New York State Line and who died many years ago in Cayuga County. She spent her entire life in Auburn, where she was well known and where she is still affectionately remembered for her social, musical, church and welfare activities. Mr. Skilton married (second), May 12, 1917, Clara M. Gilbert, a daughter of Nathaniel P. and Mary (Perkins) Gilbert, of Pittsford, Vermont. Her paternal great-grandfather, Simeon Gilbert, and several other ancestors, in both the paternal and maternal lines, to the number of at least five, took active part in the Revolutionary War under various commands in the New England States. Previous to

her marriage Mrs. Skilton was a high school teacher in the New York City school system and during the World War she returned to her post of duty there, continuing her educational work for some time after the close of the war. Though Mr. and Mrs. Skilton traveled a great deal for purposes of genealogical research, they always maintained a home in Auburn, New York, at No. 84 Hamilton Avenue.

At this residence, Frank Avery Skilton died after a prolonged illness, January 6, 1931. Besides by his wife, Mr. Skilton was survived also by one brother, Harry Ingersoll Skilton, of Havana, Cuba, and by one sister, Mrs. Mary K. St. John of Tampa, Florida. Funeral services were held for Mr. Skilton in Auburn and later he was laid to rest in the cemetery at Pittsford, Vermont, the home of Mrs. Skilton.

How deeply Mr. Skilton's death was regretted in Auburn, of which city he had been a resident for almost half a century, and how highly his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart were regarded by his fellow-citizens in this town, was shown at the time of his death in many ways. Many expressions of regret were sent, among them the Cayuga County Historical Society, Owasso Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for which he had done a great deal of research work, and the Sons of Veterans, who during his long illness were particularly diligent in their attentions, and who had a part in the funeral services. Typical of the expressions of regret at his passing away and of admiration of his life, character and achievements, which were made at that time, was the following editorial tribute, published in the Auburn "Advertiser-Journal":

During the latter years of his life, Frank Avery Skilton was deeply engrossed in genealogy. He made a business of it. Nothing seemed to please him more than grubbing among dusty files or scanning the epitaphs on ancient tombstones. He took a vicarious pleasure in ferreting out the secrets of his client's lineage, for there was always suspense until the revelation which marked one's great ancestor as a baron or a horse thief.

Mr. Skilton knew more about the interrelations of families in this section and their connection with the early colonists than any other, and more than one found his knowledge both useful and interesting. An inveterate correspondent with the newspapers, Mr. Skilton often related in the press some of the high lights of his investigations. Sometimes he wrote on that other subject which shared his enthusiasm—Mexico.

Most people will remember Mr. Skilton as he used to be before advancing years took their toll in vitality. Educated in the Spanish schools of Mexico where his father was United States consul, he was always deeply interested in events below the Rio Grande. One remembers him singing the old Spanish ballads, relating reminiscences of Maximilian and the Empress Charlotte, heard from his father, and exhibiting mementoes of that spirited period in Mexican affairs.

With Mr. Skilton's death, one of those highly individualized personalities is removed from the community. Garrulous as he was gregarious, he could talk

for an hour on somebody's great grand-uncle or on the need for wisdom in our dealings with Mexico; yet even in his later years his discourse evidenced an intelligence and a genuine fund of information that were fascinating. In one of those narrative moods he resembled nothing so much as the Ancient Mariner:

"He holds him with his glittering eye,
The Wedding-Guest stood still,
And listens like a three years' child:
The Mariner hath his will.

The Wedding-Guest sat on a stone;
He cannot choose but hear.
And thus spake on that ancient man,
The bright-eyed Mariner."

But the Mariner has departed, and there is no one left to take up the tale.

The Cayuga County Bar Association presented a memorial, the concluding paragraph, given below, aptly describing the high regard in which Mr. Skilton was held by his fellow-associates.

Mr. Skilton was a cultured, genial gentleman, of high integrity, and of a keen sense of humor. His painstaking labors in the field of family history and genealogy are a monument to his ability as an investigator. They preserve a large amount of historical information and brought to him a national reputation. He will be held in delightful recollection by all of those who had the privilege of his acquaintance. We may well say of him, also, that he was a man who committed the Golden Rule not to memory but to life.

Dated January 14, 1931.

(Signed by)

CHARLES F. LYON,
BENJAMIN C. MEAD,
HARRY V. CLEMENTS,
Committee.

VERY REV. WYATT BROWN, D. D., Litt. D.

Formerly dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, of Buffalo, and now as bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Dr. Brown's work in this connection and in numerous other capacities has been of outstanding usefulness to the church and to the Christian cause, having done much to spread the teachings of the Master and to make the lives of many men and women worth-while. Regardless of denomination or creed, Dr. Brown is dearly loved and his value is recognized in the social and civic problems as well as in those of his own professional calling.

Dr. Brown was born at Eufaula, Alabama, on February 14, 1884, son of Eugene L. and Serena (Hoole) Brown. After he had taken his preliminary school work, he became a student at the University of the South, from which in 1905, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was, incidentally, valedictorian in his class. In 1908 he took his Bachelor of Divinity degree, and in 1915 was awarded the degree of Doctor of Letters by the University of Alabama. His Doctor of Divinity degree came to him in 1921 as an award from St. John's College. His work with the Protestant Episcopal Church commenced in 1908, when he received his first theological



R. E. Brewen

degree and was ordained deacon. He was ordained priest a year later, in 1909; and in 1908 and 1909, served as assistant at St. John's Church, in Montgomery, Alabama. From 1909 to 1913, he was rector of All Saints' Church, at Mobile, Alabama; and, from 1913 to 1915, of Trinity Church, Asheville, North Carolina. Leaving the South, he became, in 1915, rector of the Church of the Ascension, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he continued his work until 1920, the year in which he went to the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Baltimore, Maryland. In Baltimore he remained until, in 1928, he came to Buffalo, New York, as dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, serving there until called to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Harrisburg, having been consecrated bishop in St. Stephen's Cathedral, Harrisburg, on St. Philip and St. James' Day, 1931.

Along with his activities as rector at these different churches, and as dean of the cathedral here in Buffalo, the Very Rev. Dr. Brown maintained his activity in other fields of theological work. In 1927 and 1928 he was lecturer on pastoral theology at Virginia Theological Seminary, carrying on that work along with his rectorship of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Baltimore.

Many of Dr. Brown's sermons are regarded as masterpieces of style and diction, as well as clear presentations of the points that they have attempted to impress upon their auditors and readers. "Chasing Foxes and Other Sermons" is the title of a book that Dr. Brown wrote, chiefly from some of his outstanding sermons; and this volume has attained to a wide popularity among both clergymen and laymen.

Nor has his work ended with authorship and direct work in the different churches with which he has been associated. For he served in 1919, and again in 1925, as deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and from 1917 to 1919, was a member of the General Board of Missions. He also served as secretary of the standing committee of the Diocese of Maryland. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, which he joined in his student days, and of the Buffalo Athletic Club, of Buffalo. In his political affiliation, he is a staunch Democrat and a supporter of his party's policies and principles. Into all his work he has put his best efforts; and so it is that Dr. Brown's place in this city is one of high regard and esteem.

Dr. Wyatt Brown married, on September 5, 1911, Laura Little, of Montgomery, Alabama. By this marriage the children have been: Wyatt, Jr.; Charles Matthews; and Laura Serena. Dr. Brown's residence is Bishopcourt, Harrisburg.

REUBEN GRIGG BREWER—Standing high in the banking and business affairs of New York City and Westchester County, New York, as well as in

the civic and public affairs of Mamaroneck, his home city, Reuben Grigg Brewer was a man who was more than ordinarily esteemed by all who knew him. In the first place, he was a man of talent and ability, as his record proves; and then, he combined with these qualities a willingness and eagerness to do whatever he saw as the right thing to do in all circumstances, a most amiable personality, and an attitude of kindness and tolerance toward others that is a rare blessing in the world of men. Needless to say, he won a host of earnest friends, all of whom were sorely grieved to hear the news of his passing, recognizing as they did that their community, county and State had lost a thoroughly valuable citizen.

Mr. Brewer was born on July 22, 1853, in New Rochelle, New York, son of Thomas and Ann (Grigg) Brewer, both of whom were born in the same year, 1832, in Cornwall, England. There it was that they were married, after which they came to the United States. Arriving in this country in 1852, they settled soon afterward in New Rochelle, Westchester County, and then later came to Mamaroneck, which since that time has been the home of the family. Here the elder Mr. Brewer conducted a saddlery and harness business for a number of years and became widely known for his excellent workmanship. Mrs. Brewer died in 1893 and was followed by Mr. Brewer's death in 1903.

Reuben Grigg Brewer, their son, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the schools of Mamaroneck, and then studied at Packard's Business College, then situated at Broadway and West Eleventh Street, New York City. Upon becoming fifteen years old he was employed in New York City, where he became engaged in the banking business, which occupied his attentions for nearly a quarter of a century. First he was with the Metropolitan National Bank, at No. 108 Broadway, where he was advanced to the position of note teller after a time, and later he became associated with the Hanover National Bank, and then, in succession, with the Fourth National Bank and the Pacific Bank. At length he resigned from his position with the Pacific Bank to take up his new work of organizing the Union Savings Bank of Mamaroneck, which was founded in 1891 and of which Bradford Rhodes became the president. In 1913 Mr. Brewer himself succeeded to the leadership of this institution, and upon his death his son, Reuben P., assumed the presidency. In 1881 he organized the R. G. Brewer Lumber Company, which became one of the leading firms in the lumber trade in Westchester County, and, for all practical purposes, was succeeded in this enterprise after 1900 by his son, Reuben P. Brewer. Mr. Brewer showed, by his ability to organize all these different businesses, an unusual ability for the types of work in which he was engaged, and especially by his aptitude for making friends and keeping them

did he build up a large following among the people of Mamaroneck and the surrounding towns of this county.

Furthermore, he was foremost in civic and social enterprises in his community, was a contributor to all worthy movements, and was among the city's most progressive men. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was a Past Master of Apawamis Lodge, and was a communicant in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mamaroneck, of which for twenty-five years he was treasurer. He was also treasurer of School District No. 1, of Rye, New York, the same district in which he himself attended school in his boyhood. He was a trustee of the Union Savings Bank, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mamaroneck, and the United Hospital of Port Chester. When the village of Mamaroneck was incorporated in 1895 he became its treasurer.

Reuben Grigg Brewer married, on October 11, 1877, in Mamaroneck, Irene E. DeLanoy, daughter of John A. and Elizabeth (Peshine) DeLanoy, who were prominent in New York in their day and later in Mamaroneck as well. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer had five children: 1. Reuben Peshine, referred to above, married Frances Depew, of High Falls, New York, and they have three children: i. Edith Elizabeth, now Mrs. George Thomas. ii. Reuben Depew, graduated from University of Boston, 1928. iii. John DeLanoy, now attending University of Boston. 2. Nellie G., who became the wife of James Lawrence, of Chicago, Illinois, vice-president of the American Light and Traction Company of New York, and they had four children, James, Jr., Robert, Helen and Elizabeth L. 3. Winifred, who married Arthur H. Sanford, of Mamaroneck, who is now with J. P. Morgan Company, and they had two children, Brewer and William B. 4. Irene, who served in the World War as expert driver for the Medical Corps in the United States Army on the battle front; she was formerly connected with the New York Public Library and now conducts a book store in New Rochelle. 5. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Dr. Irving A. Marsland, D. D. S., of Mamaroneck, and they had two children, Irving A. Jr., and Thomas B. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Grigg Brewer celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on October 11, 1927.

On January 31, 1928, Mr. Brewer passed away after having suffered from an illness of several weeks. His death was an occasion of sincere and widespread grief in Westchester County and wherever he was known in New York State and elsewhere. Perhaps no more fitting tribute could be paid to his memory than that which appeared in the editorial columns of the Mamaroneck "Daily Times" at the time of his death. Said that paper:

Seventy-four years of age at the time of his death, we all knew him. Our older residents are able to look back over a long, happy acquaintanceship with him.

His life was an open book to his own townspeople, and the more they perused the pages the more they found to respect and love him for.

His identity with the banking interests of this community was marked by splendid achievement and by honest, conscientious service. He believed that strict honesty was the best policy in every case. The old-fashioned ideas of integrity and uprightness were bred in him and he never departed from them. He had no patience with any modern tendency that sought to break down those ancient principles which had stood the test of time.

Mr. Brewer was a kindly man. He had a happy smile and used it to make others happy. His hand went out to the man in trouble and his message was one of cheer. There was no room in his heart for selfishness and sometimes he went so far as to think of the other fellow too much and of himself too little.

Some of those whose tributes were published in this paper yesterday told of the kindly acts at the hands of Mr. Brewer of which they had been the beneficiaries. If all he had helped in a practical way were to come forward at this time and give their testimony it would take many issues of the "Daily Times" to print them all.

There is so much that we would like to say at this time that it is hard to tell where to stop. And yet, it is all unnecessary. We all knew him and at some time or other each of us must have been touched by the richness of his life.

We can but be happy that so useful a life was spared us so long and that our friend, with a remarkable vitality, was able to pursue his course almost to the very end. Our sympathy goes out to those who were closest to him and who will miss him most, but of more value than any sympathy to them will be the thought that the loved one who has gone will live in the great heart of this community and that his words, his smile and his kindly ways will linger with us as a blessed memory and a priceless inspiration.

EDWARD EVERETT YOUNG—Banker, merchant, and a prominent figure in the life of Peekskill, New York, for many years, Edward Everett Young achieved success through his own fine ability and consistent effort. From modest circumstances he rose to high place in connection with several commercial enterprises, and in so doing won for himself a secure place in the affectionate esteem of all those who knew him for his career of usefulness and constructive endeavor.

Mr. Young was born in New York City, on June 11, 1856, a son of Jackson and Julia Ann (Putney) Young. The father was a native of Chappaqua, New York, and in 1869 removed with his family to Mt. Kisco, where Edward Everett Young continued to reside until he first came to Peekskill in 1878. He received his education in public and private schools of New York City, and in boarding school at White Plains. For several years after the completion of his academic training he taught in various Westchester County schools, but in 1878 he began his business career at Peekskill as bookkeeper and clerk in the employ of Townsend Young, who operated a clothing

store. While discharging most efficiently all the duties which were intrusted to him he became familiar with the principles of general business operation, and soon, with a fellow-employee, Joseph Sparrow, was made a partner in the enterprise, which was continued under the firm name of Townsend Young and Company. In 1907 the business was incorporated as the Young-Sparrow Company, of which Mr. Young was secretary and treasurer until the time of his death. His services were of greatest value in the building up and continued success of his company, and he was soon regarded as one of the most able and progressive business men of Peekskill. His opinion on matters of large importance was highly regarded and frequently sought by financial interests, and in this connection, he became successively trustee, vice-president, treasurer, and president of the Peekskill Savings Bank, being elected to the latter office in May, 1925, upon the death of Frank Dain. He was also a director and vice-president of the Westchester County National Bank, treasurer of the Peekskill Fire Brick Company, and treasurer of Group 4 of the Westchester County Bankers' Association. His high position among the men of his profession may be judged from the fact that in addition, he was a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association, and a member of the New York State Bankers' Association.

In spite of the demands made upon him by his various business interests, Mr. Young never neglected his civic duty, and repeatedly gave his support to worthy movements for advance and progress, often with decisive effect for the success of the enterprise. He was a member, and later department member, and associate member of the Cortlandt Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, serving on its various committees. For seven years he was a member of the Board of Education, while he was also an original trustee of the Police Pension Fund, becoming eventually vice-president of the board. Mr. Young was affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he held membership in the Hollow Brook Country Club, the Peekskill Chamber of Commerce, and in other local bodies. In politics he gave his consistent support of Republican principles and candidates.

On April 22, 1885, Edward Everett Young married Annie French Young, daughter of Townsend Young, merchant and banker of Ossining and Peekskill. Two children were born of this marriage: 1. Elsie Lawrence, who married David Bedell Seymour. 2. Everett Townsend Young, who married Katharine C. Husted, of Peekskill. With his family Mr. Young worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Church, and for many years was president of the board of trustees of St. Paul's Church of this denomination at Peekskill.

Mr. Young's death occurred at his Peekskill home

on July 17, 1926, to the great sorrow of the community and of his many friends everywhere. He was a man of strong will and character who gave his allegiance throughout life to the highest ideals of thought and conduct, from which he never departed no matter what the contingency with which he was faced. Warm and loyal in his associations with others, his friendships were deep and lasting and marked by the greatest consideration and kindness on his part. It is very characteristic of the man that in the happy companionships of the home he found a source of his greatest pleasure, the welfare and desires of his wife and children standing ever uppermost in his mind. Mr. Young gave generously to many causes, but always with the fine modesty and avoidance of display which marked his whole life. He preferred to find his reward, if any were needed, in the simple consciousness of duty well performed. Of him it may truly be said that he achieved in fullest measure those things of which the poet speaks, "honor and success, and the love of many friends."

FRANK A. COFFEY—Throughout his life prominent in the political and civic life of White Plains and Westchester County, New York, Frank A. Coffey, for so many years a resident of this place, was held high in the esteem of his fellowmen. His life was one whose value to his municipality and State was outstanding, one which was characterized by constant kindness toward others and a desire to be of public service and usefulness. So it was that he acquired a large number of friends, all of whom were deeply grieved to hear of his passing from the scene of his earthly endeavors, realizing as they did that here was a man whose accomplishments and usefulness to his community were far beyond the ordinary.

Mr. Coffey was born on November 30, 1887, in White Plains, New York, son of Michael and Mary (Holden) Coffey. He received his early education in the public schools here, and grew as a young man to be one of the most highly respected and popular of the boys of his age in White Plains. Leaving school, he entered the law offices of Henry R. Barrett, then the offices of Barrett and Buckbee. There he served as office boy, going later to a similar position in the county clerk's office. Here it was that he found his life's work, and it was not long before he started upward on the ladder of success. Through different positions, each one of them an advancement over the previous one, he progressed to the important post which he held in the county clerk's office; and succeeding heads of this office found his aid and knowledge invaluable. From the time of attaining his majority Mr. Coffey had interested himself in politics. When a very young man, he was elected to the Republican city committee from one of the districts of the First Ward, and had served continuously as a member of that body for fifteen years prior to his death. At

the time of his passing he was secretary of the committee, of which he had long been regarded as one of the most capable members. As deputy county clerk, Mr. Coffey had a career which was most valuable to his municipality and county and his fellowmen; for, a man of genial personality, combined with the utmost straightforwardness and integrity of character, he was naturally fitted for tasks in which he could make a contribution to his fellows that would be greater than that of the ordinary man.

In addition to his activities with political and administrative affairs, he was active in several different clubs and organizations, all of which played important parts in the life of his community. He was a member of the Sunningdale Golf Club, as well as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which his affiliation was with the White Plains Lodge, No. 535. In the order of Elks he held numerous offices in the course of his twenty years of membership, including those of treasurer and acting secretary.

Frank A. Coffey married, October 2, 1917, in White Plains, New York, Gertrude Moitrier, daughter of Alexandria and Louise (Kaufmann) Moitrier. His wife was formerly of Hartsdale. By this marriage there were three children, two sons and a daughter: Frank, Robert, and Muriel. They and his wife survived Mr. Coffey, as did his mother, Mrs. Mary Coffey, a brother, William J. Coffey, and two sisters, Mrs. George Miller and Mrs. Charles Hope, all of this city.

The death of Frank A. Coffey, which came on September 5, 1928, was a cause of great sorrow in the community in which he had lived so long and had such a valuable career. Many were the expressions of regret for his loss and sympathy for members of the family that were expressed upon this occasion, as well as the tributes that were paid to the character and works of Mr. Coffey himself by those who had worked with him and had been his associates. Court was adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Coffey. The Board of Supervisors of White Plains passed a resolution of condolence recording the deep sense of loss sustained by the county of Westchester; while men prominent in public life in this city and county gave high praise to the man's splendid qualities. Among those who lauded Mr. Coffey was Henry R. Barrett, chairman of the Republican city committee, into whose offices the deceased had gone for his first work.

Mr. Coffey was a very faithful and loyal public servant. Throughout his whole career in office, which covered many years, he was devoted to the interests of White Plains and Westchester County. I had known Mr. Coffey for many years. My first recollection of him was when he came into my office to take his first job. He was little more than a boy, but even at that time he gave evidence of the loyalty and industry which he was later to exhibit while holding the public trust. That same loyalty was being manifested only

an hour before he died. With the other members of the Republican city committee, of which he was the secretary, he had been making plans to take part in the active campaign here this fall.

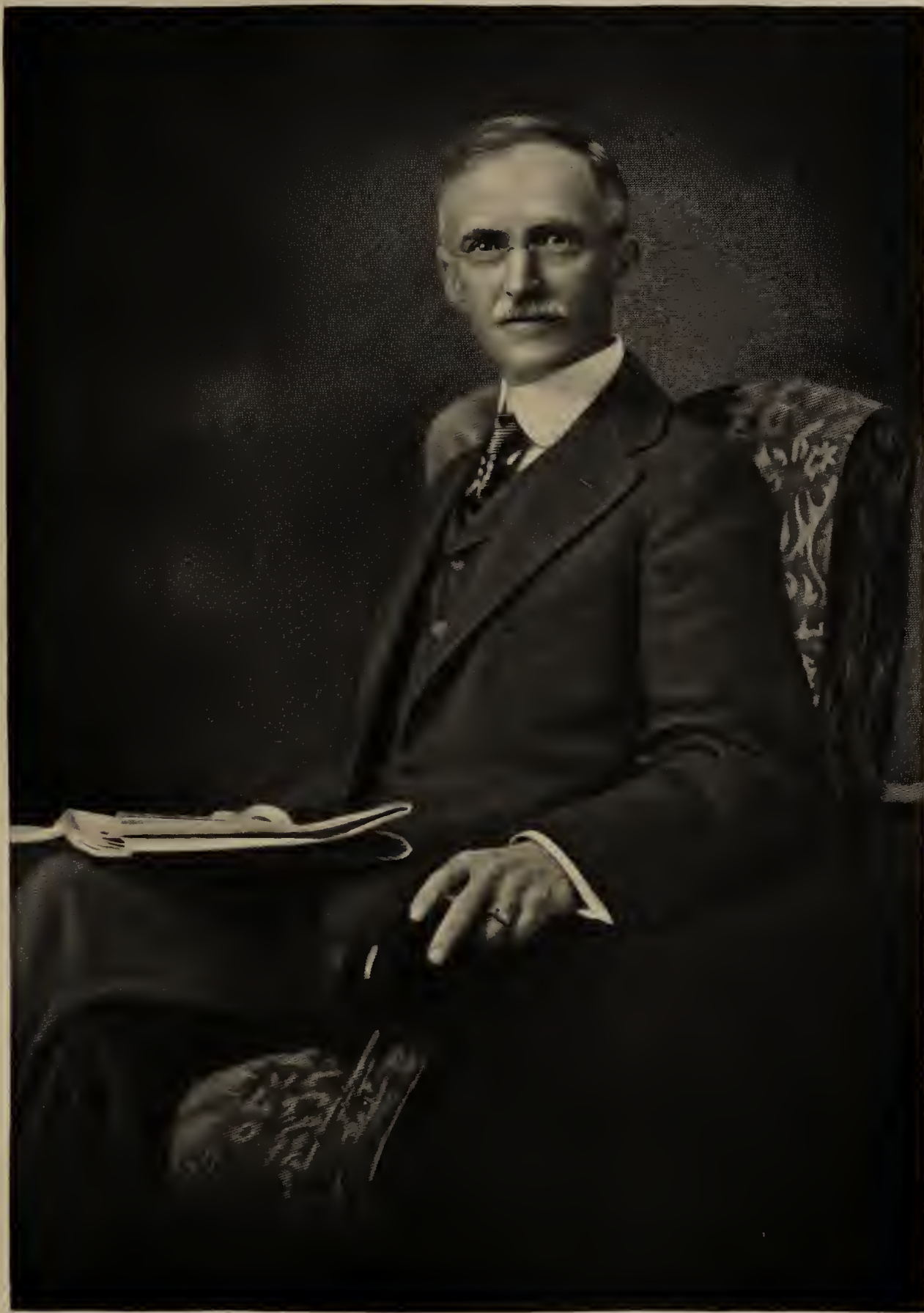
Said a local newspaper in its editorial columns:

Frank Coffey, in the all-too-brief space allotted him on earth, had gained high repute among his fellow-citizens. A fine father, of a kindly attitude towards others, honest in his dealings with his fellowmen, industrious in the tasks to which he devoted himself, he had won high regard in the community that has known him since birth. And who are able better to judge a man than his neighborhood? To the grief-stricken family go the condolences of a city that is ever proud of its own boys who make good in their conflict with life.

EDWARD W. FISH—The death of Edward W. Fish, for over twenty-five years the Watertown district manager of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, came as a great shock to people all over northern New York State, for he was widely known and widely esteemed and during the younger days of his life had resided in Belleville, Camden, Rome and other towns beside Watertown. He passed away on January 22, 1931, at his home in Watertown, as a result of a heart attack.

Mr. Fish was a native of Belleville, in Jefferson County, and a son of the late Edward W. and Amelia (Hall) Fish. Born on May 27, 1861, he grew up in Belleville and was educated in the Belleville Academy. On completing his educational course, he was attracted like so many young men of the time by the then still remarkable developments of electrical communication and became a telegraph operator. For a number of years he was employed by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. After working for some time at the Camden Station he went to the Rome depot of the railroad to fill a similar position. About 1885, however, he returned to Camden to live and with his brother-in-law, F. C. Dexter, he opened a store on Main Street. Giving up his business later he became teller in the First National Bank at Camden and this position he filled for about fifteen years.

But Mr. Fish, knowing his own abilities and feeling that wider opportunities awaited him, decided in 1906 that a time had come for him to seek a wider field of activity and resigning his position in the bank he went to Watertown and became district agent for an insurance company. In this capacity he was notably successful. He possessed a fine personality, clear cut of manner, a sterling upright character, and a deep genuine capacity for friendliness and good fellowship which endeared him to those who encountered him. He was known also for the thoroughness with which he knew all phases of his business and his willingness to work long and hard. During these past twenty-five years which he passed as district manager in Watertown of the Northwestern



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Edward W. Fish

Mutual Life Insurance Company he built up a large and profitable business for that organization and for himself, and was able also to do many people inestimable services by so safeguarding their estates.

In his social as well as in his business relationships he was highly esteemed. While a resident of Camden he was a member of Camden Lodge, No. 718, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Philanthropic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Darius Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Fish retained his membership in Philanthropic Lodge until the day of his death, a fact significant of his unwillingness ever to forget old friends and his continual effort to keep in touch with them. Of the Philanthropic Lodge he served as Master in 1898, in 1899 and 1900. It is even more significant of the high regard in which he was held that he served while in Camden as a member of the village board of trustees. He possessed a good voice and was identified with the musical circles of the communities he lived in. A deeply religious man, he attended the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church and was a long an active member of the Men's Brotherhood of this church.

Edward W. Fish married, February 26, 1885, Addie Dexter of Belleville, a daughter of Bestow and Caroline (Cooper) Dexter, member of a family well-known in northern New York, and she survives her late husband. They had five children: Edward Guy Fish, now a resident of Schenectady; Floyd H. Fish, professor at Virginia Polytechnical Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia; Mrs. Howard Graham of Delhi, New York; Mrs. Merle B. Fraser, and Mrs. Sterling W. Potter, both residents of Watertown, all of whom are living as are also three grandchildren.

For about a year Mr. Fish's health had been declining and on January 22, 1931, he succumbed to a heart attack. His death came as a great loss to all who knew him for he possessed in abundance attributes that won for him the admiration and high esteem of all.

DR. J. C. BRYANT—One of the outstanding pioneers in the field of business education, the late Dr. J. C. Bryant, more than three-quarters of a century ago, was one of the founders of what is now generally recognized as one of the leading business colleges of this country, the Bryant & Stratton College of Buffalo. In meeting the many obstacles and difficulties, by which Dr. Bryant was faced at that time, he gave constant proof of his remarkable business and executive ability, of his courage and his vision. Under his leadership the college founded by him prospered. He was the originator of textbooks for business education; textbooks which remained standards for half a century and which created an enormous demand. That today the college founded and developed by him and still managed by a direct descendant, continues to maintain its leadership in its

field, stands as a fine monument to this enterprising pioneer educator.

The Bryant & Stratton Business College of Buffalo was founded in 1854 by Dr. J. C. Bryant in company with his brother, H. B. Bryant, and their brother-in-law, H. D. Stratton. It was not the first school of its type, but from the very start was one of the most successful and today, after more than seventy-five years of continuous service, it stands unquestionably a leader among educational institutions of its kind. Never content to rest upon its laurels, but constantly alert to changing demands of passing years, it has kept pace with the steady march of American enterprise and is today proudly graduating young men and young women fully trained and amply prepared to fill the greater places which modern developments in business have created.

There is a reason for all this. As its management waxed old in years, the consequent waning of strength was compensated and increased by the strong hand of a younger generation. Three generations of Bryant men have made the school what it has been, and what it is. Each has performed a distinct and useful service. It was the work of Dr. J. C. Bryant to give business schools their first textbooks and to spread the new education over a wide area. His work was well done. The name, Bryant & Stratton, yet designating the leading business school in many cities, is a virile and unmistakable living testimony to the genius of him who established that famous chain of Bryant & Stratton Business colleges in more than forty different cities throughout the United States and Canada.

About the time when the weight of years made the care of management grow heavy and Dr. Bryant's son, Clarence L. (see following biography), began to assume the burden, it was thought best to dispose of the various links of the ponderous chain and develop another field. Years before, Mr. H. B. Bryant had withdrawn and gone to Chicago and Mr. Stratton had died. The entire management of the great business for a long time had rested upon Dr. Bryant. Circumstances which led to the establishment of the chain no longer existed. New developments were challenging the Buffalo school. So, after some deliberation, the various branches were sold. Some of the new proprietors changed the name, but others retain, even to the present, the name Bryant & Stratton. During the management of C. L. Bryant, a Department of Engineering was established and Correspondence Courses introduced. Soon after the World War, Russell W. Bryant (see accompanying biography), the present manager and the grandson of Dr. Bryant, took control. It has been his special task, in addition to carrying on the old-time form of commercial training, to establish and develop the higher branches of business education or college courses.

The school, when established by the founders, was located in Brown's Building, which formerly stood

where the present Marine Bank Building now stands. In 1882, the college having outgrown its quarters was moved to a more commodious home in the German Insurance Building on Lafayette Square, where for twelve years it enjoyed increasing prosperity. At the close of that period, a building was erected on West Genesee Street just off Niagara Square. Here was the home of the college for nearly three decades when it was sold, and with surrounding buildings, razed to make room for the Hotel Statler which now covers the site. The present building at Nos. 1024-1028 Main Street was purchased in 1921 and has since then been the college home. It is a four-story fireproof building containing 30,000 square feet of floor space, all devoted to school use.

Since its founding approximately 55,000 men and women have been graduated. From the beginning Bryant & Stratton College has been a leader in the introduction of new courses to meet the growing demands of developing business. The first correspondence courses in business were given by Bryant & Stratton. It is also believed that Bryant & Stratton conducted the first evening school in Buffalo. That this business college gave the first commercial courses in evening sessions is undisputed. The Bryant & Stratton faculties of former years have included several well known authorities on business subjects, who not only taught business methods, but also produced textbooks, which attained a world-wide reputation for high quality and completeness. Members of the present faculty also are producing and using new, revised, and modern texts composed of facts gleaned from years of successful experience in actual practice and arranged in accord with tried and tested pedagogical principles. At the beginning, the curriculum was meagre in comparison with that of today, but was sufficient for the times. It consisted principally of a course in bookkeeping or countinghouse procedure, penmanship, business English, business law, spelling, letter writing, and similar subjects. Short-hand courses were not given in schools in the early days, but this subject was learned through apprenticeship to some court reporter or amanuensis. Bryant & Stratton introduced it later in Buffalo and George W. Davis was the first teacher. The present curriculum includes three two-year courses of college grade, containing instruction in business subjects which is usually given in the four-year degree courses of the country's leading colleges and universities, some of which give students full credit for work done in the Bryant & Stratton course. There are also several standard courses of non-college grade and special courses in single lines of work offered to students who want to study such branches, but can devote only an hour a day to the task. These special courses are not diploma courses, but due credit is given for the amount of work done. Bryant & Stratton Evening School also offers two grades of work.

All the standard courses are given at the night school session. The only college grade course offered in night school at the present time is accountancy.

The principal activity around the college is learning to work advantageously and to like it. It must not be inferred, however, that the social and cultural side of the students' life is entirely sacrificed. On the contrary, every effort is put forth to maintain an even balance, or proper ratio, between work and profitable recreation. Conducive to the latter, are many social activities carried on for the benefit of the students. The principal ones are the Phi Gamma Nu Fraternity, the Kappa Phi Gamma Sorority, the Phi Alpha Zeta Fraternity, the Delta Pi Delta Sorority, the Accountancy Club, the Secretarial Club, the Advertising Club, the Business Administration Club, and the Pennsylvania Club. Each of these societies and clubs has a wholesome and helpful purpose back of the organization, while at the same time furnishing the medium for a lot of student fun and recreation.

Could Dr. Bryant, who died in the Spring of 1901, see the present college in Buffalo, still bearing his name and still owned and managed by a member of his family, he might well be proud of this institution, and its notable work. It will always stand as a monument to him, just as it will always cherish and honor his memory.

CLARENCE L. BRYANT—As the successor of his father in the ownership and management of Bryant & Stratton Business College of Buffalo, the late Clarence L. Bryant, for the better part of half a century, devoted his many talents to the direction and development of this famous school of business training. Like his father before him, he was a man of great energy, exceptional ability and far vision. He was the pioneer in the field of business education by mail, and it is believed that he was the first anywhere in the world to offer a bookkeeping course by correspondence. This branch of the work of the Bryant & Stratton Business College he developed to tremendous proportions and thereby he gave new impetus to commercial education and opened new and better opportunities for thousands of young people.

Clarence L. Bryant was born in Buffalo, about the middle of the nineteenth century, a son of the late Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Bryant. His father, whose interesting and brilliant career is described in a separate article in this work, was one of the founders, in 1854, of the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Buffalo. The education of Clarence L. Bryant, almost from its very beginning, was planned in such a way, that it would prepare him especially for the task of taking over the management of the business college founded by his father. About 1875 he began to take an active part in the management, and a few years later he assumed the entire burden. It was

his function to build upon the foundation his father had prepared, and to carry on in new fields. The school continued to grow and soon warranted a home of its own. The time seemed ripe for such an enterprise and accordingly a new college building was erected on Niagara Square. Here was carried on the greater part of his work. It was his special task to develop the giving of business courses by mail. Correspondence courses, plentiful enough in these days, were almost unheard of at the time Mr. Bryant assumed the management of the college. Within a few months he was doing a two hundred thousand dollar business in correspondence courses. In comparison with the million-dollar business of some present correspondence schools, this may seem like a small enterprise; but one must remember that his was a pioneering field. The whole idea of courses by mail was new and consequently regarded with more or less suspicion. The correspondence school was not the only activity to engage his attention. The residence school always remained his chief field of action. Under his leadership, it took on new life and new interests. Among these was a school of engineering, which he established and which he placed under the direction of his son, Russell W. Bryant, whose biography follows this. This department thrived for many years, until the outbreak of the World War disrupted its organization. During the period of hostilities the burden of managing the school rested again squarely upon the shoulders of Mr. Bryant, who, though near the proverbial "three score and ten," accepted his burden with characteristic spirit and vigor, meeting the pressure of the additional war-time enrollment with promptness and efficiency. He was always a master of detail and gave close personal supervision to every phase of the great school. He attempted the tasks which looked always toward better results.

In Buffalo, January 25, 1927, Clarence L. Bryant died, after half a century of fruitful work as the head of the Bryant & Stratton Business College and in behalf of the cause of commercial education. His work will go down into history as a worthy contribution to the constructive forces of better business.

RUSSELL W. BRYANT—Representing the third generation of his family in the ownership and management of Bryant & Stratton Business College of Buffalo, Mr. Bryant is the successor of his father, the late Clarence L. Bryant (q. v.), and of his grandfather, the late Dr. J. C. Bryant, (q. v.), the latter, one of the illustrious founders of the college. Like his two predecessors in the office of president of this nationally famous institution of learning in the field of commercial education, Mr. Bryant has maintained it consistently on the highest plane of usefulness. To a remarkable degree he has understood how to adapt the traditions of the college to the new developments

and new requirements of modern business. He has surrounded himself with an exceptionally able force of teachers and, as the direct result of his untiring work in behalf of the college, thousands of young men and young women have received that high type of commercial training, which has enabled them to make important contributions to the maintenance and advancement of the commercial supremacy of this country.

Russell W. Bryant was born in Buffalo in 1883, a son of the late Clarence L. Bryant and a grandson of the late Dr. J. C. Bryant. He was educated in public schools of Buffalo and at Harvard University, from which latter he was graduated in 1904. He attended Harvard University for the primary purpose of preparing himself for taking over the management of the engineering department of the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Buffalo. This task was well under way, when the World War came on. An unusually fine two-year course had been established, and the way seemed clear to the development of a highly popular technical school. Inquiries and students were being attracted from an ever widening area, but the call to service changed the aspect completely, and, when the war was over a chain of circumstances so modified the view that it was thought best to discontinue the department. At the time Mr. Bryant became the official head of the Bryant & Stratton College he quickly recognized the approach of new demands in the commercial world and decided that the meeting of these demands was the first duty of a business college which was to go on serving. Accordingly, he dismissed the thought of developing a school of engineering and gave his attention to college grade courses in business. In doing so he has kept Bryant & Stratton College in the front ranks of progress in business education, and at the same time, has exemplified anew the courage of his father and of his grandfather, by pioneering upon a new frontier. The development of industrial competition, the introduction of the income tax, the invention of office machinery and other innovations are revolutionizing the methods of doing business. These new ways are creating a demand for more highly trained accountants, salesmen, secretaries and executives. The old apprentice system and the long periods of experience under it necessary for promotion cannot satisfy the demand. A higher and better training is needed in a shorter time and in larger quantities than can be produced under old methods. Experiments have proven that this training can be given in a business college, and under the able leadership of Mr. Bryant, the Bryant & Stratton Business College is right in step with the latest developments. It is serving the new business demands with an annual quota of more highly trained young men and women capable of serving where lack of apprenticeship experience makes better training imperative.

WILLIAM SINCLAIRE—The late William Sinclair was one of the best-known and best-liked men in Corning, New York, where he resided for sixty years. For more than a quarter of a century he was secretary of the Corning Glass Works, succeeding his father in that important office and thus rounding out a period of sixty and a half years in which father and son had thus served the company.

William Sinclair was born November 13, 1866, in Brooklyn, New York, son of Henry Purdon Sinclair and his wife, before her marriage Miss Frances A. Oakes, youngest sister to the mother of the late Amory Houghton of Corning. The family moved to Corning from Brooklyn when the son was two years old, in order that the father might take a larger part in the operations of the Corning Glass Works. The elder Sinclair was secretary of the company from July 14, 1868, until November 25, 1902, the date of his death. The son attended Corning Free Academy for a time, after which he completed his academic education at one of the best boarding schools in New England, Phillips-Exeter Academy. He then rounded out his preparation for a career by a course at Rochester Business College where he secured technical training for a position in his father's office.

His school days over, Mr. Sinclair entered the employ of the Corning Glass Works August 1, 1885, and he continued the connection as long as he lived, a period of forty-four years. On January 15, 1903, he succeeded his father as secretary and served in that capacity until December, 1911, when he was made secretary and treasurer of the company. Expanding business in the next decade made necessary a division of these duties, which had come to be more numerous and more responsible than one man could manage. Mr. Sinclair retained the post of secretary from March 2, 1920, until his death, February 22, 1929. His keen business sense, his foresight, his knowledge of the company, its past and its potentialities, and his popularity with his fellow-officers and workers all contributed immeasurably to the development of company business.

In other departments of city life Mr. Sinclair also played an important rôle. His affability and genial temperament made him a favorite everywhere, in business and social circles, and his delicious sense of humor as much endeared him to his fellows as did his force of character and loftiness of ideals.

He especially enjoyed hunting and fishing both in New York and Canada. He was a member of the Corning Club, Corning Country Club and Automobile Club of America.

William Sinclair married, January 18, 1899, Helen Bostwick Walker, daughter of William and Helen Comstock (Bostwick) Walker, of Corning. Mrs. Sinclair survives her husband as do their two sons: William Walker and Paul. The former married Mary Catherine Swartwood of Elmira in 1927, and

they have one son, William Sinclair, 2d, and one daughter, Mary Carroll.

The death of Mr. Sinclair at the comparatively early age of sixty-two years, February 22, 1929, brought grief to all those who knew him, for everybody loved this generous, happy, and useful man. The record of his business achievements is written into the prosperity and expansion of the Corning Glass Works; the story of the man is deeply impressed on the heart and mind of those who loved him and received inspiration and encouragement from contact with him.

PERLEY H. MASON, M. D.—For more than fifty years an active practitioner at Peekskill, New York, Perley H. Mason gave his allegiance throughout life to the highest ideals of the medical profession. He achieved success, as that is measured, building up and holding a large following through the years, but in its essential aspects his career was one of service—service to the sick and suffering, and to the people of the entire community where he was so long an important and honored member. Dr. Mason never refused a call for aid, counting his personal convenience or safety as nothing when opposed to professional duties. He was honored and loved by the people of Peekskill for his noble spirit, which guided him in every phase of his activities, quite as much as for the material success which he attained.

Dr. Mason was descended from one of the old and honored families of New England, a family characterized by its patriotic devotion and loyal support of every movement intended for the general good of mankind, and he in turn inherited the finest traits of sterling pioneer ancestors. As early as 1634, Captain Hugh Mason, of Ipswich, England, left his native land to take up his residence in the new world. Settling at Watertown, near Boston, Massachusetts, he there made his home until his death, which occurred in 1678. Dr. Mason's paternal grandfather was Jonas Mason, a shipbuilder, of Bangor, Maine. His parents were Pethuel and Susan (Ramsay) Mason, of Maine and New Hampshire, respectively. The father, a man of fine physique and notable presence, was an expert watchmaker, and it was he who first instructed in the craft, the man who became the original superintendent for the Waltham Watch Company. In early manhood he was a Whig, but like most of his party, he joined the younger Republican organization in later life. His death occurred in 1872 at the age of sixty-three. Susan (Ramsay) Mason was born in Rumney, Grafton County, New Hampshire, on January 31, 1821, and died at Somerville, New Jersey, on September 15, 1901. She was of Revolutionary stock, and through her Dr. Mason derived his eligibility to the society of the Sons of the Revolution.



William Luchini

Dr. Mason led a busy and active life. He was born at Somerville, New Jersey, on May 2, 1853, and received his early education in the public schools of Somerville and Plainfield. The family is well known in this part of New Jersey, and W. B. R. Mason, a brother of Dr. Mason, has long been editor of the "Chronicle" at Bound Brook.

Following his graduation from the Plainfield schools, Perley H. Mason spent one year in what is now known as Peddie Institute, at Hightstown, New Jersey, but which was then the New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute. After his graduation there in 1871 with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he began the study of medicine in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which he received his medical degree. He was valedictorian of his class there at the graduation on March 4, 1875.

At that time his uncle, Joseph H. Mason, was president of the village of Peekskill, and he spoke highly of the possibilities of the community to the young man. Dr. Mason resolved to take his advice and, accordingly, began the practice of his profession here. He was quick to win the confidence of those who came to consult him, and in a remarkably short time had built up a prosperous practice as the demands on his services constantly increased. His stature was seen to grow with the passing years, and as the older physicians were unable to continue in the work he became dean of his profession in the village. On the occasion of his celebration of his fiftieth year in practice some time ago, a local paper remarked:

"Since he first 'hung out his shingle,' on March 10, 1875, he has not only looked after the ills and ailments of thousands upon thousands of men, women and children, or 'peddled pills,' as the good doctor facetiously refers to it, but he has found time for activities in politics, fraternities, church, civic and patriotic fields, and a dozen other spheres of usefulness to the community and its people." This was certainly true and in spite of the heavy demands made upon him by his profession he maintained a vital interest in progress and welfare of the community.

In politics Dr. Mason was a consistent supporter of Republican principles and candidates. At different times and for different periods, he was a member of the village, town and county committees, and frequently attended as a delegate the various conventions which were held. He had been chairman at many of these conventions and meetings, for he was an ideal presiding officer, an able parliamentarian and strong leader. On March 3, 1896, he was elected a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, receiving the largest vote on the Republican ticket. At the annual meeting of the board some weeks later, he was chosen president and served as such for two successive years. He did not accept a renomination.

It was while he was in the board and its president that the very handsome and comprehensive reports and history of the board and the water works was published. On November 8, 1898, Dr. Mason was elected coroner of Westchester County, and on November 5, 1901, was reelected. Having served two terms of three years each with the greatest efficiency, he was nevertheless not again a candidate, owing to an unwritten rule of the Republican organization. Some years later, however, in 1910, he was again nominated and elected, and on November 4, 1913, failed of reelection by a narrow margin. This was his one and only political defeat.

As was natural, Dr. Mason was much interested in matters of public health and sanitation. On April 9, 1888, he was appointed health officer of the town of Cortland, and with the exception of a very brief period he served in that capacity until the time of his death. He was for a number of years sanitary supervisor of this district, comprising the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia. Over a long period he was New York Central and Hudson River Railroad physician for this medical division, while for an equally long time he was officially the school doctor of District No. 7, and later the Peekskill Union Free School District. Dr. Mason never missed a New York State convention of health officers, and in addition to his other duties, he had numerous assignments as a physician in civic, political, fraternal and other fields in various capacities as examiner, investigator and expert. He was a member of the Westchester County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society and long a member of the Peekskill Hospital staff. He was also lecturer and instructor in the Peekskill Training School for Nurses, and visiting physician to numerous institutions and schools. In the field of public service he was one of the commission on a new charter for Westchester County from the inception of this movement.

Fraternally, Dr. Mason was first affiliated with Cortland Lodge, No. 6, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined on August 6, 1885. After occupying various subordinate positions he became Noble Grand in 1888; while in this order he was also a member of Mt. Ararat Encampment, No. 9. Dr. Mason was a charter member of White Plains Lodge, No. 535, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while later he affiliated with Peekskill Lodge, No. 744, after it was formed, although he was never active in its official life. On May 1, 1890, he became associated with Cortlandt Lodge, No. 34, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1920 was made a life member. Immediately after his initiation he became active in lodge affairs, was elected Senior Warden from the floor, and later was elected Master, presiding at the centennial celebration of the lodge. He was also active in higher bod-

ies of the order holding membership in the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Council of Royal and Select Masters, and the Commandery of the Knights Templar.

Dr. Mason was long a leading member of the Cortlandt Hook and Ladder Company, and was several times president of the organization. He was one of the original directors of the Peekskill Building, Savings and Loan Association, for many years serving in this capacity and as its vice-president.

In 1886, when the sensitive photo film was invented, Dr. Mason took up amateur photography with enthusiasm, and was very successful with his pictures. He joined the New York Society of Photographers, made hundreds of negatives, and was awarded several prizes in exhibitions in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. He organized the Peekskill Camera Club, when the wave of interest in the subject spread to Peekskill, and was president of the club for several years. Dr. Mason was interested in music and art, and was a member of the famous Apollo Quintet which sang in many public concerts and entertainments in Peekskill and adjoining towns. He was fond of hunting and fishing, to which he gave much of his leisure time, and was widely known as a crack pigeon shot, live or clay. He was a member of the Peekskill Gun Club during its long and successful existence, and was captain of the team that won the world's record in 1896 by defeating the Marlborough team.

No man was a greater booster for good roads than Dr. Mason, for he saw the necessity of improving the means of transportation to keep pace with the needs of modern life. In early days he had driven his horses over every road in Northern Westchester County and in Putnam County. When bicycles arrived he was one of the first Peekskill devotees of the wheel, owning and riding several machines. He was a member, in this connection, of the old Van Cortland Wheelman, and also for many years of the L. A. W. Dr. Mason was also one of the first in Peekskill to take up the automobile, driving a car in going about his duties as early as 1904. He was long a member of the Peekskill Board of Trade, and of the Lincoln Society of Peekskill, being elected president of this latter body in 1921.

Dr. Mason was fond of travel and had taken numerous extensive trips, covering the East coast from Newfoundland to Key West. He had also visited the Western coast, and spent some time in Europe. His knowledge of photography stood him in good stead on these journeys, and he brought home with him wonderful collections of the finest pictures taken en route.

In October, 1878, Perley H. Mason married in Brooklyn, Adelaide Elmendorf, who died in April, 1908. Three children were born of this marriage, two sons who died some years ago, and one daughter,

Natalie E., well known in Peekskill social and civic circles, and for some years a member of the faculty of Drum Hill High School. She continues her residence in the old Mason home at No. 734 South Street, which was purchased by her father on April 1, 1888, just after the great blizzard of that year. With his family, Dr. Mason worshipped in the Protestant Episcopal faith, and for more than forty years was a member of St. Peter's Church in Peekskill, where he was long a vestryman, and also sang in the choir for a considerable period.

Dr. Mason died at his Peekskill home on June 20, 1928, bringing to a close a long career of usefulness and service. His passing was a source of very great sorrow to the wide circle of his friends and acquaintances, and to the community which had come to know him so well through years of intimate relationship. He built for the years of the future, and that which he accomplished has become a part of the very fabric of Peekskill's existence. The worth of his achievement and of his life will remain in the generations of the future a monument to his fame.

CHARLES RICHARD TOBIN—For some three decades his native city, Fonda, Montgomery County, was the scene of the late Charles Richard Tobin's successful professional activities as a lawyer. Recognized as one of the leading members of the Montgomery County bar, Mr. Tobin not only enjoyed a large and important private practice, but also to a remarkable degree the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. As proof of this confidence there stands his record of seventeen years' continuous service as county attorney, an office which he filled with characteristic ability, honesty and conscientiousness. Mr. Tobin was widely known throughout Montgomery County. His sudden and untimely death at the early age of fifty-one years ended a brilliant and useful career and was deeply regretted by his numerous friends and, indeed, by the entire county.

Charles Richard Tobin was born at Fonda, Montgomery County, August 15, 1879, a son of Richard and Catherine (Hayes) Tobin, both natives of Fonda, as were his paternal grandfather and grandmother, Thomas and Nancy (White) Tobin. The old home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tobin still stands on the hill in Fonda. Charles R. Tobin graduated from the Fonda High School in 1898 and then entered the New York University Law School. Upon graduating from the university in the class of 1900, he opened an office in the village of Fonda for the practice of law, later forming a partnership with George M. Abbott. This connection was later dissolved, and Mr. Tobin then formed a partnership with E. V. Ausman, but after the death of Mr. Ausman he practiced alone. His ability was so marked that at the age of twenty-one years he was elected a justice of the peace. In 1913 he was appointed county attorney and, repeatedly

reappointed to the office by the board of supervisors, he held the post up to the day of his death, or for seventeen years.

Mr. Tobin possessed not only outstanding legal ability, but was also an accomplished orator. His banquet addresses were popular, and a Memorial Day address, in the old village cemetery at Fultonville, is still remembered as the best ever delivered there. "Mr. Tobin," said a writer in the "Mohawk Valley Democrat" of May 1, 1930, "was a gifted speaker." A genial manner and an unruffled disposition made him generally popular throughout the village and county. He was a member of St. Cecelia's Roman Catholic Church, the Holy Name Society and the Amsterdam Bar Association. An authority on Montgomery County history, Mr. Tobin was always ready to speak entertainingly and instructively on that or on other historical topics of interest.

On June 18, 1914, at Fonda, Mr. Tobin married Agnes M. Ward, a native of Columbia County and a daughter of Michael and Mary Agnes (Butler) Ward, of Hudson, Columbia County. There were no children.

Mr. Tobin died suddenly at his home in Fonda of angina pectoris, April 17, 1930. He was survived, besides by his widow, also by three brothers: Ralph, of Troy, New York, and Frank and Thomas, of Jersey City, New Jersey; by one sister, Mrs. Louis Wenz, of Jersey City, and by one niece and two nephews.

In May, 1930, at the spring term of Supreme Court at Fonda, Judge Charles S. Nisbet, of Amsterdam, spoke with the court's permission, on the death of County Attorney Charles R. Tobin. Judge Nisbet presented Attorney Matthew Dwyer, president of the Amsterdam Bar Association, who spoke of the affection which the members of the bar had for their associate, and who presented a set of resolutions by the Amsterdam Bar Association, which he asked to have spread on the records, to become part of the Supreme Court records. Judge Charles E. Hardies also addressed the court, speaking of the ability and legal qualifications of Mr. Tobin, whom he described as companionable, ethical in business, highly esteemed both as a man and as a member of the profession.

The memorial resolutions of the Amsterdam Bar Association, dated April 21, 1930, read in part as follows:

In the death of Charles R. Tobin, this association has lost an active and valued member. Since his admittance to the bar, over twenty-five years ago, he practiced his profession in the county seat of this county, and came to be recognized as a lawyer of more than ordinary ability. As county attorney his services were deeply appreciated, as is evidenced by the fact that year after year he was chosen by the board of supervisors to succeed himself in this important office.

Personally he was always pleasant and genial, and all who came in contact with him became his friends. He was thoroughly honest and sincere in his dealings

with his clients and with his fellow-members of the bar.

His knowledge of the law was extensive and both as a counselor and as an advocate he gave evidence of his years of study and experience.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN YATES—A native of Canada, but since his early boyhood a resident of the United States, the late Abraham Lincoln Yates was widely and favorably known in Niagara County. As the Niagara Falls representative of a nationally known firm of stove and furnace manufacturers, he built up a large and prosperous business and established for himself an enviable reputation for fair dealing, honesty and reliability. His pleasing personality and his sterling character gained him a full measure of the community's confidence and liking and during his long residence at Niagara Falls he was regarded as one of this city's substantial and representative business men.

Abraham Lincoln Yates was born at Fisherville, Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1864, the son of James Yates of that place. He was the great-nephew of General Sir Isaac Brock, hero of the battle of Queenston Heights, during the War of 1812, whose lofty monument, one hundred and eighty-five feet high, is known to every visitor to Canada. Mr. Yates came to the United States as a boy, together with his father and mother, who settled at Lockport, New York, where for some time the older Mr. Yates conducted a hardware and heating business. Associated with his father in this business for several years, Mr. Yates, while still a young man, gained a thorough knowledge of this business and thus laid the foundations for his later success as a Niagara Falls business man at Niagara Falls. Coming to the latter city a few years before 1900, Mr. Yates made his home there for more than thirty years. For five years his business was located on Main Street, opposite the E. A. Butler greenhouses. Then he moved to the Third Street location, where he built the block in which he lived until his death. During his long business career in Niagara Falls, Mr. Yates was the representative of and connected with the Buckwalter Stove Company of Rogersford, Pennsylvania. Of the most unimpeachable probity, Mr. Yates was trusted and relied on by many people. They went to him first in business matters. Due to the active interest he always took in affairs of community interest, Mr. Yates acquired an unusually large number of close friends in Niagara Falls. Successful in business, he was able to retire about three years before his death. Affiliated with the Masonic order since early manhood, Mr. Yates was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Lockport Lodge, No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons; Niagara Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Niagara Commandery, No. 64, Knights Templar; Niagara Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Buffalo Consistory, Ancient

Accepted Scottish Rite; Ismailia Temple, of Buffalo, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Falls Shriners' Club, and the Order of the Eastern Star. He was also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. His religious affiliations were with St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Yates married at Niagara Falls, November 16, 1915, Mrs. Naomi (Chamberlain) Briggs, daughter of Joel and Rhoda (Rice) Chamberlain, and mother by her former marriage of three children: 1. W. H. Briggs, supervisor of the United States immigration department at Buffalo. 2. Roy Briggs, credit manager of the Regina Corporation, Buffalo. 3. Mrs. Lindsey A. Roy, of Niagara Falls.

At the age of sixty-three years Abraham Lincoln Yates died in Buffalo, August 30, 1927. His funeral, conducted by the Niagara Commandery, No. 64, Knights Templar, was one of the largest ever held in Niagara Falls. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Naomi (Chamberlain-Briggs) Yates, and by his brother, Thomas Yates, of Lockport. By his death his wife lost a loving and devoted husband, his many friends a loyal and genial companion, and the community at large an upright, useful and public-spirited citizen.

CHARLES NATHAN SKINNER, M. D.—Worthily carrying on the finest traditions of the medical profession, especially in the field of surgery, the late Charles Nathan Skinner, M. D., of Port Jervis, New York, made a place of note for himself, not only in the profession, but also as a public-spirited citizen. In many business enterprises of community significance and in many departments of public welfare, Dr. Skinner had a shaping part.

Charles Nathan Skinner was born March 9, 1866, at Port Jervis, son of John and Anna (Malven) Skinner. He attended the local schools and the Port Jervis High School, and, after a course in the Eastman Business College, was for a short time engaged in business. Since his preference was for the medical profession, however, he determined to prepare himself for it. He studied at Wyoming Seminary, in Kingston, Pennsylvania, and later availed himself of the excellent training afforded by the Bellevue Hospital Medical School in New York, graduating in 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The young physician at once started a practice at Port Jervis, where he was so well and so favorably known, and specialized in surgery. His reputation as a diagnostician and as a skilled surgeon extended over that section of the State. He was acting surgeon to St. Francis Hospital at Port Jervis, and a member of the County Medical Association and the American Medical Association. His election as Fellow of the American College of Surgeons was an indication of his professional standing, since he met the strict requirements for admission to this body. His keen intelligence and progressive attitude were

also utilized by various business concerns. Dr. Skinner was president of the Port Jervis Telephone Company for many years, holding the office at the time of his death, and he was a director of the First National Bank and the Port Jervis Water Company. For nine years he served on the board of education, and for two terms as a city trustee, his ability and conscientiousness being highly appreciated in both positions. He was president of the Hotel Association of the city, a member of the New York Historical Society, and of the Rotary, the Country, and the Deer Rock clubs. His fraternal affiliations were with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Skinner was an earnest member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Charles Nathan Skinner married, June 9, 1892, Mary B. Hiller, daughter of William M. and Oresta (Burdick) Hiller. Mrs. Skinner survives her husband and continues to reside in Port Jervis.

The death of Dr. Skinner on December 4, 1924, when he was only fifty-eight years old and in his prime, was a serious loss to the medical profession and to the town of Port Jervis. One of its finest citizens, he left upon Port Jervis the imprint of his own personality and ideals of public service, the memory of which will serve as an inspiration to all who knew him and his varied and unselfish activities in behalf of the general welfare.

FREDERICK STANTON FLOWER—In business and industrial life, Frederick Stanton Flower, of Watertown, New York, for many years held a place of prominence and esteem in this region of the State. His achievements brought him the respect of his fellowmen, and he was at the same time loved for his very pleasant and worthy qualities of character and personality. Kind and gentle in demeanor, helpful in his attitude and in his actions, strongly public-spirited, Mr. Flower was broad in his understanding of men and their motives and aspirations, and high in principles and ideas. His career was of worth, his life beautifully lived, his death a cause of widespread sorrow.

Mr. Flower was born on February 8, 1858, in Theresa, New York, son of the late Colonel George Walton and Mary Elizabeth (Putnam) Flower. His father was a native of Theresa, who came to Watertown at the age of sixteen to enter the employ of his brother-in-law, Silas L. George, keeper of a country store. The family again removed to Theresa, however, and there the man whose name heads this review, began his life. At the age of seven, he came with his family to Watertown, where he attended the public schools and acquired his early business experience. While still a young man he was employed in the jewelry business conducted by his uncles, Roswell P. and Anson Ranney Flower, but a short time later he became associated with his



C. W. Skinner

father in the mercantile business and in the management of railroads, including the Carthage, Sacketts Harbor and Watertown Railroad.

He devoted almost all his early career to railway building activities; and before he attained his majority, he personally built four miles of the Chatfield branch of Winona and the St. Peter division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. His father, too, was widely known as a railway builder and contractor, as well as for his distinguished career in the Civil War, in which he recruited what later became Company C of the 35th Regiment of the New York Volunteers and led his men to the front as a captain.

In 1878 Frederick Stanton Flower went to New York, where he entered the banking house of Flower and Son, conducted by the late Governor Roswell P. Flower, his uncle. He first became associated with his uncle's firm as business secretary, and entered upon the financial stage after Governor Flower had passed through the constructive period of his career. From junior partner in the firm, Mr. Flower went to senior partner and later to the head office of the firm upon the death of John D. Flower. In 1884 he purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and thereafter began a period of financial development during which he made and lost millions in the market.

Having become one of the outstanding figures in New York financial life, he held directorates in a varied group of companies. He succeeded his uncle, Anson Ranney Flower, as director of the New York Air Brake Company; and was active in his work with this organization until his final illness. He was also a director of the Universal Gas Light Company, of Chicago; the Langdon Zinc Company, of Missouri; the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad and the Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company, in both of which he also served as assistant treasurer. The firm of Flower and Company itself was organized in 1884 at No. 84 Broadway, New York, and for many years it was regarded as the largest and strongest firm in Wall Street, representing, among other great interests, the Standard Oil Company. The members of this house, when Mr. Flower relinquished his interest in it, were Mr. Flower, Benjamin C. Van Dyke and John S. George.

The family of Flower has long been active in New York State business life, so that it was quite natural for Mr. Flower to take the interest that he took in the commercial, financial and industrial affairs of his State. His paternal grandfather, Nathan M. Flower, a pioneer resident of Theresa, New York, there erected a cloth mill in the early days; he died in 1843, leaving a wife and seven children. Of these, five brothers—Colonel George Walton Flower, father

of Frederick Stanton Flower; Governor Roswell P. Flower, Nathan Munroe Flower, John D. Flower, and Anson Ranney Flower—all became prominent in varying fields of life. Colonel George W. Flower built the State Armory at Watertown, and was also contractor for the retaining dam which holds back the water supply of New York City.

About 1920 Frederick S. Flower gave up most of his business interests and retired to Watertown to make his home in the old Flower residence in Washington Street. He made occasional trips to New York to attend meetings of the directors of the New York Air Brake Company, but retained few other business affiliations. He preferred, on the contrary, to spend his later years of life in the quiet of his home in Watertown. One of his chief interests was the Henry Keep home, on which he was constantly planning improvements. He had been a member of the board of trustees for many years, as well as a trustee of Flower Hospital, founded in New York by Governor Flower, and the New York Ophthalmic Hospital.

In his leisure time, Mr. Flower was especially fond of outdoor activities. He liked horses, and enjoyed both fishing and boating. As to indoor amusements, he played billiards, a game at which he was adept. He used to meet with George F. Clark, Dr. G. S. Farmer, W. O. Ball, John A. Solar and Warren B. Wheeler at the Black River Valley Club, and play billiards through long afternoons. For his fishing he went oftenest to the St. Lawrence River and Henderson Harbor, and his constant companion on these trips was John A. Solar.

His affiliations with New York clubs and societies were many. He belonged to the Adirondack League Club, the American Geographic Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Ardsley Club, the Ardsley Yacht Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Columbia Yacht Club, the Westchester County Country Club, the Democratic Club, the Jefferson County Fish and Game Club, the Jefferson County Society of New York, the Long Island Country Club, the Lotos Club, the Manhattan Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Municipal Art Society, the National Horse Show Association, the New England Society, the New York Athletic Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Pontiac Game Club, the Racquet and Tennis Club, the Riding Club, the Stony Island Club, and the Union Club. When he first went to New York City, Mr. Flower made his home with the late Governor Flower. Later he had an apartment in the Windsor Hotel until the destruction of that hostelry by fire. And still later he lived in an apartment at No. 615 Fifth Avenue, eventually purchasing a home at No. 612 Fifth Avenue.

Though a staunch Democrat, Mr. Flower never

took an active part in politics, having always directed his energies to finance, in which realm his aggressiveness won him a place in the front ranks in New York City.

Frederick Stanton Flower married, on February 18, 1903, Hilda Katherine Clark, daughter of Milton E. Clark, of Leavenworth, Kansas. His wife possessed a fine soprano voice, and was a celebrated prima donna of the Bostonian's Opera Company. She also sang in the Madison Avenue Reformed and St. Mark's Episcopal churches. To Mr. and Mrs. Flower there were born two children: Fred and Hilda, both of whom died at birth, and were laid to rest in Brookside Cemetery.

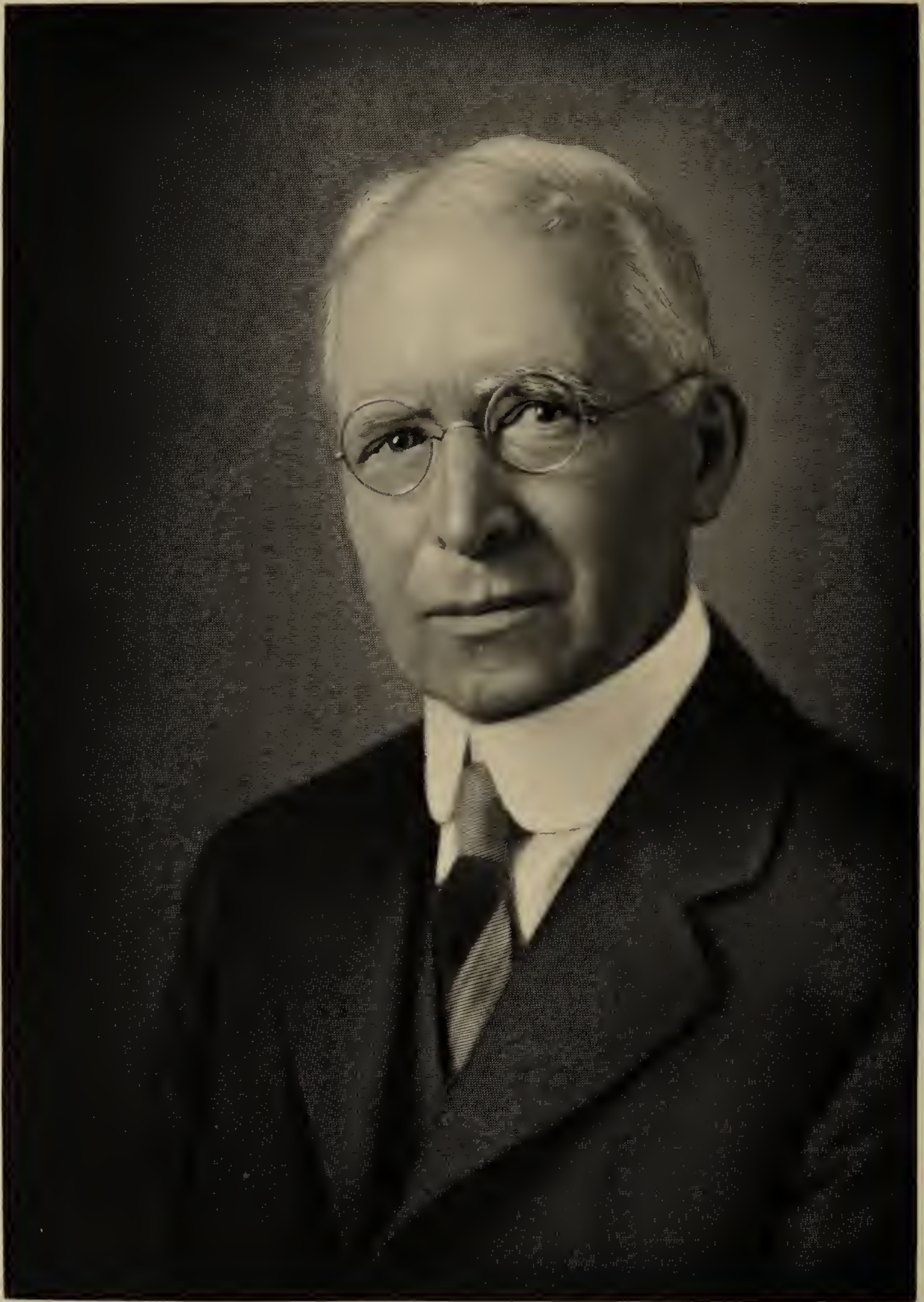
The death of Mr. Flower occurred on December 11, 1930, and removed from Watertown and this State one of their substantial and useful citizens. He, too, was buried in Brookside Cemetery, whose gates he had himself erected in 1905 in memory of his father. He was also active at different times in beautifying the cemetery, having proposed a line of granite wall on each side of the gates, an ornamental fence to complete the enclosure in semicircular form, and construction of driveways and paths and the planting of trees and shrubs both inside and outside the gateway. He personally bore the expense of these improvements; for here, as elsewhere, he was devoted to the best interests of Watertown, its institutions and its people. A man of fine instincts and lofty vision, he saw clearly as others were not always privileged to see; and he built well. He well deserves the rest that is his in—

. . . the still land beyond the evening star,
Where everlasting hills and valleys are,
And silence may not hurt us any more,
And terror shall be past, and grief and war.

WALTER J. HERRINGTON—After an extensive experience as a teacher, principal and in various other forms of educational work in different towns of New York State, Mr. Herrington, some seven years ago, was appointed superintendent of public schools at Williamsville, Erie County. In that capacity he has continued to serve ever since then with marked success. Under his very able and progressive management the public schools of this town have greatly extended their influence and usefulness in the community. Mr. Herrington is generally regarded as one of the most able educational administrators in this section of the State. He keeps in constant touch with the latest educational developments by continuing to pursue post-graduate work and for that purpose he has attended from time to time several of the best-known universities in this country and abroad. To a remarkable degree Mr. Herrington has understood how to gain the liking, respect and confidence, not only of his pupils and the teachers working under him, but also of the parents of

the schoolboys and schoolgirls, whose education he directs.

Walter J. Herrington was born at Bernice, Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1890, a son of the late William T. and Etta Smith (Doty) Herrington. His father, who was a merchant, was born in Franklin, Pennsylvania, and died December 31, 1926. Mr. Herrington's mother was born at Smithfield, Pennsylvania, and died February 2, 1929. Having received his early education in the public schools of Towanda, Pennsylvania, Mr. Herrington then attended the academy at Naples, Ontario County, from which he was graduated in 1908. Next he studied at the Buffalo Normal School, graduating there in 1910, and at the New York State Teachers' College in Albany, from which he was graduated in 1917. He also did post-graduate work at Columbia University, New York City, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1923. At other times he has done post-graduate work at the University of Buffalo, at Clark University, at Syracuse University, at the University of Munich, Bavaria, and the University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany. At the outset of his educational career Mr. Herrington taught for one year in district schools in New York State. Next he was principal of the public schools at Middlesex, Yates County, for two years and then served as principal of the high school at Rushville, Yates County, for a similar period of time. After that he was a member of the faculty of his own first *alma mater*, Naples Academy, serving for two years as vice-principal. This was followed by four years in Elmira, where he was principal of School No. 3. These varied and extensive experiences in different educational positions made Mr. Herrington particularly well qualified for his next position, that of superintendent of the Teachers' Training School at the Brockport State Normal School at Brockport, Monroe County. He held this position for one year and, in 1924, came to Williamsville as superintendent of the public schools of this town. The first high school in Williamsville was started about forty years ago. The present high school was built two years before Mr. Herrington's appointment as superintendent of public schools and, therefore, dates back to 1922, and accommodated five hundred pupils. In 1931 this building was enlarged to accommodate one thousand and two hundred pupils. The total enrollment in the public schools of Williamsville today is about six hundred and the total number of teachers is thirty. Mr. Herrington has done a considerable amount of writing on educational topics and he is one of the three teachers, who wrote the present elementary school syllabus in history; a book of one-act German plays, "Fort Niagara Days," also. He is a member of John Hodge Lodge, No. 815, of Naples, Free and Accepted Masons, as well as of the Williamsville Rotary Club. In politics he is inde-



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John J. O'Donnell

pendent, while his religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Herrington is not married and makes his home in Williamsville.

DR. HENRY RICHARD HUMPHRIES—One of the foremost specialists in nervous diseases of his period, Dr. Henry Richard Humphries devoted his life to development of the science of medicine. In the course of an unusually active and useful career he rendered services of distinction, both in his private practice and in hospital work, and was highly esteemed and respected by his professional colleagues, as well as by all the people who had the opportunity of observing his work and his achievements. He acquired a large following of patients who came to trust in his judgments and to have utter confidence in the opinions and treatments given by this great physician, and among these he listed a large number of personal friends, people who sincerely mourned his passing, realizing that it would be most difficult to replace such a man, either in Mamaroneck, New York, the city of his home, or in the State in general, where he conducted his practice.

Dr. Humphries was born April 4, 1873, in New York City, son of Henry Richard Humphries, a noted musician in his day. After he completed his preliminary education he decided to take up medicine for his life's work, and, especially interested in the study of nervous diseases and their causes, he became a specialist in this important branch of his profession. So marked was his skill and so untiring were his labors in behalf of medical science, that he became, in the course of time, one of the leading men of his specialty in America. He was chief consulting physician at the State Hospital at Central Islip, and also was connected in an advisory capacity with a number of other hospitals throughout the State. He was, among his other duties, consultant in St. Mark's Hospital. His own hospital, founded in 1922, was at Orienta Point.

In addition to his medical work, he belonged to a number of important organizations—professional, civic and social. He was a member of the Holland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the New York Medical Surgery Society, American Psychiatric Association, the Megantic Club, the Everglades Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Orienta Beach Club, the Neurological Society of America and the Delta Kappa Epsilon. He also was more than ordinarily active in civic and welfare work at Mamaroneck, New York, where he lived; and not long before his death was a candidate for the office of village trustee at the Republican party primaries.

Dr. Henry R. Humphries married on December 12, 1912, in New York City, Marie Dorothy Johnston, daughter of Colonel Louis F. and Nellie R. (Sum-

mers) Johnston. The children by this marriage were: Dorothy Jane and Henry Richard, 3d.

The death of Dr. Humphries occurred at New York Hospital, New York City, in March, 1927, when he was fifty-three years old, and was, indeed, an occasion of great sorrow among his many friends and throughout the medical profession. His colleagues and co-workers were well aware of the contribution that he had made to the science of medicine, notably in the field of his own chosen specialty, and so important was his work that he was called into consultation on cases in all parts of the United States, while he was able to aid his profession in a marked way by giving advice and aid to other physicians. His achievements were outstanding, and he himself was a solid and substantial citizen, of whom New York State may well be proud.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, M. D.—Long one of the practicing physicians of the city of Schenectady, New York, John J. O'Brien, M. D., specialized in the diseases and treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. As a resident and practitioner of Schenectady from 1907 onward, he rendered much valuable service to the municipality, and as a result of his achievements in his chosen profession, held a place of prominence and esteem among his fellowmen. For his personal qualities, too, he was respected and loved by hosts of friends, people who recognized his integrity, kindness and understanding, and appreciated his eagerness to alleviate suffering in every way. His career was worth while, his life finely lived, and his death a cause of sorrow.

Dr. O'Brien was born in Drogheda, Ireland, on December 5, 1868, son of Owen and Emily (Kennedy) O'Brien; and he early attended school in his native land. He left the schools there at the age of seventeen years, and came to the United States. Here he became employed by the American Locomotive Company, at Schenectady, while he was preparing himself for a professional career. He studied and was tutored after working hours. After sufficient preliminary instruction, he entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated with honors. He was admitted to the bar, but soon abandoned law and took up the study of medicine, as offering a field of greater usefulness. Entering the Medico-Chirurgical College, which later merged with the University of Pennsylvania, he graduated in the class of 1902 with honors, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He did his first professional work in New Jersey. After five years of general practice, he began specializing in the eye, ear, nose, and throat. In 1907, two years after his marriage, he returned to Schenectady. His first office in this city was situated at No. 170 Lafayette Street; later he removed to No. 11 Lafayette Street, where he practiced until his death.

In 1924, Dr. O'Brien went to Austria, where he studied in the world-famous clinics connected with the University of Vienna. This trip was typical of Dr. O'Brien's attitude of progress, of his desire to be ever-up-to-date in his methods and treatment. He kept in touch with all the newest developments in medicine and surgery, was a member of different medical bodies, and served as president of the Schenectady County Medical Society. He was on the Ellis Hospital Staff and also belonged to the Ellis Hospital Clinical Society, and was for a time its president. He held membership in the New York State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, as well as in different groups concerned with his specialty. For many years he showed a deep interest in the Ellis Hospital Training School for Nurses, by giving an annual prize to the student doing the best work in his branch of the profession, and was also connected therewith as a lecturer. He was active in the Eastern New York Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Society which he was largely instrumental in organizing. Also active in civic and social circles, he was a member of the Mohawk Club and of the Chamber of Commerce of his city.

Dr. O'Brien brought to the country of his adoption a fine loyalty and a keen appreciation of the opportunities afforded the youth of the country for developing the best that was in them. He was particularly noted for his careful work among children; and giving his services to the Children's Home, he brought to the children what was more than professional skill—kindliness and sympathy, and a love of the little ones that was inborn. Ever the cheerful friend of childhood, he was so valuable an asset to the Children's Home that Caroline Wynkoop, superintendent of that institution, pronounced his death a distinct loss to her institution. He served, too, as a physician for the American Locomotive Company and at one time for the General Electric Company. With both of these corporations, he was engaged in eye work, in which he was an acknowledged expert. His private practice was very large, and grew with advancing years. The demands made upon him were many but he responded faithfully to them. Into all his activities, regardless of what they were, as long as they were to be of value to his fellowmen, he ever put his fullest measure of devotion and his finest enthusiasm; nor was any call to duty too strenuous for him to answer. He gave his life to his profession, to his fellows, to the work of lightening the burdens of pain and illness; and he served well.

Dr. O'Brien married in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1905, Katherine O'Brien, of Louisville, Kentucky, who survives him.

Like many men of the healing craft, Dr. O'Brien worked too hard; he died in harness, collapsing in Ellis Hospital on April 18, 1930, while in the course

of duty, and passing away on the fifth of May following. His friends were many, and their bereavement at his passing was great, though his memory lives on, a source of satisfaction and joy to them.

HON. H. WALLACE KNAPP—A native and a lifelong resident of Mooers, and a public servant of both his town and his State, the Hon. H. Wallace Knapp was for many years prominent in the civic life of this community, and served in both houses of the Legislature of this Commonwealth. His achievements brought him recognition in varied walks of life, as well as the admiration and respect of all public-spirited citizens; and for his personal qualities, too, he was esteemed and loved by all whose privilege it was to know him. His career was useful, his life beautifully and finely lived, and his death a cause of widespread and sincere regret.

Mr. Knapp was born on April 1, 1869, in Mooers, New York, son of Horatio and Katherine (Fitch) Knapp, both of whom were likewise natives of Mooers. His grandfather was one of the first settlers of this region of New York State, so that the Knapps were among the pioneers of Mooers. In the common schools, H. Wallace Knapp received his early education, and was graduated from high school at Mooers. He also attended Cazenovia Seminary, at Cazenovia. Upon completing his formal schooling, he became engaged in the general mercantile business in Mooers, where he was associated with his father, H. F. Knapp, with whom he continued to be associated until 1898, when he became the sole owner of the enterprise.

Early in his career, he acquired an interest in public life. In 1898 Mr. Knapp was elected supervisor of Mooers, and in 1901 was reelected to the board. In 1902 he served as its chairman. In January, 1903, he became Clinton County's representative in the New York State Assembly; and at the end of his first term, was renominated, so that he continued to represent his county in the lower lawmaking body of the State through 1906. In 1907 and 1908 he represented the Thirty-first Senatorial District of the State in the Senate at Albany, and there took a leading part in the preliminary work connected with the Champlain Tercentenary in July, 1909. He was chairman of the New York State Commission. In politics he was a Republican, and in Masonry he was a Shriner and a thirty-second degree Mason. He also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Plattsburg. In his later years, Mr. Knapp devoted himself to his private interests, which were many and varied. He was vice-president of the Plattsburg National Bank and Trust Company and a director of the First National Bank of Rouses Point and the First National Bank of Champlain. He owned the building in which the Mooers' shirt factory was formerly housed; and for several years he actually operated that fac-

tory. He was also the owner of Normal Court, in Plattsburg, the old Physicians' Hospital Building, which he purchased and remodeled into a dormitory for girl students at the State Normal School. A man of such varied interests, all of them vitally concerned with human affairs and the well-being of his fellow-citizens, could not but render valuable service to his community and his State; and so it is that he is affectionately remembered by his hosts of friends and acquaintances. He was a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Mooers.

H. Wallace Knapp married, on September 23, 1896, at Churubusco, New York, Minnie Humphrey, daughter of John M. and Sarah (Bowen) Humphrey, of that place. Mrs. Knapp now makes her home on the old homestead property of the family, where her husband was born.

The death of Mr. Knapp occurred on April 4, 1929, at St. Petersburg, Florida, where he was sojourning for his health. A man of rare qualities of judgment and character, richly endowed with mental and spiritual powers, he lived a life that was wholly worth while; and his death removed one of the outstanding citizens of Mooers and this region of the State. Many were the expressions of tribute and praise of him that were uttered at the time of his passing; but outstanding among these was the comment of a local paper in its editorial columns, which represented, as the press so consistently does, the attitude of the community that it serves. Said the editorial on Mr. Knapp:

It was with a feeling of genuine sorrow that the people of Plattsburg learned of the death of one of Clinton County's best liked and most substantial citizens, the Hon. H. Wallace Knapp, in Florida.

There have been few occasions in recent years when Mr. Knapp has not taken a leading part. Without doubt the greatest celebration ever held in the Champlain Valley was the Champlain Tercentenary held during the week of July 4, 1909. Mr. Knapp, as State Senator, did much of the preliminary work in bringing this most outstanding event about, and as chairman of the New York State Tercentenary Commission, aided greatly with the preliminary work which resulted in bringing the beautiful Champlain Memorial which stands at the mouth of the Saranac River, in this city, together with other memorials on both sides of the lake. It was an international day—one on which the then President of the Nation, William Howard Taft, leading citizens, army and navy men, foreign diplomats, Sir Lomer Gouin, then Premier of Quebec, and now deceased, high church dignitaries, including the late Cardinal Gibbons, all took part.

The work Mr. Knapp accomplished at this time will always be to his credit, but he was no less worthy in his every-day affairs. He served his town well for many years as its supervisor, he served his county well as its member of Assembly, and he served this Senatorial district well as our State Senator.

In private business Mr. Knapp was regarded as one of the best. He had large interests in his own town of Mooers, which he conducted until ill health intervened. He was a valued member of the board of

directors of the Plattsburg National Bank and Trust Company, and on any and every occasion proved himself worthy of the high trust that was always placed in him.

HOWARD G. BRITTING—For almost all of his life a resident of Williamsville, Erie County, Mr. Britting is undoubtedly one of the outstanding, most active and most representative citizens of this village. Eagerly participating in every phase of the community's life, he has proven himself exceptionally able in many different fields of human endeavor. As a banker and as an insurance underwriter he has few equals in this section of New York State. Other local business enterprises, too, have been greatly benefited by his active participation in their affairs and management. Though these various activities would keep occupied most any man, they still seem to leave to Mr. Britting some surplus time and energy, which he employs in the management of a large and successful farm and, to a very large extent, in active participation in civic enterprises. In the latter field, whatever seems to him to hold promise of furthering civic progress and of advancing the welfare of the town, its people and its institutions, can count on his generous and enthusiastic support. Naturally Mr. Britting's position in the community is one of importance and influence, and his popularity is very great indeed.

Howard G. Britting was born at Almira, Michigan, in December, 1871, a son of John and Lydia M. (Abbe) Britting. His father was a farmer and a veteran of the Civil War, during which he lost a leg and the use of an arm. Mr. Britting's mother belongs to a family, the early members of which actively participated in the war of the Revolution. In Mr. Britting's early childhood, the family removed to Williamsville, Erie County, which town he has continued to make his home and the center of his numerous activities ever since then. He received his early education in the public grammar and high schools of Williamsville, graduating from the local high school in 1888. Later he took a business course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Buffalo. Mr. Britting's marked preference for a variety of business interests may be traceable to the fact that his first position was two-fold. He was assistant postmaster of Williamsville, and in charge of the circulation of the "Amherst Bee." His working hours were from seven in the morning until ten at night, and his salary four dollars a week. After a time, he increased his income by selling insurance in odd moments, and eventually the Howard G. Britting Insurance Agency, of which he has continued to be the owner and manager, was established. In 1895, Mr. Britting accepted a position in the county clerk's office at Buffalo and gave city life a trial of three years. But at the end of that period, he returned with renewed satisfaction to

the smaller community. From 1898 to 1915, Mr. Britting was postmaster of Williamsville. During that time, the postal savings system and the rural free delivery were established. He was also proprietor of a general store adjoining the post office, and there the first picture postcards to be seen in Williamsville were sold.

In 1916 Mr. Britting, together with L. L. Grove, organized the Bank of Williamsville, which started business on March 6, 1917, and with which Mr. Britting has been identified ever since then. At first Mr. Britting served as cashier of this bank, but since 1923 he has been its president, his predecessors in the latter position having been E. H. Hutchison, who served as the first president of the bank until January, 1920, when he was succeeded by L. L. Grove, who served until 1923. With keen interest, Mr. Britting has observed the development of insurance since the 'nineties. During the first year of his agency, he sold exactly eighty dollars worth of insurance. Now he is one of the leading agents in his vicinity. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Clarence, president and director of the Pioneer Telephone Company, and a director of the Williamsville Realty Company.

For years, Mr. Britting has been an outstanding promoter of community activities. He served a number of years on the Village Board and since 1925 he has been president of the Board of Education, of which he has been a member since 1898. During the war, Mr. Britting worked indefatigably on the Liberty Loan drives. In the first drive, his bank stood first in the United States in the percentage of oversubscription. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the Boy Scouts' organization, of the Williamsville board, of which he became a member at its inception. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Church of Christ of Williamsville. Mr. Britting is a charter member of the local Rotary Club, of which he is treasurer, as well as a member of the Buffalo Athletic Club, the Meadowbrook Golf Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and numerous Masonic bodies, the latter including Amherst Lodge, No. 981, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has been a trustee since its organization, Buffalo Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Ismailia Temple of Buffalo, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

At Williamsville, in September, 1899, Mr. Britting married Jennie Saxton Ayer of Williamsville, a daughter of Albert D. and Geraldine (Youngs) Ayer. Mr. and Mrs. Britting have three children: 1. Geraldine A., born in 1902. She is a graduate of Cornell University and is now secretary of the Bank of Williamsville and her father's intimate associate in its conduct. 2. Harris A., born in 1904, a graduate in law from the University of Buffalo, who is now associated in the practice of law with Carlton Ladd of

Buffalo. 3. Virginia M., born in 1905, a graduate of Simmons College, who is now assistant manager of the Howard G. Britting Insurance Company, founded and owned by her father. The Britting home at No. 94 South Cayuga Street, Williamsville, was formerly the first Baptist Church of the village. Mr. and Mrs. Britting themselves divided the church auditorium into rooms, chalking the lines where partitions were to be erected. The spacious old building, with its high arched ceiling has proved a most restful and pleasant home. "We bought the church complete including pews and Bibles," Mr. Britting recounted in a recent newspaper article published in the Buffalo "Courier-Express." "We gave the old pews bearing family names to the descendants of the men, who had first used them. In a recent exhibition of Bibles, I produced some of the oldest editions in Western New York." Mr. Britting's home offers the most appropriate of settings for antique furniture, of which he and his wife are inveterate collectors. For twenty years, Mr. Britting has managed auctions of farms in Erie and Niagara counties; and at these auctions he has come upon many fine specimens of eighteenth century workmanship. Fishing was formerly his favorite sport; and as his home is adjacent to Ellicott Creek, he used to fish from his own garden. Now he finds recreation in the management of his farms of eight hundred acres outside Williamsville, where he breeds cattle and horses. At present he has forty-five head of Guernsey cattle and six saddle horses. He is also fond of flowers, deriving great enjoyment from his garden, the cultivation of which he supervises and in which he takes a hand from time to time. Collecting old things is the only hobby Mr. Britting admits. He has an interesting collection of ox yokes and dinner bells that have rung to good purpose on farms of Niagara and Erie counties.

THOMAS F. LEAHY—In the course of a busy and useful life, Thomas F. Leahy won many honors in both the business and civic worlds; and the city of Hornell was particularly fortunate in having among its residents a man of the ability and talents of this public-spirited leader. It was in the dry goods business that he was chiefly engaged, as far as his commercial pursuits were concerned; but as a public worker for the well-being of his community, he held a number of responsible positions, and distinguished himself by his faithful devotion to Hornell's people and their institutions. Esteemed and respected, he held the confidence of those around him, as well as their affection, because they knew that in him they possessed a friendly and wise counselor. As a companion and true friend, Mr. Leahy was unsurpassed. He was kindly, generous, sympathetic, courageous, devoted to the loftiest of principles and ideals. His career was as useful as his life was finely and beautifully lived.



Thos Lecky

Mr. Leahy was born on December 29, 1873, son of Thomas and Joanna (Burke) Leahy, both of whom came from Ireland at an early period in their lives. Though Thomas F. Leahy, of this review, was for more than three decades a resident of Hornell, the place of his birth was Canton, Pennsylvania. It was in that Pennsylvania community that he spent his early life, attending school and acquiring his first business experience. Then, in 1898, he removed from that place to Hornell, New York, where he made his home for the rest of his life. In February of that year, he formed a partnership with Leon F. Wheatley, who at the time of Mr. Leahy's passing was State Senator in the New York State Senate, and with Edward Ronan, with both of whom he had been associated in business in Canton in the store of Bacon and Ronan.

The new enterprise, a dry goods store, began operations in Main Street, Hornell, and was from the outset successful. The original site of the store is at the time of writing (1931) occupied by the Koskie Music Company. The dry goods undertaking gradually grew in scope and influence, attracting customers from a wide area about the city of Hornell; and, about two years after it was opened, it removed to its permanent location. Soon afterward, however, Mr. Ronan retired, removing to Oneonta, where, with his brother, he started a similar business. Mr. Leahy and Mr. Wheatley continued their work; and the partnership remained intact until September 4, 1919, when Mr. Wheatley retired from his active business endeavors, leaving Mr. Leahy to operate the store independently. From that time Mr. Leahy remained the sole proprietor, though he by no means confined his attention to this store alone.

He rather found time to take a more and more active part in civic affairs, it seemed, as his business grew. He also acquired interests in other business organizations. His political views were those of the Democratic party, of whose policies and principles he was a staunch supporter; and, in Hornell, where he lived, he was one of his party's accredited leaders. Though he never aspired to high political honors, he did serve from time to time in different capacities of usefulness. Under the administration of the late Mayor Frank J. Nelson, Mr. Leahy was appointed a member of the Department of Public Works, in which he continued for several years to serve; and in January, 1928, under the administration of Mayor Delbert L. McDowell, now deceased, he was reappointed to the same office. At the time when his last illness overtook him, he still held this position, which he filled, until the very end, most creditably.

Mr. Leahy manifested always the keenest interest in all forms of civic and social life, not only through the activities already enumerated and through his business affairs, but by active participation in certain organizations that have consistently led in Hornell

life. He was not only a member of the Hornell Automobile Club, but also one of its founders and a member of its board of directors for many years. He was a foremost figure in the formation of the Chamber of Commerce of Hornell, which he served both as president and as one of the directors. A man of outstanding abilities and sound business judgment, every group with which he was associated received from him the same helpful coöperation that his business partners, customers and associates in the industrial world were regularly accorded.

Fraternal orders, such as the Knights of Columbus, in which he was a member of the Fourth Degree Council, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was affiliated with the Hornell Lodge, were proud to claim him as a member, and were the benefactors of his helpful participation in their work. He was also a member of the Hornell Country Club; and, in fact, there was almost no organization of any kind, having to do with the promotion of civic interests or of the finer aspects of Hornell life, in which he was not interested, and often a whole-hearted participant. His labors were most useful, from the very outset of his business career; and there was always, for him, an intense feeling of satisfaction in being able to perform works of value to Hornell and its people. In addition to all his other activities in the business and civic and social branches of affairs here, Mr. Leahy was, for about two years, a member of the firm of Walsh and Leahy, in Elmira, New York; but he disposed of his interest in that firm in 1928. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church; and, in his parish, St. Ann's, he was an active worker, and was affiliated with many of the local church organizations.

A noteworthy feature of Mr. Leahy's life was his deep devotion to his home and to the members of his family. This devotion went in due measure, too, to his close friends, who found in him a dear companion and a most loyal comrade, a helper in times of need and an advisor whose judgment was as sound as his opinions were accurate.

Thomas F. Leahy married, June 23, 1903, in Hornell, New York, Eleanor R. McNamara, daughter of John and Bridget (Culliman) McNamara, and member of an old and honored family. By this marriage there were a son and three daughters: 1. Dr. Thomas Leahy, of Buffalo, New York. 2. Eleanor Leahy, of Rochester, this State. 3. Mary, also of Rochester. 4. Virginia Leahy, living at home, in Hornell.

Thomas F. Leahy, who passed away on October 29, 1930, was survived by his wife and four children, as well as by his mother, Mrs. Thomas Leahy, of Canton, Pennsylvania; two sisters, Mrs. Margaret Ronan, of Canton, and Mrs. John Gorman, of Jersey City, New Jersey; and five brothers, Timothy, of Hornell; Daniel, of Sayre, Pennsylvania; John, of

Madison, New Jersey; Edward, of Canton; and William, of Tucson, Arizona.

The passing of Thomas F. Leahy was an occasion of sincere regret at the passing of a man who had done so much for the civic advancement of Hornell and of personal sorrow at the loss of a dear friend. For almost all the people of Hornell knew him to a degree, or at least were acquainted with his record of accomplishment in business and public life; and many were personally familiar with his fine and gentlemanly qualities. His memory will live for long years to come, as it now lives, a source of encouragement and inspiration and joy to all who knew him.

BURT ROSS KELLOGG—A business man of note and achievement and a civic worker whose labors were ever for the benefit of his community, the region surrounding Seneca Falls, New York, where he lived for so many years. Burt Ross Kellogg enjoyed the affection of his fellowmen. For, in the activities of his town he always took a leading part, and might be depended upon to put his best energies into any enterprise that gained his interest. His kindly temperament and his fundamental sense of honor and fair dealing rendered him one of the outstanding citizens of his time and place, and endeared him to the hearts of a host of friends. As a result of his work, which followed along the lines laid down by his beloved father, the Kellogg name has come to stand for uprightness and integrity in the Seneca Falls community.

Mr. Kellogg was born on January 13, 1884, at Port Byron, New York, son of Dwight Murray Kellogg, who married, on March 22, 1877, Ida G. Mattoon, of Moravia, New York. Mr. Kellogg's grandfather, on the paternal side of the house, was David W. Kellogg, of Locke, New York. The father, Dwight Murray Kellogg, was engaged for many years in the livery business at Moravia, and subsequently removed to Port Byron, where he bought and sold horses. In 1885 he opened a livery stable at Seneca Falls, which was burned out in the fire of 1890; and a few years later he erected an imposing brick structure, electrically lighted and unsurpassed for its purpose by anything of the kind in central New York State. The papers of the period mention that as many as two hundred horses could be cared for in it. Later this business became the leading garage of the town, accommodating the new gasoline-driven vehicles that superseded the old horse-drawn carriages. After a long and honorable business career, Dwight M. Kellogg died at Seneca Falls, New York, on June 16, 1924.

His son, Burt Ross Kellogg, of whom this is a record, attended Mynderse Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1901. He then became associated with his father in the livery busi-

ness, and later also joined his parent in the new garage business. Upon his father's death, in 1924, Mr. Kellogg took over the extensive interests of the elder man, and continued to handle them until his own death. Along with his activities in this connection, Mr. Kellogg was active in the general commercial life of his town and State. He was a member of the Business Men's Association, the Finger Lakes Association, and the Automobile Club. He was also a leader in fraternal circles, having belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with the Seneca Falls Lodge, No. 211, and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Into all of these groups, as into his business life, he ever put forth his best efforts, with the beneficial effects upon them that he had desired in so doing.

Burt Ross Kellogg married, in Clifton Springs, New York, on May 26, 1913, Mildred I. Mattison, daughter of Edward and Cora (Mertz) Mattison. There was, by this union, one child, Thelma Mae Kellogg, who was born on February 25, 1915.

The death of Mr. Kellogg took place on November 10, 1928, at Clifton Springs Sanitarium, in the midst of a useful career of successful business activities. Great was the sorrow of his fellowmen upon that sad occasion; for his passing took from the Seneca Falls community one of its foremost citizens, a man who had done his best for promotion of his town's interests, and an individual of the highest personal qualities of character. Efficient and popular in the management of the business founded by his father, he was a familiar figure throughout his region of New York State, and was noted for his helpful spirit of fair dealing in his relationships with others; for, in his commercial transactions, he always guarded zealously the reputation that his father had established in connection with the name of Kellogg. He was known as an honest merchant and an intelligent manager, one who gained the confidence of his customers. He was a friendly counsellor, who never abused the trust that was reposed in him. Thousands knew him as a business man of clean Christian character, but one who never sought office or favors for himself. Useful and respected in his community, beloved by all who knew him, Mr. Kellogg so lived as to win the esteem of his fellows in all walks of life. At the time of his death, many were the tributes that were paid him; but chief among these was perhaps the comment in the editorial columns of the newspapers, and more than that, the judgment of his own employees. A document framed by his workers said:

In his daily relations with his employees, Mr. Kellogg commanded the loyalty due to a young man who had proved in every way his capacity for business leadership and confidential trust. But he did more than that. In his association with all of us, he

revealed in ways innumerable his kindly and sympathetic interest in all of his fellow-workers.

Said the "Seneca County Press":

The sudden taking away of Mr. Kellogg is a shock to the whole community, and Seneca Falls can ill afford to lose such a man. The sorrow over his sudden taking away in the prime of manhood is widely felt.

REUBEN WESTCOTT SEYMOUR—A native and lifelong resident of Chatham, New York, Reuben Westcott Seymour was a leading figure in its life for over fifty years. He owned and operated the oldest drug store in northern Columbia County here until the time of his death. This store of long established reputation had a custom extending for a radius of at least twenty-five miles in nearly every direction from his native village. In many other ways he took a prominent part in the life of the community.

Mr. Seymour was born at Chatham on July 6, 1856, a son of John and Mary (Ashley) Seymour. His father was of Connecticut ancestry, the first ancestor in this country having settled in Hartford in 1636, and his mother belonged to an old New York State family. As a boy he attended private schools of the day in Chatham, and for some time after the completion of his education was employed in the grocery store of John Traver. Meanwhile, he had decided to become a pharmacist and accordingly, in 1871, entered the employ of Dr. W. H. Barnes who conducted the pharmacy which Mr. Seymour was later to own. The post office at that time was located in the Barnes store and Mr. Seymour served as assistant postmaster under Dr. Barnes. On the latter's death in 1893, he formed a partnership with Dr. I. C. Washburn, the son-in-law of Dr. Barnes, under the firm name of Washburn and Seymour. This partnership was continued very profitably for some four of five years, and at the end of that time Mr. Seymour purchased the business in full and conducted it with marked success for the rest of his life. Mr. Seymour was a licensed pharmacist "by service" that is, he had given enough service to his profession to earn a license without examination when the first pharmacy laws were passed.

In addition to his other connections, Mr. Seymour served for several years as collector and clerk of the town of Chatham and in addition gave much time to work with many local civic, educational and business committees and bodies. For over fifty years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Chatham Methodist Episcopal Church, and was its president from 1913 until his death. To the advancement of this church, he gave a major portion of his time and effort, serving as treasurer of the church at the time the third edifice was erected in 1888, and for seventeen years he was superintendent of the Sunday

school. Mr. Seymour was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and was active in this great order which he joined in 1879. He held several offices in the Columbia Blue Lodge, and was also a member of Lebanon Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, Lafayette Commandery, Knights Templar, and Cyprus Temple, at Albany, New York, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On May, 17, 1881, Reuben Westcott Seymour married Carrie Stewart, daughter of Henry and Mary Ann (Vincent) Stewart of Winsted, Connecticut. They became the parents of one son, Stewart Marion, born on April 11, 1892.

No business man was better known or more highly respected than Mr. Seymour and hardly any had been so long identified with Chatham life and affairs. His death, on January 8, 1931, was a source of widespread sorrow as representatives of all classes of people of Chatham and the surrounding country side expressed their deep sense of personal loss, and paid a spontaneous tribute to the enduring value of his life and character.

BEROSUS COOK BROADFOOT—In Sidney, New York, where he spent many years of his useful career in banking and business pursuits, Berosus Cook Broadfoot was esteemed and respected by all who knew him, both in the financial world and beyond its borders. He was regarded by many as a banking genius of rare natural gifts for the work that he did; and was universally loved for his fine personality and character—his deep human sympathy, the spirit of understanding and tolerance that marked his life, his kindliness and generosity in dealings with his fellowmen.

Mr. Broadfoot was born in Otego, Otsego County, New York, on May 1, 1873, son of William Thompson Broadfoot, and grandson of Berosus Cook, and member of an old and honored family. From his maternal grandfather he took his name; and in his own life he lived well up to the traditions and the record of that distinguished citizen who was his forebear.

After attending the public schools, Berosus Cook Broadfoot, of whom this is chiefly a record, studied at the Eastman Business College, in Poughkeepsie, and then entered the employ of Annable and Russell, general merchants of Otego. There he was engaged for several years, though later he went to Cooperstown, where he gained experience in business in the Freeman store. Returning, in 1889, to Otego, he purchased, with his brother, Charles H. Broadfoot, the business of A. D. Annable, who had succeeded Annable and Russell, and for two years thereafter conducted the enterprise under the firm name of Broadfoot Brothers. Following the death of their grandfather, the brothers sold the busi-

ness to A. D. Annable, and Mr. Broadfoot went to Oneonta.

It was in that city that he first became connected with the banking industry. Entering the employ of the First National Bank, he was chosen its cashier. Then, in 1906, with De Forest Keyes, of Oneonta, he came to Sidney and organized the People's National Bank, with Van Pruyn as the cashier. After three months, however, Mr. Broadfoot himself came to Sidney and assumed the post of cashier, in which he continued from that time until the merger of the People's Bank with the Sidney National Bank, on January 1, 1928. In that capacity, he actively directed the bank's affairs, and became widely known as one of the prominent and energetic business men of the village of Sidney. An ideal banker, ready always to grant to his customers and fellow-townsmen every possible accommodation; and especially valuable to him in his work was his ability to judge character, always an asset to him. His good judgment and courtesy were instrumental, too, in promoting friendly relationships between him and other people and even among the others who were his bank associates.

Not only did he do a great deal to give the People's National Bank a most successful career, but he was deeply interested at all times in the welfare of Sidney. Mr. Broadfoot consistently supported projects that he believed would improve conditions here. He was largely instrumental in securing for Sidney the barracks of Troop C. He was one of the original workers in the Statewide movement for establishment of a State constabulary, and was an honorary vice-president of the organization when it was formed. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was liberal in his financial support to his parish. He was a member, too, of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with Union Lodge, No. 282, of Oneonta; Oneonta Chapter, No. 277 of Royal Arch Masons; Norwich Commandery, No. 46 of Knights Templar; Cyprus Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Albany Sovereign Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he held the thirty-second degree; and other bodies. He belonged, too, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which his affiliation was with Norwich Lodge; and to the Modern Woodmen of America. In all of these groups, and, indeed, in all the work that he did and all the activities of his varied life, he definitely proved his talents for organization and his friendly spirit of coöperation; and, as a result, his accomplishments were perhaps conceived and executed on a broader plane of public usefulness than those of the ordinary man.

Busy as he was, Mr. Broadfoot took time to enjoy his home life; for here all his interests centered and grew to their fullest breadth. Berosus Cook Broadfoot married, on February 10, 1903, Vida

Seybolt, daughter of Alva and Adeline Lockwood (Wilkin) Seybolt, of Oneonta, New York. By this marriage there were two children: 1. Robert Cook, born March 10, 1908. 2. Marion, born January 16, 1910.

The death of B. Cook Broadfoot, on September 29, 1929, followed a period of ill health that began at about the time of the merger of the two banks. He passed away at Clifton Springs, and was survived by his wife and children, as well as by a brother, Charles H. Broadfoot, of Otego, and a sister, Mrs. Andrew F. Flummerfelt, of Ellensburg, Washington. Deep and lasting was the grief of his host of friends and acquaintances on the sad occasion of his passing; yet, saddened as were all who knew him by his loss, the feeling prevailed that he had not lived in vain. For he had accomplished a great deal of work of sound practical value, had lived in a manner that was useful to his community and helpful to its people, and had exerted, in his own quiet and unassuming way, an undying influence for good.

DEWITT CLINTON CAMERON—Among the level-headed yet progressive men of business who have contributed most effectively to the development of the resources of the Hudson Valley district, none ranked higher in the esteem of his fellow-citizens than the late De Witt Clinton Cameron, vice-president of the Newburgh Lumber Company. His whole life was devoted to this industry, of which his knowledge was profound. He had many friends outside his business, for he was a man of warm heart and lovable disposition, and he took an active part in movements associated with community welfare.

The Clan Cameron is one of the oldest in Scottish history dating back further even than the reign of King Robert II (1370-90) when mention of their chief is found in Scottish records.

Cameron Arms—Gules, two bars or.

Crest—Dexter arm embowed in armour, the hand grasping a sword, all proper.

(Frank Adams: "The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands.")

While of course the Camerons of New York State cannot be traced back to the old Scottish Clan with its warlike history yet some interesting material sufficiently early to be of great interest has been located.

Among the residents of New Hurley, New York, during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, were several persons named Cameron, either heads of families or, in one case, the wife of a head of a family. Among them were two men named John Cameron, whose relationship to each other is not known. One of these, John, married Elsje (or Elizabeth) McMullen not later than 1775, and the said wife was still living in 1788. The other John Cameron married, not later than 1785, Eve Simson, and



De Witt Starnes

had a child, Dunkan (?), born December 10, 1785, and baptized soon after at the New Hurley Dutch Church.

Ananias Cameron married, not later than 1798, Elizabeth Kimberg, and had two children baptized at the New Hurley Dutch Church: Lucretia, born May 6, 1799, and John, born August 1, 1801. Ananias was possibly a son of John and Elsje (McMullen) Cameron, but no evidence is found in proof of this.

Rachel Cameron married, before 1777, Walter Du Bois, and had two children baptized at the New Hurley Dutch Church: Walter, baptized June 29, 1777, and John, born October 24, 1778; John Alsdorf and Agetha Don were sponsors at the baptism of the said child John.

Of the records at New Hurley the following concerns directly the family of which Mr. De Witt Clinton Cameron was a direct descendant.

(New Hurley, New York, Dutch Church Baptisms, 1770-1928 (typed at Long Island Historical Society's Library), pp. 6, 8, 9, 11, 18, 25, 32, 52, 57 59.)

(I) John Cameron, first member of this family from whom a definite line can be traced, resided at New Hurley, New York, where his six children were baptized (in infancy) at the Dutch Church, 1775 to 1788. He married, about 1774, or earlier, Elsje (or Elizabeth or Lest) McMullen. Children, baptized at Dutch Church: 1. Jennetje, baptized October 7, 1775; may be the Jane Cameron who married Peter Pride and had a daughter, Ann Margaret, born January 14, 1803, baptized soon after at New Hurley Dutch Church. 2. Angus, born September 22, 1777. 3. Cataryne, born June 30, 1782. 4. Alexander, of whom further. 5. John (twin), born January 29, 1788. 6. Leslie (twin), born January 29, 1788.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 6, 9, 18, 25, 32, 59.)

(II) Alexander Cameron, son of John and Elsje or Elizabeth (McMullen) Cameron, was born at New Hurley, New York, July 28, (according to Dutch Church record) or July 26 (according to tombstone record), 1785, and died probably at New Hurley, January 3, 1860, and was buried there. He was reared and educated in his native town, and devoted his entire life to farming. Alexander Cameron married Jemima, born about 1783, died probably at New Hurley, New York, January 6, 1852, aged sixty-eight years. Children, so far as known, were: 1. James Green, born about 1825, died December 27, 1850, aged twenty-five years. 2. William Forsyth, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 6, 25. New Hurley, New York, Cemetery Inscriptions (typed at Long Island Historical Society), p. 3.)

(III) William Forsyth Cameron, son of Alexander and Jemima Cameron, was born in Shawangunk, New York, October 29, 1832, and died in Newburgh, New York, in June, 1889. Keenly interested in the lum-

ber business, Mr. Cameron, in 1866, in association with a Mr. Sloap, founded the Cameron & Sloap Lumber Company. They jointly conducted this business for a few years until Mr. Sloap retired and Mr. Cameron continued as sole owner of the flourishing and successful concern until his death in 1889. A Democrat in his political affiliations, Mr. Cameron was very active for a quarter of a century in municipal affairs, having served on the board of common council, the board of supervisors and the board of health. He and his family, in their religious ties, were members of the Trinity Episcopal Church.

William Forsyth Cameron married (first) Hannah Katherine Gillespie; and (second) Sarah M. Rydell, daughter of Michael and Anna W. Rydell. By his first wife, Mr. Cameron had three sons, of whom De Witt Clinton of whom further, was the oldest. By his second wife he had one child, Anna May, who resides at home with her mother in Newburgh, New York.

(Family data.)

(IV) De Witt Clinton Cameron, son of William Forsyth and Hannah Katherine (Gillespie) Cameron, was born in Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, New York, March 24, 1854. When he completed his education in private schools and the public schools of Newburgh, he became associated with his father and for over thirty years promoted the business of the Cameron Lumber Company in Newburgh, to which city his parents had moved when he was an infant. At his father's death, De Witt C. Cameron was chosen vice-president of the Newburgh Lumber Company and remained in office until his death, August 18, 1927. He was a trustee of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and active in all its departments of service to mankind. In his youth he joined the fire department and for many years was active in the Lawson Hose Company, serving as foreman and in various minor offices. He was later elected assistant chief of the department and served for many years as the representative of the company in the Fire Department Fund. His fraternal affiliations included membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Newburgh Lodge, No. 309, Free and Accepted Masons.

De Witt Clinton Cameron married, April 23, 1886, in Newburgh, New York, Mary W. Rydell, daughter of Michael and Anna (Brockway) Rydell. Mrs. Cameron survives her husband.

Despite the fact that he was quiet and thoughtful, Mr. Cameron was a man of so much ability and such wide interests that he became prominent in the community. His high principles, his habit of putting through a piece of work he began, his loyalty to associates and ideals, all so won the confidence and esteem of others that he was elected to office as a matter of course. He had many business and per-

sonal friends, won by his courtesy and good will. His funeral services at home were so largely attended that many could not gain admittance. Flowers came from the most prominent people and organizations in town, and interment was in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

(*Ibid.*)

FRED CATHCART—A native and lifelong resident of Niagara Falls, the late Fred Cathcart, after having been connected for several years with a railroad, entered, in his youth, the employ of the International Paper Company. It was characteristic of him that his entire business career after that should have been spent with this important industrial undertaking and it was equally typical of him that his ability should have gained him promotion to an important and responsible executive position in the Niagara Falls plant of the company. Though he always devoted the major share of his time and attention to the most efficient discharge of his duties, he did not permit his business activities to absorb him entirely. A man of strong public spirit and deeply devoted to the best interests of his native city, he gave freely of his time and experience to furthering its progress. He was especially interested and especially effective in the work of the Niagara Falls Board of Education, and the cause of education in his home community owed much to him. He was also prominently identified with several fraternal organizations and greatly interested in religious work.

Fred Cathcart was born at Niagara Falls, Niagara County, April 5, 1873, a son of John and Mary (Swalwell) Cathcart, former residents of Quebec, Canada. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and, after graduating from the Niagara Falls High School, took a position in the local freight office of the Erie Railroad Company, where, by application to his duties and a natural aptitude for business, he quickly won deserved promotion. Later he entered the employ of the International Paper Company, where his special qualifications were soon recognized and where he was consistently promoted, through various positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility, until he was finally made office manager of the Niagara Falls plant, one of the largest in the company's extensive system.

Though he was always affiliated with the Democratic party, Mr. Cathcart's peculiar qualifications for service on the board of education were so well recognized by the mayors of Niagara Falls that he served, through reappointments, a total of twenty-three years as a member of this body. Mr. Cathcart carried into the councils of the board the result of his business experience and was regarded as one of its most valuable members. He was consulted on all matters involving the extension work of the educational

bureau and his knowledge of finance was a steady-ing and helpful influence when it came to the making up of school budgets. Members of the teaching staff knew Mr. Cathcart as a true friend, one who never hesitated to have their wrongs, real or imaginary, discussed in open session at the meetings of the board. He was a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons; Niagara Chapter, No. 200, Royal Arch Masons; and Niagara Commandery, No. 64, Knights Templar. He was also a member of Bellevue Lodge, No. 316, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and served as treasurer of the Mutual Benefit Association of the Niagara Falls plant of the International Paper Company. For many years he was on the official board of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church and at all times he was a potent factor in the various activities of this church.

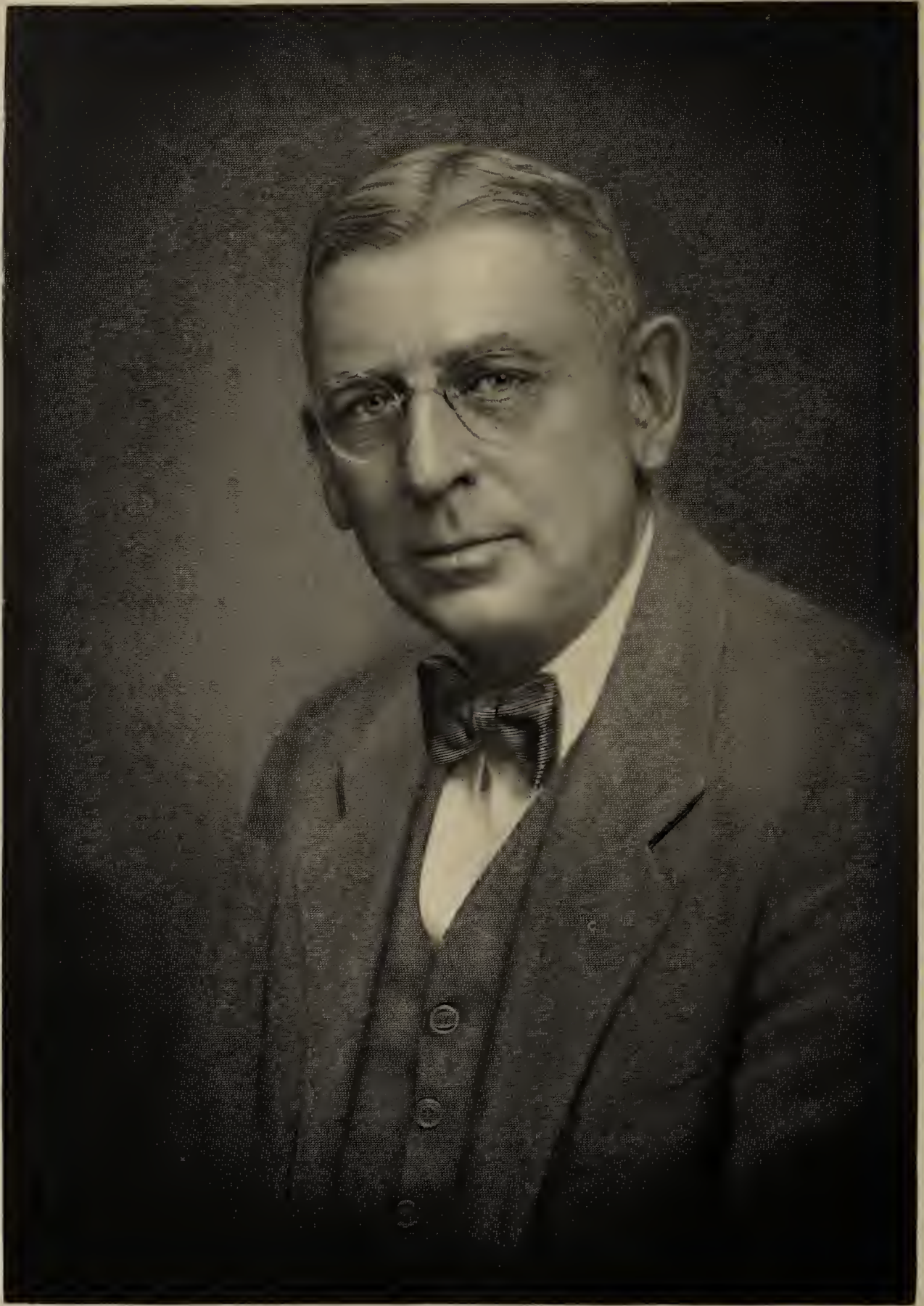
Mr. Cathcart married, November 17, 1897, at Niagara Falls, Jennie M. Levick, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Manning) Levick. Mr. and Mrs. Cathcart had two children: 1. Ruth Mary, born December 12, 1899. 2. Frederic Neuman, born January 23, 1904.

At his home in Niagara Falls, Fred Cathcart died, September 9, 1927. At that time the public schools of Niagara Falls were closed for the afternoon in order to permit teachers and pupils to pay tribute to his memory. A resolution passed by the school board contained the following tribute to Mr. Cathcart's character and public service:

Modest and unassuming, he went about the performance of his duties with a fine appreciation of his responsibilities and a conscientious regard for his obligations. Always ready and eager to assist with his sound judgment and the large experience that he possessed, he was a most valued and esteemed colleague, contributing materially in the task of administering the affairs of this department. His heart was bound up in the welfare of the schools of Niagara Falls and he labored early and late in the cause of their promotion and betterment. His uniform fairness and impartiality won for him the abiding respect of those whom he served. His devotion to duty was an inspiration to his fellows; his rectitude of conduct an example of public and private life worthy of careful emulation.

The following quotation from an editorial, published at the time of his death in the Niagara Falls "Gazette," was typical of the regret felt throughout the community at Mr. Cathcart's untimely passing away and of the general admiration of his many fine qualities:

He was one of the group of constructive workers who make their presence felt in the achievement of worthwhile enterprise in the life of the community. His duties were performed in a simple but gracious manner, and always free from the tinge of ostentation. His friends and especially his colleagues on the board of education were attached to him because of these fine personal traits, because of his high



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regard for his public trusts, and because of those estimable attributes which he possessed as husband and father.

ARTHUR E. LA MARCHE—The law and politics were the fields of endeavor in which Arthur E. La Marche was for many years an outstanding figure, while business and financial life also engaged his attention a great deal of the time. In his make-up of character were those peculiar traits which seemed to bring success to the enterprises with which he connected himself; while his sterling integrity of character, his willingness at all times to help others in their problems and difficulties, and, above all, his stern insistence upon the very highest type of administration in all the public offices that he held, could not fail to win the admiration and the affections of those who knew him and of his work. His death removed from Clinton County, New York, and from the city of Plattsburg one of the most substantial of citizens and a man who had done much for others and so had built himself a firm place in the life of his community and his Commonwealth.

Mr. La Marche was born in Plattsburg in 1879, a son of Moses and Josephine (La Pointe) La Marche. He received his early education in the schools of his native Plattsburg, went to the Plattsburg High School, and subsequently studied at the New York Law School. He then was admitted to the bar in New York State, and became the private secretary of the Hon. John F. O'Brien, a prominent Republican leader and party official at Albany, and afterward the president of the Plattsburg National Bank and Trust Company. Mr. La Marche early became acquainted with political men and affairs, and everyone with whom he came into contact liked him and saw in him great potentialities for useful public service. He was appointed, on November 25, 1907, as clerk of the county board of supervisors of Clinton County, and from that time onward he gave more than twenty years of his life to county affairs. His election to office in that capacity was effected by the unanimous vote of the board of supervisors, Republicans and Democrats having combined in their choice for this important position. The fact that Mr. La Marche was an attorney aided much in his work and in his usefulness to the board, but greater still was his plain common-sense and logical view of affairs. His honesty of purpose and his outstanding idea that the whole county should and must be given fair play were among the qualities that marked his days of leaderships in politics. At the end of his first year as clerk of the board of supervisors, the board unanimously adopted the following resolutions: "Resolved, that we recognize in A. E. La Marche, our clerk, a man able, competent, and obliging, who has been punctual and painstaking in all his labors, and

that we wish him to know his work has met the approval and thanks of this body." The qualities which Mr. La Marche exhibited in this position, and which won him the confidence and esteem of the members of the board of supervisors, were the qualities that remained uppermost in his character in his subsequent work in all the positions that he ever held.

Arthur E. La Marche married, on July 5, 1910, in Plattsburg, New York, Grace Isabelle Bulley, a daughter of Mitchell and Catherine (La Plante) Bulley. Mrs. La Marche died January 11, 1930. They had one son, Maurice La Marche.

The death of Arthur E. La Marche took place on April 20, 1928, and was a cause of widespread and sincere regret among all who knew him. For, in private life as in public, he had been a man who readily drew friends to him because of his own friendliness. Always good-natured and smiling, he was not dismayed by poor health, but confronted it bravely and looked unafraid upon the future. He took a warm-hearted interest in his fellows and their welfare, and his generosity and kindness of heart were proverbial. Funeral services for Mr. La Marche were held in St. Peter's Church, Plattsburg, which was crowded with members of his family and friends who mourned; while the Clinton County bar, the Clinton County Board of Supervisors, the Plattsburg Tent No. 274 of the Maccabees, the Plattsburg Lodge, No. 621 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and county officials attended the services in a body. Many were the tributes that were paid to Mr. La Marche, who will long live in the memory of his fellowmen, but outstanding among these was the editorial comment of the Plattsburg "Daily Press" of April 21, 1928:

It is doubtful if there is a man in Clinton County who was more widely and favorably known than Arthur E. La Marche, who passed away early yesterday morning. Although his whole adult life had been connected with political affairs, Arthur La Marche possessed the high respect and personal friendship of hundreds of members of both parties. This regardless of the fact that he was a strong party man, and a lifelong Republican and worker for the success of his organization.

Members of the opposition realized that he was strictly honest and fair in his dealings, and, that if it was in his power to do them a personal favor it was done. If he made a promise it was kept to the letter. He was outspoken and strong in his convictions, yet he never made a personal enemy even in those he most strongly opposed.

CLINTON J. AYRES—Gifted beyond the average, the late Clinton J. Ayres used his notable business and executive ability not only for the purpose of building up one of the largest and most successful real estate and insurance agencies in Saranac Lake and in the northern Adirondack district, but also placed them generously at the disposal of all the

community. For many years he was in the forefront amongst civic workers, whenever an opportunity arose to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions. Considering the extensive business responsibilities which rested on his shoulders, Mr. Ayres accomplished a remarkable amount of other work, most of which was based on his strong sense of public spirit. Of course, his position in the community was one of importance and influence and his popularity amongst his fellow-townsmen was as great as it was well deserved.

Clinton J. Ayres was born in the village of Saranac, Clinton County, February 7, 1876, a son of Frank and Sarah (True) Ayres, both now deceased. He was educated in the public schools of Saranac and soon after leaving school went to New York City, where he received his early business training as a bookkeeper in several stores. About 1895 Mr. Ayres returned to his native region and came to Saranac Lake, where he accepted a position in the hardware store of George L. Starks & Company. Later he became bookkeeper and subsequently advertising manager for the department store of W. C. Leonard & Company, with which establishment he was connected for many years. On March 1, 1915, Mr. Ayres took over the agency of the late Edward R. Young, one of the best-known real estate and insurance agencies in this section of New York State and then located in the Carey Building on Main Street. In 1920 he incorporated this business and in 1921 he removed its headquarters to the Berkeley, where they are still located. Under Mr. Ayres' very aggressive and able management the business, conducted under the firm name of Clinton J. Ayres, Incorporated, enjoyed steady growth. Several years prior to his death Mr. Ayres acquired the Eddy Whitby Agency, following Mr. Whitby's death. This merger still further expanded the activities, usefulness and success of his own business and, at the time of Mr. Ayres' death, the business transacted by his agency required the employment of eight people.

As did few other men of his time, Mr. Ayres influenced affairs at Saranac Lake and in the Adirondacks. Outstanding among monuments to his leadership are the establishment of the village manager plan, the successful fight to defend the Adirondacks against water power encroachment and timber cutting, the new high school at Saranac, the new community hotel, and the development of recreation programs and facilities. His work in behalf of civic progress was very extensive and was carried on through his affiliations with numerous civic and other organizations. He was a director and the vice-president of the Saranac Lake Chamber of Commerce; secretary and vice-president of the Adirondack Civic Association; secretary and a director of the Saranac Lake Coöperative Savings and Loan

Association; a director of the New York State Forest, Fish & Game League; and a director of the New York State Association of Local Agents. During 1913-24 he served as a member of the board of Saranac Lake school trustees and during 1921-24 he was president of this board. While serving in that capacity, the final plans for the new Saranac Lake High School were developed, funds for its erection were voted, and its construction was started. For many years he was one of the most active and most effective workers in behalf of the erection of a modern community hotel, and, when the final effort was made to accomplish this, he did his full share and was largely responsible for bringing about the building of the Hotel Saranac. His most recent activity in behalf of the community was in connection with the establishment of the village manager plan. Mr. Ayres organized and directed the campaign resulting in the favorable vote in March, 1929, this vote being followed by the establishment of the plan of municipal government, under which Saranac Lake is now governed. Though naturally these numerous civic activities, added to the heavy demands made upon him by his business, constantly required the greater part of Mr. Ayres' time and attention, he found it possible to maintain membership also in a large number of social and fraternal organizations. He was a member of the Saranac Lake Rotary Club, the Lake Placid Club, the Adirondack Mountain Club, the Saranac Boat & Waterways Club, the Saranac Lake Amateur Fishing Association, the Saranac Lake Curling Club, the Saranac Lake Club, and numerous other similar organizations. He was also a life member of the Stevenson Society of America. For many years prominently active in Masonic affairs, he held the distinction of being a member of the thirty-third degree. He was also a Shriner. His local Masonic affiliations in Saranac Lake included the following: Whiteface Mountain Lodge, No. 789, Free and Accepted Masons; Wanneta Chapter, No. 291, Royal Arch Masons; Adirondack Commandery, No. 82, Knights Templar; and Whiteface Mountain Chapter, No. 106, Order of the Eastern Star. His religious affiliations were with the Christian Science Society of Saranac Lake.

Mr. Ayres married, April 22, 1903, at Saranac Lake, Lilla B. Jackson, a daughter of Frank and Minnie (Bell) Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Ayres had three children: 1. Donald F. Ayres, of Kingston, New York. 2. Marian E. 3. Isabelle C.

After an illness of several months, Clinton Joseph Ayres died at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium at Clifton Springs, Ontario County, July 13, 1930. Besides his wife and three children, Mr. Ayres was survived also by two sisters and three brothers: Mrs. George Marsh of Chester Depot, Vermont; Mrs. Stephen Thompson, of Dannemora, New York; Datus C. Ayres of Watertown, New York; Harry F. Ayres



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Lilla B. Ayres



of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Guy Ayres of Chester Depot, Vermont.

Funeral services for Mr. Ayres were held at Saranac Lake and were conducted by Rev. Frank W. Bevan, pastor of the local Methodist Episcopal Church, and by Rev. John L. Cole, of Cobleskill, New York, a former pastor of the same church. At the conclusion of the services, which were attended by large numbers of Mr. Ayres' friends, he was laid to rest in Pine Ridge Cemetery.

The passing away of Mr. Ayres at the comparatively early age of fifty-four years was a great shock to his family and friends and represented to them an irreparable loss. It was also deeply regretted throughout the community, of which he had been such a prominent and useful member for so many years, as well as in the entire northeastern section of New York State. Expression to this regret was given in many ways, the following tribute, quoted from the "Adirondacks Enterprise," being typical of the many similar tributes paid to Mr. Ayres at the time of his death:

Saranac Lake people look upon his passing as a serious misfortune, bringing to an end a life whose past achievements in the upbuilding of this village held certain promise of yet greater contributions to its future.

ROBERT G. BELYEA—One of the outstanding personages of Gloversville during his many years of residence there was the late Robert G. Belyea, photographer of such ability that he was known as an expert with the camera. He was in demand for all occasions demanding artistry of conception and execution, together with perfection of technique. So widely recognized was his especial quality that he was chosen official photographer for the Hudson River District Regulating Board, which constructed the Conklingville Dam.

Robert G. Belyea was born in St. John's, New Brunswick, Canada, April 14, 1872, son of George N. and Harriet (Shannon) Belyea. He was educated in Canada and came to the United States in young manhood, finding in this country the introduction to photography, for which he soon found he had unusual aptitude. The study fascinated him and unfolded to his devoted study of it all its more difficult aspects and processes. Besides mastering the known processes, he added to them a spark of individual genius in picture-making. He knew his craft and he possessed true artistic instinct, and he adopted wholeheartedly the profession of photography, which he followed all his life.

Upon his arrival in Gloversville, he formed an association with Delbert Eaton, in the firm of Eaton and Belyea, remaining in this connection for some years. After its dissolution, Mr. Belyea conducted a studio on Grand Street and built up an excellent

reputation which placed him at the top of his profession in his part of the State. Widely known among members of that profession, he came also to be as well known to the general public. He was honored with the highest class of special work. Public recognition came to him also for his sterling character, his lovable disposition, his public-spirited interest in the general welfare. His profession and his home remained his chief interests, but Mr. Belyea maintained an active membership in the Gloversville Lodge, No. 2226, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Robert G. Belyea married, in Gloversville, Edna N. Eaton, daughter of Alfred Eaton, of Amsterdam, and his wife, Ellen (Davis) Eaton. Her father served during the Civil War in the 115th New York Volunteers. Mrs. Belyea survives her husband, as do the following relatives: a son by a former marriage, Leonard; a grandson, Robert; a granddaughter, Ann, of Massena; a sister, Mrs. William A. Bell, of Greenfield, Massachusetts; another, Mrs. George White, of Medford, Massachusetts; and four brothers, N. A. Belyea, of Greenfield; and Orland, Charles, and A. M. Belyea, of Medford.

Mr. Belyea died July 24, 1929, at his summer home on Mountain Road, north of Gloversville. The essence of his spirit is preserved in the artistic reproductions of places and people which emanated from his skillful fingers, and these fine photographic achievements are in a sense a monument to him. His appreciation of the world found expression in his work, and he had the rare gift of making beauty and quality visible to less gifted and less artistic souls. The memory of the man and his work will long linger in the minds of his fellowmen.

ARCHIBALD TAYLOR—Founder, president and treasurer of the Archibald Taylor Company, Inc., of Middletown, New York, Archibald Taylor took an important part in the affairs of this city. Strongly gifted in point of business ability and judgments of commercial matters, endowed with a splendid integrity that came from fine forebears through long generations, interested enough in his fellows to be highly public-spirited, Mr. Taylor occupied a place of respect and admiration among all who knew him. His breadth of human understanding and sympathy and his keen sense of humor and ready wit were qualities that brought him hosts of friends, and at the same time made him an ideal companion.

Mr. Taylor was born at Pine Bush, New York, on February 5, 1855, son of Archibald H. and Mary A. (Rainey) Taylor. He came to Middletown as a young man, and, starting in a small way, built up one of the largest insurance and real estate businesses in that part of the State. He came to be head of an incorporated firm that enjoyed the reputation of being eminently fair and reliable. This reputation came

chiefly from Mr. Taylor's own character, for he always saw to it that all claims were settled promptly and with a minimum of delay or annoyance. A leader in Middletown business life, he built up a large clientele in the two fields in which he was engaged in Orange County. He also served as vice-president of the Homestead Building and Loan Association, director of the Merchants' National Bank and the Orange County Telephone Company, and treasurer of the Elizabeth A. Horton Memorial Hospital. His opinions were sound and quickly arrived at, and his native intelligence and lofty purpose combined toward beneficial results.

As a citizen, too, his services were at the command of worthy enterprises. His store of information was ever at the disposal of all who sought it; and those charged with the welfare of the community had but to seek his opinion on a pending problem in order to receive his judgment. He always gave such counsel and advice cheerfully and honestly, too, and often with results that were astoundingly successful. Charitable and tolerant, kindly, self-reliant, tender in his sympathies, without malice, he was beloved by many as a warm friend. He was a member and president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, of Middletown. He also belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his activities in these groups were likewise of value and usefulness to his associates and his countless friends. Politically, he was interested in the Democratic party, although never an officer seeker. He was particularly fond of a game of golf, and held membership in the Orange County Golf Club. He had traveled quite extensively both at home and abroad, and enjoyed most thoroughly his trips to the California coast.

Archibald Taylor married, October 9, 1895, at Middletown, New York, Marguerite Startup, daughter of James Henry and Elizabeth W. (Kline) Startup, of this city. Their three children were: 1. Rainey Startup, born November 27, 1896. 2. Archibald, Jr., born October 22, 1901. 3. Walter Kline, born May 22, 1907.

Mr. Taylor's death occurred at his home on May 18, 1926. Many were the expressions of tribute that were made by his fellowmen, both in conversation and in writing; but among these, the comment of the Middletown "Daily Herald" in an editorial on May 19, 1926, was of especial interest, reflecting as it did the general opinion of the people of Middletown regarding this substantial citizen:

In the passing of Archibald Taylor, Middletown loses one of its most prominent and best beloved citizens. . . . All unite in proclaiming that a great citizen has passed on. . . . All feel a sense of personal loss. And truly Archibald Taylor's death is a great loss. To his family he was always the personification of everything that is good and just. Kindly, devout, and generous, his passing brings a

great sense of despair that not even time nor the loving counsel of friends and well-wishers will assuage. His friends lose an amiable companion, a wise counselor, a loyal comrade. The community loses a substantial, a great citizen, a worker for all things that would better it.

WILLIAM H. FAULKNER, M. D.—In the life and affairs of Walden, New York, William H. Faulkner, M. D., held for years an important place, having been a physician and a healer in this region, as well as an active figure in public life and at one time president of the village in which he lived. There was no matter of civic or social importance in which he was not keenly interested, while he often took part extensively in fraternal work and in different projects which he believed destined to improve conditions in his community or State or in some way to help his fellowmen.

Dr. Faulkner was born in Middletown on July 3, 1860, a son of James and Rebecca (Tucker) Faulkner. He spent his early life in his native district, and until he was sixteen years of age he made his home on a farm, attending district schools and thus acquiring his early education. Later he attended Middletown High School, and read medicine under Dr. C. M. Conant. Entering the New York Homeopathic College, in New York City, at the age of seventeen years, he was graduated in the class of 1881 from that institution and was at that time awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then began practice in Liberty, Sullivan County, New York, but later moved to Walden, New York, in October, 1882. On March 15, 1883, he was married, and from then onward he made his home continuously in Walden. In the course of his years of busy practice, Dr. Faulkner took an important part in the great work of preserving health and well-being in his community, and was always to be found advocating any movement which he thought to have as its basis the physical betterment of those who made up the village of Walden.

In addition to his work as physician, Dr. Faulkner was also active in civic and social life. He was at one time, as noted above, elected the president of his village, while he also served as treasurer of the water board and as a member of the board of excise commissioners. He was a fireman, and in this connection did much valuable community work. At different times he was an examiner for life insurance companies. A member of the Free and Accepted Masons, he belonged to the Wallkill Lodge, No. 627, of Middletown, New York; the Hudson River Commandery of Knights Templar, of Newburgh, New York; and Mecca Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York. He was also a member of the Foresters, the Sons of St. George, and the Maccabees. Also, Dr. Faulkner was never content with his own mere practice



W. H. Faulkner



of medicine, but he preferred to take his full share of the responsibilities that his profession thrust upon him. He was a helpful member of the Orange County Medical Society, among the ranks of whose members he did everything in his power to spread his medical knowledge with a view to doing the utmost good to his fellow-citizens.

Dr. William H. Faulkner married, on March 15, 1883, Ida C. Kniffin, of Liberty, Sullivan County, who survives her husband. By this union there were two children, both girls, now married: 1. Mrs. Leroy Miller, of Walden. 2. Mrs. Daniel A. Ward, likewise of Walden.

The death of Dr. Faulkner occurred on March 6, 1926, in the course of his performance of duty, and so it can be said that he died in harness, a fact which, in view of the fact that his duties constituted public service, was all the more notable and praiseworthy. Determined to make his round of calls, he tried to start his automobile, but finding the batteries depleted, sought to turn the engine by cranking it. He then visited a nearby garage, and as he was about to leave the garage, died almost instantly. Such devotion to his profession and to his work reveals the very highest type of manhood and citizenship and a loyalty to professional standards that cannot be surpassed. The calibre of this man was such as to be not easily or readily equalled. His professional work, his public spirit, and his service to his fellowmen were all of a quality that will be long remembered; and his memory will live among those whom he helped and among his personal friends for long years to come, and will serve to encourage and inspire them in their struggles of life in the future.

DANIEL W. MORAN—For many years a leader in the professional affairs of Seneca Falls and this region of the State of New York, where he was a practicing lawyer and a prominent citizen, Daniel W. Moran was esteemed and respected by his fellowmen in all walks of life. A student at Cornell under the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, he later practiced in many and varied realms of his professional field, winning in each branch that concerned him the admiration of those who were his associates and who saw the character of his work. He was a man of wide acquaintance, recognized as a lawyer, loved as an individual of delightful personal qualities; and his career was worth while, his life beautifully lived, his death a cause of sincere sorrow and regret.

Mr. Moran was born on April 15, 1869, in Waterloo, New York, son of William and Mary (Cullom) Moran. His father, a man of many friends and useful attainments, lived to the ripe old age of ninety-five years, passing away on December 24, 1930, a little less than two months after the death of the man whose name heads this review. In the public schools of his

native place, Daniel W. Moran received his early education, and, after finishing his high school training, he matriculated at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, winning his degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution in 1892. There, as already noted, he studied under Chief Justice Hughes; and his professors also included a number of other national leaders of the bar.

In the April preceding his graduation from Cornell, Mr. Moran himself gained admission to the bar; and, with a classmate from Utah, went to Salt Lake City, where he was engaged by one of that State's largest law firms. His work concerned the rights of way for transcontinental railway building. After two years there, he studied in New York City, then returned to Seneca County, establishing a law office in Seneca Falls. In his professional activities here he was at once successful, and his success grew with the years.

Nor did he confine his interests to the law alone, but rather extended them into all branches of civic life. Early he evinced an interest in Republican politics, and in 1897 was elected police justice. In 1899 he was elected district attorney; in 1905, and again in 1909, was chosen a member of the Assembly of New York State; in 1905, was made postmaster of Seneca Falls, an office that he filled for a four-year period; and for several years served as a member of the Board of Education of his community.

The associations with which he was affiliated were many. In the professional field, he was a member of the Seneca County Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the International Bar Association. He also belonged to the Cornell Alumni Association and the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity, and was a member of Seneca Falls Council, No. 222, of the Knights of Columbus, in which he was both a charter member and the First Deputy Grand Knight. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church, his parish having been St. Patrick's. He was one of the charter members, too, of the Seneca Falls Exchange Club. Interested in civic work that afforded him an opportunity to help others, he was treasurer and attorney for the Johnson Home for Indigent Females. Into all his activities and the organizations with which he had to do, Mr. Moran put his best energies and his fullest measure of devotion, with the result that he was esteemed and respected by all whose privilege it was to know him, and was able to participate in a more than ordinarily helpful way in the life of his community and State.

Daniel W. Moran married, on April 7, 1896, Theodosia Park, of Waterloo, daughter of Edward and Mary (Dey) Park. She was ever a loving and companionable helpmate to him; and to her he always looked for inspiration and comradeship, finding in the background of a happy home the encouragement that

he needed for the proper degree of success in life. Mr. and Mrs. Moran became the parents of five children, three daughters and a son: 1. Theodosia Moran. 2. Mrs. Frank Stellwagen. 3. Faith Moran. 4. Theodore Moran, of Syracuse. 5. Emerson Moran, of Seneca Falls.

Mr. Moran, whose death occurred on November 5, 1930, was survived by his wife and five children, as well as by his father, William Moran, who died almost two months later, and a sister, Mary Moran. His passing occasioned deep grief and regret in Seneca Falls and throughout this county, in which he had a wide acquaintance, and where he had taken part so effectively and helpfully in public affairs.

Said a local paper in its obituary concerning him:

Mr. Moran was favorably known throughout this county, had a wide acquaintance among members of his chosen profession, was indefatigable in his work, faithful to the highest ethical degree in advancing and protecting the interests of clients, gifted with requisite talent and rare courage in following a course once determined upon. He earned his prominence as a member of the bar of Seneca County by the diligent practice of law. His passing, in the prime of experienced judgment and in the midst of a busy career, is far more than a bereavement to his family. It is a distinct loss to the community.

FRANCIS EUGENE CLONAN—A resident of Mineville, Essex County, since his early boyhood, the late Francis Eugene Clonan was one of this town's outstanding business leaders. Few men in this section of Essex County were more popular than Mr. Clonan, whose constant devotion to civic progress stamped him as one of the most useful and public-spirited citizens, while his kindness and his consideration for the rights and needs of others gained him the respect and love of all who knew him.

Francis Eugene Clonan was born at Forest-of-Dean Mines, Orange County, March 22, 1885, a son of Pierce and Manetta (Clark) Clonan. At the age of eleven years he came to Mineville, Essex County, with his parents, his father having been appointed superintendent of the Port Henry Iron Ore Company. Mr. Clonan was educated in the public schools of Mineville and, at the age of seventeen years entered the employ of the Port Henry Iron Ore Company. Beginning his career as an engineer and machinist under the supervision and friendly guidance of his father, Mr. Clonan worked his way literally from the bottom to the top, being identified during the first decade of his connection with the Port Henry Iron Ore Company with practically every one of its departments. When his father died, in 1913, Mr. Clonan was immediately appointed his successor as general superintendent of the mining operations of the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, a position which he filled with outstanding success and ability until his untimely death in 1927. In spite of the heavy demands constantly made upon his time and energy by his business

responsibilities Mr. Clonan found it possible to take a very active and effective part in many other phases of the community's life. He was a director of the Port Henry Citizens National Bank; a member of the executive committee of the Union Cemetery Association of Port Henry and largely responsible for the new water system at the cemetery; secretary and treasurer of the Mineville and Witherbee Community Committee from its organization; a member of the executive committee of the Essex County Young Men's Christian Association; a trustee, for many years, of the Mineville Presbyterian Church; and a very active member of Moriah Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Clonan married, July 17, 1912, Nina M. Merritt, of Geneva, New York, a daughter of William A. and Mary Merritt. Mr. and Mrs. Clonan had two sons, Merritt Pierce and Francis Eugene Clonan, Jr.

Francis Eugene Clonan died suddenly at his home in Mineville, after a brief illness, November 9, 1927. He was survived by his wife, two sons, and by three brothers and two sisters: Charles H. Clonan, of Mineville; Mrs. Flora A. Chappell, of Highland Falls; Edward P. Clonan, of Central Valley; Ernest T. Clonan, of Troy; and Mrs. Iva M. Phinney, of Port Henry.

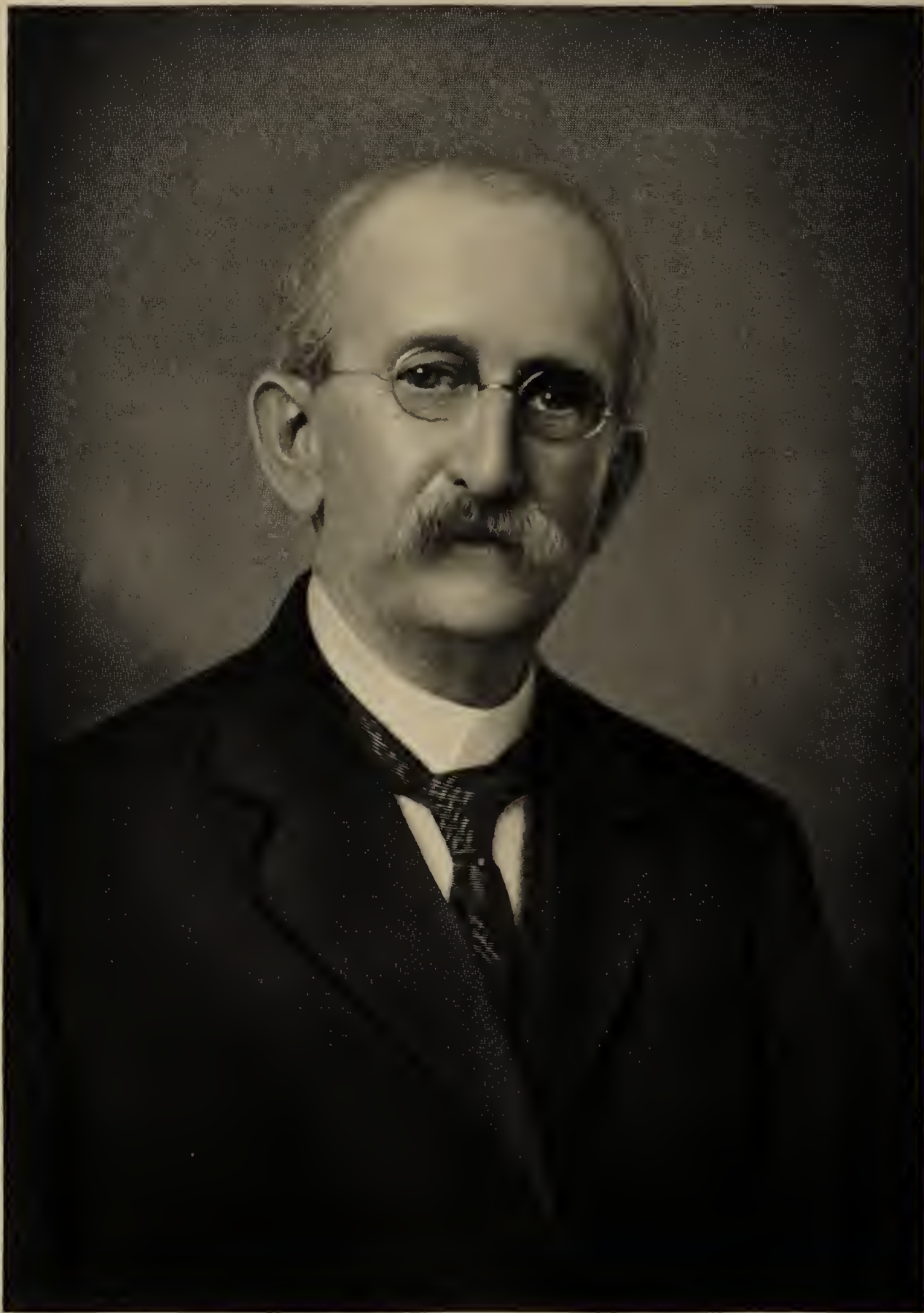
Funeral services were held at the Mineville Presbyterian Church and were conducted by the pastor, Rev. H. D. Bacon, assisted by Rev. Norman McLeod, a former pastor. The crowded church and the many beautiful floral offerings indicated in an eloquent manner the deep affection in which Mr. Clonan had been held by the entire community. At the conclusion of the services all that was mortal of Francis Eugene Clonan was laid to rest in the family plot in the Union Cemetery at Port Henry.

Mr. Clonan's death came as a great shock to the community, of which he has been an honored resident for so many years, the more so because of its suddenness and because it cut short his useful and successful life at the untimely age of forty-two years. How greatly he was liked and how deeply his passing away was regretted, may be seen from the following excerpt taken from a local newspaper's report of his death:

Perhaps no single man of the community has been held in higher esteem and received with greater confidence than F. E. Clonan. Loyalty and efficiency were the slogans of his career. Loyal to his company, loyal to his employees, loyal to his community and loyal to his Creator—no one ever thought of him in lesser terms.

HERBERT GORDON THOMSON, the son of Dr. William Hanna Thomson and Catherine (Van Dyke) Thomson, was born on December 23, 1872, in the city of New York.

He prepared for college at Mr. Morse's School, and then entered Yale University, class of 1892. Before leaving college he started a business in Long



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Abram Van Voorhis Haight

Island City, manufacturing fencing under the name of "The Anchor Post Fence Co."

He married on October 7, 1902, at Ridgefield, Connecticut, Anna T. Mead, daughter of Theodore H. Mead and Anna R. (Johnson) Mead. He had one daughter, Theodora Gordon, born on December 20, 1909.

The business, having outgrown the Long Island shop, was moved to Garwood, New Jersey, where it remained until it again outgrew the factory. Meantime, to handle the western work, Mr. Thomson built a large and modern factory in Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1927, realizing that if the business was to advance, the Garwood factory must be abandoned for a larger one, therefore, it was decided to build in Baltimore, Maryland. The site in Baltimore was chosen on account of its proximity to the Bethlehem Steel Works, and the greater facilities for railroad transportation it afforded. The factory was finished in the beginning of 1928, and the machinery from Garwood was being transferred when Mr. Thomson died suddenly of heart failure on January 11, 1928.

Mr. Thomson was president of the Anchor Post Fence Company, from 1892 until the time of his death. His considerate treatment of his office staff was such that everyone whom he had had at the start were with him at the end.

Mr. Thomson, carrying such a weight of responsibility, and having the interests of the company so much at heart, had very little time for other activities, but nevertheless he was a man of wide interests and sympathies, and of kind heart, and no one who ever came to him for help ever went away unaided. Those who came in contact with Mr. Thomson could not fail to be impressed by his integrity, kindness and generosity.

He was a member of the Century and University clubs and Downtown Association, also the Wolf's Head Society of Yale.

ABRAM VAN VOORHIS HAIGHT—A business man of ability and an exceptionally brilliant executive, Abram Van Voorhis Haight held a place of prominence in the commercial life of Poughkeepsie, New York, where he lived for many years. A native of this State, where he lived all his life, he brought to the business world a natural familiarity with people and conditions of up-State New York; and with these qualities he combined an intelligence and a directive energy of high quality. His was the respect and esteem of his fellowmen, and he stood high in the affections of those with whom he was associated. His own personal characteristics were of the highest calibre, and were of such character as to place him high in the estimation of his associates. So it was that his career was useful; his life, finely lived; and his death, a cause of widespread sorrow.

Mr. Haight was born at Fishkill, New York, on August 24, 1844, son of Cornelius J. and Jane (Van Voorhis) Haight. He early attended the public schools of the town of his birth, as well as Fishkill Academy. After some experience with his father, he entered the Union Navy, and served honorably throughout the Civil War. More fortunate than many of his comrades from the Empire State, he survived the dangers of the service, and returned to the Hudson Valley, where he lived thereafter a long and useful life.

Upon his return home, he entered the employ of the Doughty-Cornell Company, later known as the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company, of Poughkeepsie. Starting as a bookkeeper, Mr. Haight worked steadily upward to the secretaryship and managership of the company. An aptitude for careful and constant supervision, an instinct for meeting emergencies promptly, and the most complete devotion to the interests of the business were qualities that combined to render Mr. Haight an exceptionally successful executive. All his life, until his later retirement, he was accustomed to give his best to the business demands upon him, and invariably he proved equal to the confidence that others reposed in him and in his foresight and ability.

Along with his activities in the business world, Mr. Haight was prominent in fraternal, social and patriotic groups. He was a member of Hamilton-Sleigh Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, as well as the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was affiliated with Poughkeepsie Lodge. Active in meeting his business responsibilities until forced through ill health to retire from the company whose affairs he had so long directed, Mr. Haight spent some years at the Pringle Memorial Home, over which his wife presided. His condition of health was caused by wartime injuries received many years before and almost ideal circumstances of comfort, privacy and quiet recreational facilities existed at this beautiful Poughkeepsie estate where he spent his declining years. In all his work, he proved himself a faithful and loyal citizen, an individual of ability and talent, and a delightful companion and true friend.

Abram Van Voorhis Haight married, on November 27, 1875, at Poughkeepsie, New York, Ida Tuttle Paulding, born on November 27, 1853, in the same house where she was married, daughter of William and Margaret (Coyle) Paulding, of Poughkeepsie, her father engaged in the cooperage business. Later, before her husband's retirement from business, she became head of the Pringle Memorial Home, in Poughkeepsie, New York, which had been set up in the fine old mansion on Academy Street by a wealthy donor for retired literary and professional men.

The death of Mr. Haight occurred at the age of eighty-five years, on March 24, 1929. He was sur-

vived by his wife and two sons, Harry L. and Abram Van Voorhis, Jr. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Haight were: 1. Burton Cooper Haight, born April 27, 1878. 2. Harry Lown Haight, born December 19, 1882. 3. Abram Van Voorhis Haight, Jr., born August 21, 1884.

The passing of Mr. Haight removed one of Poughkeepsie's foremost citizens, a man who had done much to promote the best interests of his community and its institutions and people. He did not quit this life, however, without leaving upon others the beneficial stamp of his influence, a power for remoulding and bettering the characters of those who reflect upon his goodness and appreciate his fine works. He joins, in the words of George Eliot, "those immortal dead who live again in lives made better by their presence."

ARTHUR AROY AMIDON—A native and lifelong resident of New York State, the late Arthur Aroy Amidon became a resident of Jamestown in the prime of manhood and, continuing to make this city his home and center of his extensive business activities during the balance of his life, he was one of its most substantial and most useful citizens for more than four decades. Widely known in the lumber industry of this country, his operations covered a very large part of the United States, and by making his headquarters in Jamestown he greatly added to that city's commercial importance. Though his business responsibilities were at all times very heavy and required close attention, Mr. Amidon found it possible to give a considerable share of his time to civic, religious and other affairs. In each of these several fields he did much useful work, giving freely of his time, money and experience and thereby greatly benefiting the various institutions and organizations, which enjoyed his interest and support. His activities were always based on his desire to be of service to others, and this unselfish spirit gained him to an unusual degree the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Arthur Aroy Amidon, eldest son of Lewis and Martha (Hager) Amidon, was born at Clymer, New York, May 17, 1850. When his father enlisted for service in the Civil War he took charge of the family farm, though at that time he was only thirteen years of age. One of his older acquaintances of that period was Horace Greeley, famous editor, who then lived near Clymer. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Amidon became a timber buyer. He bought ash trees in different towns of the county and manufactured shovel handles, which were sold in Holland in large quantities. In 1879 he became associated with Taylor and Crate, wholesale lumber dealers of Buffalo, and this connection marked the beginning of vast lumbering operations which took him into twenty-six states.

His territory covered New England, the South, Middle West, and even extended to the Pacific Coast. He was an expert judge of timber and was widely known among lumber dealers throughout the United States. After severing his connection with Taylor and Crate, he organized the firm of A. A. Amidon & Sons. Mr. Amidon removed from Clymer to Jamestown in 1884 and ever afterwards resided there. He erected the Amidon Building at East Second and Spring streets, and the Amidon Furniture Company occupied three stores in this block. He was also one of the promoters of the Jamestown Metal Furniture Company, which was subsequently sold to the Art Metal Construction Company, as well as a director of the Bank of Jamestown from its organization.

Mr. Amidon was active in public affairs in Jamestown for many years. He served on the Common Council as alderman from the Fourth Ward for a year, was president of the Board of Public Works for two years, and served two terms on the Board of Education during 1912-18. Earlier in life he had been a member of the school board of Clymer. During his service of six years on the Jamestown Board of Education, Mr. Amidon spent much of his time visiting the different schools and speaking to the children. He continued these welcome and helpful visits even after his retirement from the board. In 1914 Mr. Amidon ran for mayor against Samuel A. Carlson, but was defeated, though only by four hundred and eighty-two plurality. He was the Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer in 1912, receiving a fine complimentary vote in Jamestown.

Mr. Amidon was an active worker in the First Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, serving as a member of the board of trustees and on other boards of the church. The electrically illuminated cross on the First Methodist Episcopal Church was his gift to the congregation. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association from its organization and also served on the advisory committee in charge of the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. He was a member of the Lumbermen's Association and a Past Commander of James Hall Camp, Sons of Veterans.

At his home in Jamestown, Arthur Aroy Amidon died, May 16, 1926, lacking only one day of being seventy-six years of age. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Hannah (Gron) Amidon; two sons, Levi Louis Amidon, of Jamestown, New York, and Otto Melvin Amidon, of Jamestown; three daughters: Mrs. Belle (Amidon) Sadler, of Warren, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Pearl (Amidon) Adye and Miss Nellie Viola Amidon, of Jamestown; a brother, Edgar B. Amidon, of Findley Lake, New York; a sister, Mrs. Elma Standish, of Jamestown, and by nine grandchildren.

The "Jamestown Evening Journal" in its issue of

May 17, 1926, on its editorial page, paid the following eloquent tribute to him:

Another prominent citizen has gone to his reward. Arthur A. Amidon, extensive lumber dealer and capitalist, and for many years prominent in public affairs and religious circles died Sunday morning. Thus passes from this life a man who took a conspicuous part in the official life of the formative period of the city of Jamestown.

JUSTICE MICHAEL HENRY KILEY—For almost four decades the late Justice Michael Henry Kiley was one of the outstanding leaders of the legal profession in Madison County and, indeed, in Central New York. As a practicing lawyer, as prosecuting attorney, as county judge, as a justice of the New York State Supreme Court, and finally as an associate justice of the latter court's Appellate Division, he made for himself an enviable reputation for legal knowledge and ability, for fairness and integrity. His success was the more to his credit, because it was won in the face of obstacles that presented themselves to him in his youth and that would have discouraged most other young men. But to become discouraged was not one of the characteristics of Justice Kiley. In his home town, Cazenovia, Madison County, he was prominently active in financial and civic affairs, and few residents of Cazenovia in his generation, if any, enjoyed greater popularity, respect, admiration and confidence of the entire community.

Michael Henry Kiley was born at Horican, Warren County, August 28, 1861, the son of William and Mary (Cronin) Kiley. The eldest of seven children he began to contribute to the support of the family before he was in his 'teens. When he was twelve, his parents moved to Chester, Warren County, and for five years Justice Kiley was obliged to forego all schooling. He was at the plow, while his younger brothers and sisters were at school. He had attended district school for a few years, but now an entire farm was in his care. At the age of seventeen he entered Warrensburg Academy, remaining one term. Then he taught district school for two terms. While attending a teachers' institute he met Professor Moore of Chittenango, principal of Yates Union Free School and Academy. As the result of Professor Moore's friendship, Justice Kiley moved to Chittenango and attended the academy. He earned a living for himself and contributed to the support of the family by working for Dr. John R. Eaton, a Chittenango physician. In later years Dr. Eaton was one of the first to cast a vote for Justice Kiley, remarking as he did so: "It isn't often a man gets a chance to vote for his chore boy for Justice of the Supreme Court." After a year spent on the farm of Charles Peck at Manlius, Justice Kiley entered Cazenovia Seminary in 1881. He was graduated in June, 1883, but remained at the

seminary two years longer. The first year he acted as steward and the second year he taught Latin. During the second year he also took up the study of law in the office of D. W. Cameron. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar. The partnership of Cameron and Kiley was formed in 1887 and continued until 1891, when Justice Kiley established his own office. He served three terms as district attorney of Madison County during 1896-1905. In 1905 he was elected county judge and surrogate of Madison County, in which capacities he served very ably until 1912. In 1906 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Supreme Court Justice, but withdrew in favor of Justice Henry B. Coman. In 1912 he was nominated and elected to the Supreme Court Bench of the Sixth District. His term would have continued until 1925. On December 11, 1919, he was named an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, Third Department, by Governor Alfred E. Smith. For many years Justice Kiley was the recognized Republican leader of Madison County and at one time of the Sixth Judicial District comprising ten counties. Justice Kiley was Cazenovia's most distinguished citizen actively engaged in affairs. He was a director of the Cazenovia National Bank, president of the Madison County Bar Association, village trustee, village president, Cazenovia Seminary trustee, and a member of the school board. It was largely through his efforts that the State School of Agriculture was located at Morrisville.

Justice Kiley married, November 23, 1887, at Schuyler, Herkimer County, Chloe Celia Sterling, daughter of Nicholas Jason and Helen Ophelia (Root) Sterling. The original spelling of this old New York name was Staring. The names of two of Mrs. Kiley's ancestors are on the battle monument at Oriskany. The children of this marriage were, in the order of birth: 1. Marguerite Celia, now Mrs. Kingman Perkins. 2. Gertrude Sterling, now Mrs. A. K. Taylor. 3. Nicholas Henry Kiley.

At his home in Cazenovia, Justice Kiley died May 19, 1923. His death was deeply regretted in Cazenovia, in Madison County, and, indeed, throughout the entire State of New York. His family received a large number of messages of sympathy at his passing and of admiration of his life, character and achievements. Eloquent tributes were also paid to Justice Kiley in the local newspapers, of which the following excerpt, taken from the issue of May 24, 1923, of the "Cazenovia Republican," is typical:

Justice Kiley will be missed by a wide circle of political friends extending throughout the State who, recognizing his sagacity, were accustomed to seek his advice. But at Cazenovia he will be missed for the good he has done, he will be missed as a friend. The number of our people whom he aided with friendly advice and counsel and with money will never be

known. He was the friend of the poor. No one who came to him in trouble was turned away. His generosity knew no bounds. . . . Since his death many have said he was their best friend outside their own families. No one ever will take his place.

JUDGE MICHAEL JOSEPH TIERNEY—A lawyer and jurist whose talents and achievements were far beyond the ordinary, Michael Joseph Tierney was held in the highest esteem wherever he was known; and his acquaintance was wide, indeed, throughout his native State, New York, and in the town in which he was born and died, New Rochelle, to say nothing of his many friends of the bench and bar. A man whose life had modest beginnings, with neither exceptional educational advantages nor a family background of professional eminence, he nevertheless won his way to a position of importance in his State and Country, or rather was brought to this position as a result of his own abilities and superior mental equipment. His thorough knowledge of the law, coupled with his own natural straightforwardness and insight, rendered him a public servant of rare attainments, and won for him a large number of friends and acquaintances, all of whom were deeply grieved to hear of his passing.

Judge Tierney was born at New Rochelle, New York, on January 16, 1864, son of Patrick and Mary (Hennessey) Tierney, both of whom were natives of Ireland and came to the United States prior to their marriage and were married in New Rochelle, New York, where they lived for the rest of their lives. Patrick Tierney's early life he spent on a farm, and for a time was engaged in agricultural work, although he later was a merchant. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church, as were the other members of his family. Patrick and Mary (Hennessey) Tierney had the following children: Daniel W., Thomas T., Mary, Patrick J., Edward J., Margaret, Elizabeth, Annie A., William J., and Michael Joseph, of whom further.

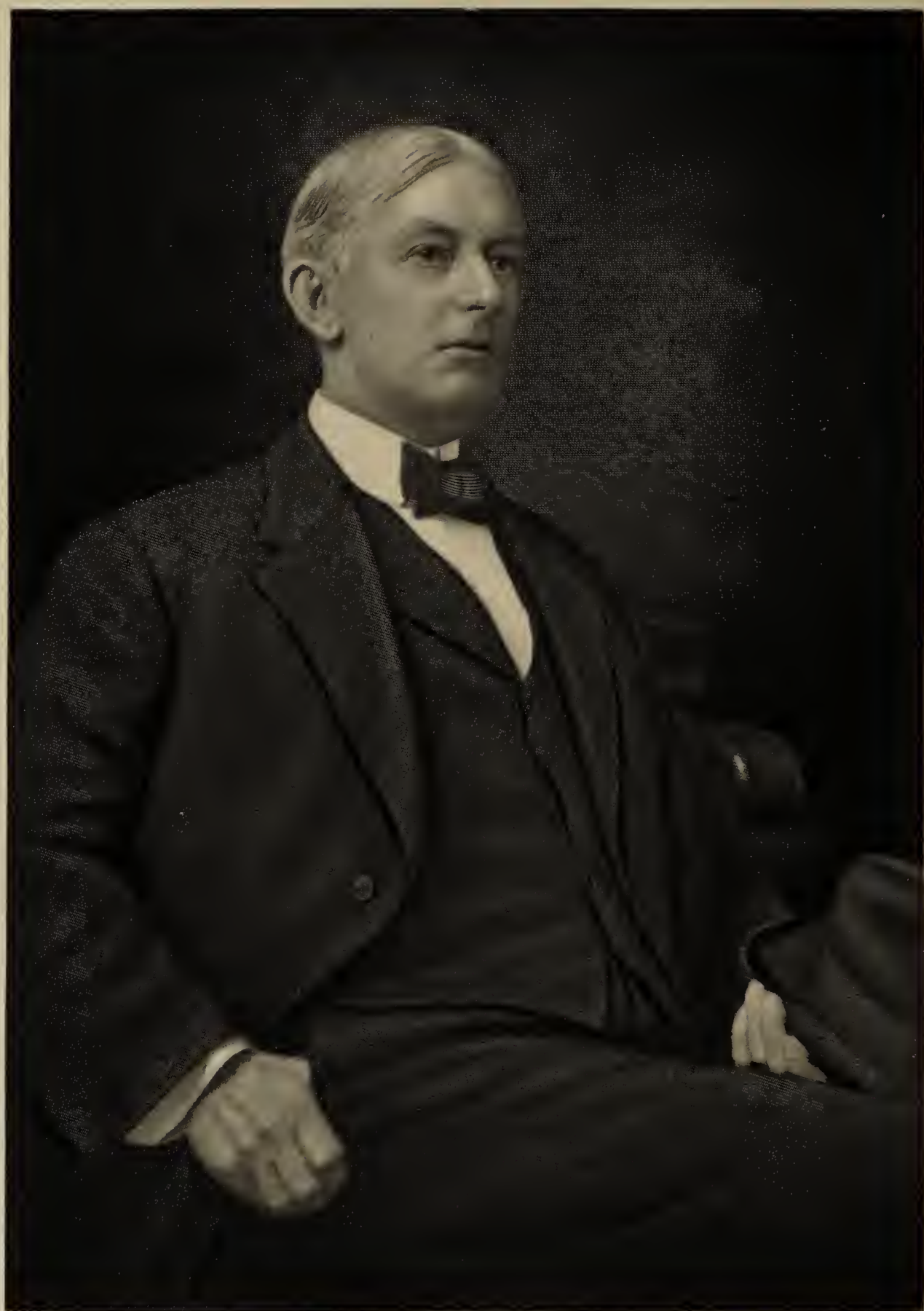
Michael J. Tierney received his early education in the local schools of New Rochelle, his birthplace, and then was graduated from high school in 1873, when he was only fourteen years old. He began his life's work in the law offices of Martin J. Keogh, then a prominent practitioner, later a justice of the Supreme Court, and after a period of instruction under Mr. Keogh was admitted to the bar in New York State in 1885. He at once became associated in legal practice with his former tutor, and was Mr. Keogh's partner until that lawyer was elevated to the Supreme Court; and after that time the entire burden of the firm's work fell upon the capable shoulders of Mr. Tierney. For eight years he was judge of the Court of Special Sessions, having been reelected each year, until at length he retired from office to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing practice.

He had not been practicing for many years before

he was called upon to enter politics. Always identified prominently with the Democratic party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported, he was appointed corporation counsel, nevertheless, under a Republican administration, a striking tribute to his professional ability, which his subsequent record of two years without a legal defeat thoroughly justified. Again, in 1908 and 1909, he filled this office, not through personal inclination, but because of the pressure of a situation which made him put duty and public spirit before his own private convenience. In the public service he was appreciated as an efficient, straightforward official, strong and decided in his grasp on the affairs of his position. At the bar he was known as one of the keenest of trial lawyers, a man of eloquent voice and logical argument, wisely discriminating in the presentation of his cause. When he was judge, he conducted himself with a firmness and dignity of demeanor which readily won the respect of all and made him a master of every legal problem that arose.

In addition to his activities as lawyer and judge, he was active in all the affairs of his profession, and kept constantly in touch with all the newest developments in it, especially through membership in different legal organizations. For several years he was president of the Westchester County Bar Association, and was also a member of a number of other professional bodies. Fond of outdoor sports, he was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and spent much of his spare time in cruising Long Island Sound in his yacht, the "Major." He was a member of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the New Rochelle Rowing Club, the Wykagyl Country Club and the New York Athletic Club. He also belonged to the Democratic Club, of New York City. A member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he was affiliated with the New Rochelle Lodge, No. 756, of this order, of which he was a charter member. He and his family worshipped in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, having been communicants of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, of New Rochelle, New York.

Judge Tierney married, in New Rochelle, on November 27, 1888, Katherine Agatha Brady, born there on August 2, 1865, daughter of William and Mary (Rooney) Brady. Her father spent his career in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, and had the honor of holding almost every public office within the gift of his city, his official life having covered a period of thirty-two years in New Rochelle. The children of Judge Michael Joseph and Katherine Agatha (Brady) Tierney were: 1. Martin J., born September 24, 1889, a graduate of the New Rochelle High School, New York University and the New York University Law School, and a practicing lawyer; he married Irene Mary Keane. 2. Marie A., born April 2, 1891, a graduate of local schools and Oaksmere School for Girls, who married William L. Moran. 3. Katherine Fran-



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Frank H. McKee

ces, born April 15, 1893, who was graduated from the local schools; married Drake H. Sparkman. 4. Eleanor Rosina, born November 10, 1894. 5. Marguerite Irene, born October 24, 1896. 6. Jerome Edward, born February 22, 1898. 7. Ralph Thomas, born October 23, 1899. 8. Beatrice Elizabeth, born July 7, 1904. All of these children were educated in the New Rochelle schools.

Judge Tierney's death, which was a severe shock to his family and his numerous friends, came at his home, No. 145 Meadow Lane, on September 2, 1919; and so came the end of a life which had been a brilliant one at bench and bar, the life of a man superbly able to carry on the noble tasks of high office, incorruptible and just as a judge, delightful and companionable as a comrade and friend. It will be difficult, indeed, to replace for years to come a man of the character and attainments of Judge Tierney.

FRANK H. McKEE—A leading business man and a prominent citizen of Saranac Lake, New York, Frank H. McKee here had a hand in many of the most important real estate transactions of his day; and for his activities in this and other fields of life, he won and held the respect and affection of hosts of his fellowmen. A man of vision, both in respect to his own life and that of the city in which he lived, he was somehow able to see years ahead, and to plan for the future with an accuracy that seemed almost unerring. Few men have there been in Saranac Lake who were so keen in their judgments of land and property values as was he, and who at the same time had ever in mind the welfare and the growth of their community. There was nothing selfish about Frank McKee, nothing small or petty; and any project that would tend toward the advancement of Saranac was a project that at once won the attention and support of Mr. McKee.

This public-spirited citizen was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, on May 23, 1858, son of Collins and Charlotte (Rice) McKee, and a nephew of the late William March Rice. In his native community he received his early education, and there was for many years engaged in business. At length he came, however, at about the turn of the century, to Saranac Lake, New York, which was a growing and a prospering community. From a very early period in his life he had a sense of land values, and also a talent for seeing the trend of events. The first piece of property that he purchased in Saranac region was the beautiful camp known as "The Birches," on Lower Saranac Lake. Later he was to build two more fine camps on the lower lake.

It was not long before he began work in real estate and insurance in the village proper. He first bought the Roberts Building, in Main Street, a substantial edifice and at that time one of the finest in the Adirondacks, and even now an important unit in

the business portion of the city. In this building Mr. McKee for many years maintained his own offices, conducting from this center the operations that were destined to bring him to a high place in the real estate world. One morning, in the regular course of events, Mr. McKee paid \$15,000 for the so-called Evans cottage and some ground in Main Street, an unheard-of price and a figure that staggered the village. Some of the best-known men in the community shook their heads solemnly, considering the purchase sheer folly. That was the first occasion that the vision of Frank McKee was demonstrated in a striking manner; for he lived to see that property reach a value of a quarter of million dollars on the estimate of experts who assert that the figure is conservative.

During his career, furthermore, Mr. McKee acquired and improved many pieces of property in different parts of Saranac village. One of the greatest monuments to his memory here is the McKee Building, in Main Street, which he erected about twenty years before his passing. At once it became, and it remains today, one of the important business units of the community. It was sold in 1929, while Mr. McKee was still living, to the J. J. Newberry Company at a price that was one of the highest ever paid for real estate in the Adirondacks and the highest in Saranac.

Another of Mr. McKee's major transactions here, in which his property was involved extensively, was that concerning the building in Main Street owned by him and now operated on a long-term lease by the Woolworth Company. At the time of his death, he had perfected plans for another substantial structure, to be built on land owned by him at the rear of the McKee Building.

It was inevitable, of course, that a man of Mr. McKee's progressiveness and spirit should have taken a lively part in public affairs of importance. He worked untiringly, for instance, for the paving of Main Street and Broadway. Many of his fellow-citizens opposed the idea, even some of the most prominent business men. But his vision was again at work; and the force of his conviction on the subject converted many to his point of view, and brought about at length the paving that he saw to be so necessary to community life. He was active, too, in the establishment of the second bank in Saranac Lake, the Saranac Lake National Bank. He was one of the first men to realize how the community had advanced to a position in which a bank would aid materially in its growth and prosperity. It was founded, accordingly, with Mr. McKee as both a founder and a vice-president. He continued as vice-president of the institution until his death, and aided a great deal toward making it one of the leading financial houses in northern New York.

In many organizations having to do with civic

betterment, too, he had a prominent part. He was a member and one of the leaders in the affairs of the old Board of Trade, and later of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a promoter of winter sports in Saranac, and took a great pride in the winter carnivals that made this resort known from coast to coast. Always at the head of one or another committee during carnival season, he worked early and late to promote these events and so to bring business and prosperity to his community. He himself was one of the pioneer curlers here, and aided a great deal in putting that fine sport on a firm foundation.

Frank H. McKee married Helen F. Goodwin, who survived her husband, as did their two sons: 1. Dr. Frederick H. McKee, of New York City. 2. David Rice McKee, a professor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

The death of Frank H. McKee occurred on January 2, 1930. Many were the tributes that were paid him on that sad occasion, and the praises that were sung of his fine character and personality. Perhaps one of the outstanding comments was that contained in a portion of an article of appreciation that appeared in a local paper:

When the train bearing the body of Frank H. McKee to its last resting place beside his forebears in a New England cemetery leaves this resort tonight, there will pass from the life, but not from the thoughts of this community, a man who aided greatly in its development as a high-grade resort, now internationally famous.

Not only did Frank McKee have a fine business head, but he also had a great amount of civic pride. But the greatest gift he gave to this resort was vision, the same sort of vision that inspired the late Dr. W. Seward Webb to build the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad through what at the time was little more than a howling wilderness.

At the time he came here nearly thirty years ago, Saranac Lake was just graduating from the sawmill hamlet stage. But it had great possibilities, as it was already becoming known as a health resort. He visioned those possibilities as did but few others. . . .

His active mind was busy up until the moment of his passing with plans of things he was going to do when he got downtown again, things to make this a bigger and better Saranac Lake. A few weeks before his death, while talking with a friend of long standing, the sick man, with eyes shining, exclaimed: "We've seen some great days here, haven't we?" Frank H. McKee did see some great days here, and most of them he helped make.

EAST AURORA ADVERTISER, R. John Spooner, Publisher—Beginning its fifty-eighth year of publication on June 26, 1930, the "East Aurora Advertiser" presented to the reading public a representative weekly journal that has seen a consistent growth from the day of its birth.

It is not always the newspaper with tremendous circulation that exerts the greatest influence upon the public mind, or which has the strongest appeal. There are certain modern tendencies in the making of a

newspaper to fill its pages with items that engage the attention of the morbid mind and it is these publications that frequently attain wide circulation. Yet their influence is ephemeral. In contradistinction to the editor who seeks readers through such appeal are those whose ideals look to permanent standing in the ranks of journalism. Such men as Dana, Greeley, Bennett and a score of other deathless editors whose works have graced American journalism did not seek volume, but built up their papers with lasting material and placed it before the public in such form as would be a credit to themselves and the workers with whom they were associated in the production. The fame of the journals created by the great editors of the past, as well as of the present generation, will last as long as enlightened man exists, while the influence they have exerted in moulding public opinion and the assistance they have rendered in the promotion of journalistic achievement is incalculable.

In the ranks of serious small newspapers, where ideals have been clean and public spirit uppermost, none has greater right to the admiration of the public than the "East Aurora Advertiser."

When this journal was founded, East Aurora was a small trading center and the years have seen it rise to become a place of world renown. In the course of this metamorphosis it has been the province of the publishers of this community newspaper to set before the public within the purview of its influence such news and other articles that have the most general interest. That this objective has been attained is fully attested by the loyalty with which it has been supported and the admiration that has been held in the community for each of the editors as they have functioned in carrying out the policies of their predecessors and added their own individual improvements to the publication.

September 1, 1915, the "East Aurora Advertiser, Incorporated," was formed and paper and plant were taken over by R. John Spooner and George N. Cleaveland, as publishers, Mr. Spooner becoming the principal stockholder upon the death of Mr. Cleaveland a few years later. In its infancy the "Advertiser" was published by C. C. Bowsfield, then the youngest publisher in the State of New York. He was succeeded by Walter C. Wood, who published it for twenty years and who was bought out by Frank O. Persons. When Mr. Persons was superintendent of the plant he was also foreman, compositor, pressman and chief printer's devil, from 1890 to 1901, the plant being located over the post office. It was removed to Temple Place in 1911 and a ground floor location taken. The paper has grown from a five-column issue of four pages to the present twelve-page, seven-column size, and the plant is now located at No. 710 Main Street, where it has been printed since January, 1924. It has a weekly circulation of sixteen hundred.

R. John Spooner was born in East Aurora, New

York, April 9, 1881, a son of Francis Spooner, born in East Aurora, engaged in real estate and insurance, deceased in 1920; and Sarah (Case) Spooner, born in Holland, New York, deceased in 1922. He received his education in the public schools and after being graduated from high school in 1898 entered Lehigh University in the Mechanical Engineering course. He followed that profession for five years and was in association with the Larkin Company of Buffalo until 1915, when he returned to East Aurora and purchased the "Advertiser." The officers then were: R. John Spooner, president; Edith P. Spooner, secretary. Frank A. Taber, Jr., is associate editor. The paper in politics is Independent.

Mr. Spooner is a member of the East Aurora Board of Trade, the Kiwanis Club, the Credit Association and the East Aurora Country Club and attends the Presbyterian Church. He is also assistant deputy commissioner of the Erie County Council of Boy Scouts of America. Actively interested in the welfare and development of the weekly press, he is a director of the New York Press Association, the oldest press association in the world.

R. John Spooner married, in April, 1908, Edith Poole, of Wilmington, Delaware, daughter of Alfred and Florence (Baer) Poole. Their children are: 1. Alfred, born in April, 1910. 2. Barbara, born in March, 1912. 3. John C., born in April, 1921.

CARLTON ELISHA SANFORD—Business and financial life furnished for Carlton Elisha Sanford ample opportunity for participation in the affairs of his community, that of Potsdam, New York, where he was president of the Peoples Bank. Here he was esteemed and respected by hosts of friends in widely varying walks of life, both for his achievements in commercial and civic circles and for his excellent qualities as a man and a citizen. Kindly and generous at all times, eager ever to help others, considerate of the feelings of all those with whom he associated, broad in understanding and vision, Mr. Sanford possessed traits of mind and character that went far toward making him a leader in the affairs of life. His career was useful, his life finely lived, and his death a cause of widespread sorrow.

Mr. Sanford was born on December 31, 1847, in the town of Hopkinton, member of a family that was prominent in the eastern St. Lawrence County vicinity of this State. His forebears were associated with the settlement and early history of Hopkinton, whither his grandfather, Judge Jonah Sanford came in 1811. He cleared land for his farm from the virgin forest, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he raised the 92d Regiment, and went to the front as a colonel. Mr. Sanford's father, the late Jonah Sanford, a State assemblyman, was prominent in Republican party politics in St. Lawrence County for many years.

In the schools of his native community he received his early education; and finishing his work there, Carlton E. Sanford, of this review, became a student at Cornell University, Ithaca, where he remained from 1869 to 1871. He attended Albany Law School, and continued his study of law in the office of Tappan and Erwin, in which firm the members were the late Supreme Court Justice Charles O. Tappan and the late Senator George Z. Erwin, both of this village. In 1873 he was admitted to St. Lawrence County bar. Until 1892 he was engaged actively in the practice of his chosen profession; and after that year he practiced privately.

In May, 1889, Mr. Sanford organized the Peoples Bank, of Potsdam, New York, of which he was elected the president. Thereafter he was unanimously reelected every year, so that he still held the bank presidency at the time of his passing. The institution, under his management and guidance, became one of the best-known banks in northern New York, and to him must go much of the credit for its successful work.

In 1889, the year of the inception of the Peoples Bank, Mr. Sanford also organized the Potsdam Building and Loan Association, of which he was attorney from the outset. Mr. Sanford was also, along with Dr. F. L. Dewey, B. H. Snell and the late Luther L. Frost, of the village of Potsdam, one of the promoters of the Racquette River Paper Company, whose principal mills are at Unionville, near Potsdam. He was also vice-president of the company from 1892 to 1900. He was an incorporator, too, of the Thatcher Manufacturing Company.

Ever keenly interested in Republican party affairs, he was alternate delegate to the national convention of his party in Chicago, and was delegate to the national convention in Minneapolis in 1892. The Chicago convention that he attended was that of 1888. He was also an author of note, having written "Letters and Essays," "Thomas Sanford Genealogy," "Some Wonders of the Heavens," and "Early History of the Town of Hopkinton" (said to be one of the most complete historical works of that region of St. Lawrence County ever published). Mr. Sanford was a lover of books and of the finer things of life, a voracious reader, and an appreciator of the best in literature. He especially realized the value of the Public Library and the Reading Room in Potsdam, of which he was for many years one of the trustees; and the board of trustees of this institution was one of the groups to pass resolutions of respect and tribute on the occasion of his passing. In all his work Mr. Sanford displayed the same qualities of enthusiasm and devotion that characterized his entire career and his general attitude; and his contribution to the business, civic and cultural life of Potsdam was outstanding.

Carlton Elisha Sanford married, December 21,

1893, Frances Merritt, who survived him. He was also survived by one sister, Mrs. Alice E. Shepard, of Somerville, Massachusetts, and a brother, Herbert J. Sanford, of Potsdam.

On the occasion of Mr. Sanford's death, which occurred on September 2, 1915, many expressions of sorrow and regret were uttered or penned in Potsdam; and floral tributes, as well as words of grief, expressed the bereavement of such organizations as the Potsdam Club, the Potsdam Bar Association, the Peoples Bank and its employees, the Citizens' Bank, the Public Library. One of the outstanding tributes to him was, however, that paid him by the directors of the Peoples Bank of Potsdam.

Carlton E. Sanford was a plain, unassuming, truth-telling man, a man of spotless integrity and magnanimous unselfishness. He hated any form of hypocrisy and sham, possessed opinions and a will in public duty and private thinking, possessed a mind which was by its nature conservative, judicial and impartial.

The versatility of his mind, as evidenced by the wide range of the subjects he understood, was phenomenal. He was distinctly American and loved his country's institutions. His associates in this bank have lost a dear friend and the realization of our loss quickens and deepens the sympathy which we extend to his devoted wife and relatives in this hour. Our comfort must be that we who knew him are better men and this community better because of his life work. His friendship to each one of this board is one of the bright spots in our lives, and words fail to express how greatly we shall miss him for "the heart can feel what the lips cannot utter."

He was a man of sterling qualities and noble impulses, always steadfast and sincere, clear and forceful in expression, with a nature underlaid with a heart that could not endure suffering by any of God's creatures.

He lived in the days of strong men in public life, loyal in friendship to them, never ambitious or seeking office for himself, but gladly giving of time and strength to forward the principles of right and justice for all men.

It is character only which lives and his life will always be remembered for its warm sympathetic attachments to those whom he loved.

He had a firm belief in a Divine Providence, as we who have been close to him can testify. In truth, it may be said he lived as in the poet's words: "I know not where His Islands lift their fronded palms in air, I only know I cannot drift beyond His love or care."

Thus our honored president and friend has gone on into the great unknown from us who have labored with, admired and loved him.

The stately ships go on to their haven under the hill, But, Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still.

RUFUS L. Sisson,
ROYAL NEWTON,
CLARENCE S. FERRIS,
FRANK P. MATHEWS,
ALMON D. HEATH,
JAMES A. COX.

FRANK L. SEAKER—Former Assemblyman and member of the firm of Seaker and Graves, dealers in automobiles, Frank L. Seaker occupied

an important place in both the business and civic life of Gouverneur, New York, where he for many years made his home. Long interested in Republican politics, as well as in many and varied phases of civic life, he won, as a result of his participation in community and State activities and his achievements, the lasting esteem and respect of his fellowmen. He was loved, too, for his kindly and gentlemanly qualities of character, his pleasing personality, and his simplicity of demeanor. He was eager to help others whenever possible, was a man of rare public spirit, and devoted himself tirelessly to the work that he undertook in different realms of New York State life.

Mr. Seaker was born in the town of Macomb, New York, on February 28, 1873, son of the late Leonard and Louise (Fox) Seaker. His parents were among the early settlers of Macomb, and resided in the old Seaker homestead, on what is now known as the California road, in that town, long before the Civil War. As a young man, he assisted his father in operating the farm, and attended the rural school at Macomb. After completing his education there, he became a student at Richfield Springs Academy, from which he was graduated in 1894. For six years he was engaged in teaching school in Macomb and Rossie; and then he took up farming as his occupation, continuing in agricultural pursuits for a short time before removing to the town of Gouverneur. He was elected, in 1905, supervisor of the town of Macomb, and so served until 1913.

It was in 1911 that the Republican party nominated him as a candidate for Assemblyman, to which office he was elected by a large vote over Nathan T. Lovejoy, his Democratic opponent. He was the successor of Fred J. Gray, Republican, as the representative of his district. From 1911 to 1921 he was a member of the Assembly. In 1912 he was appointed by Speaker Merritt as a member of a number of committees, including the cities committee, the penal institutions committee, and the agricultural committee. In 1913 Speaker Smith made him a member of the railroad committee, the canal committee, and the printing and engrossing committee. During his years in the Assembly, Mr. Seaker acted on several important committees besides those mentioned above; and his services to the people of his New York State district were outstanding and efficient.

His entry into business in Gouverneur came on October 1, 1913, when he associated himself with Elmer C. Curtis, in the Seaker and Curtis garage company, on the west side of the village. In 1915, Mr. Seaker, who had been exceptionally successful in the garage business, disposed of his interest to Mr. Curtis, and, with P. A. Graves, a prominent resident of Gouverneur, organized the Seaker and Graves Motor Car Company. The company erected one of the most modern garages in the village at West Main and Wall streets, and Mr. Seaker con-



Lewis Historical Pub Co

Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

F. L. Seaker



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Rosa (Graves) Seaker

tinued a member of the firm until the time of his death.

One enterprise which, in Gouverneur, claimed a great deal of his attention, was the work of the Chamber of Commerce of this community. He served for several years as a director of this organization; and, both as a director and as a public-spirited member, he aided materially in advancing the civic interests of Gouverneur. In 1928 he was elected second vice-president of the chamber, and later was made president. Under his leadership, the group became more than ever active in civic improvement. He also promoted, to the best of his ability, Boy Scout work, to which he devoted a great deal of time, having been fond of children and eager to do what he could in the interests of Gouverneur youth. He was a member of the Citizens' Club, of this place, and in this group, too, held various offices. For the last five years of his life he was closely connected with the Gouverneur Agricultural and Mechanical Society, of which he was, at the time of his passing, a vice-president.

Fraternal life likewise concerned Mr. Seaker, who took part in this phase of Gouverneur and New York State affairs through his affiliations with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was prominent in several sub-groups; and the Independent Order of Foresters, of Pope Mills. In Macomb he belonged to the Grange, which later claimed his interest also in Gouverneur. In 1928 he was a leader in the Stephen B. Van Duzee hospital drive, and played an important part in the establishment of the hospital in this city. Besides subscribing \$1,000 to the fund, he devoted considerable time to his work on a committee in charge of collecting donations. He was a member of the Gouverneur Golf Club, and aided to a great extent in organizing that club in 1930. Another of his affiliations was with the Gouverneur Luncheon Club. One of his important business affiliations was with the Northern New York Telephone Company, of which he was a director. Into all his work and all the varied activities with which he had to do, he regularly put his fullest energy and enthusiasm; and, as a result, his place in his community was one of high regard and esteem, and he himself was able to accomplish still more useful work than would otherwise have been possible.

Frank L. Seaker married, on August 6, 1896, in Gouverneur, New York, Nora I. Graves, daughter of John and Patience (Hutton) Graves. By this marriage there was born one son, Raymond Seaker, who at the time of writing (1931) is connected with the Seaker and Graves Company, and lives at No. 69 Clinton Street, Gouverneur, he married Alta Hill, and they have two children; and one daughter, Patience Seaker, an instructor in the city schools of Amsterdam, New York. Mr. Seaker was survived by his wife and two children, as well as by two

sisters, Mrs. Florence Greene, of Watertown, and Mrs. Irene Mills, of Gouverneur, and two grandchildren.

His death, which occurred on January 15, 1931, was an occasion of deep sorrow and regret in his community and its environs, for few men had so richly contributed to the well-being of Gouverneur as had he, and few had more thoroughly deserved the rewards that they reaped. Many were the tributes that were paid him at the time of his passing, both for his work and for his excellency of character. Bligh A. Dodds, secretary of the Gouverneur Agricultural and Mechanical Society, of which Mr. Seaker was a vice-president at the time of his passing, said that the organization had seldom had a more progressive officer. Into all his work he put his best, as he did also into his personal relationships and friendships, and his memory will long live, an inspiration to all who knew him.

GRACE BANKS PINE—Few persons employed in the Department of Education of the city of New Rochelle, New York, have won the praises for their work that were accorded to Grace Banks Pine, who was associated with this department of the city throughout the most valuable years of her life. After more than a quarter of a century of service to the school system of New Rochelle in the capacity of clerk of the Board of Education, Miss Pine retired in 1925, and from that year until her death three years later she lived in New Rochelle, the place of her birth and the place in which she spent practically her whole life. Not active in any startling sort of way, she did her work regularly in a thoroughly capable and efficient manner, performing the duties of her office and doing everything in her power to see that the educational system of the city which she loved so well functioned as smoothly as possible. Needless to say, she had many friends here, all of whom were sorely grieved to hear of her death, realizing that it signalized a loss to the city of a woman of highest integrity and a public servant of outstanding usefulness.

Miss Pine was born on July 4, 1865, in New Rochelle, New York, a daughter of Theodore and Caroline (Price) Pine and a descendant of old and honored families. The Pines are one of the oldest families in this city, having established themselves here at an early period in the country's history. Miss Pine received her early education in the public schools here, and after completing her own schooling she became interested in the training of others, as well as in all the public affairs of her community. So it was that she became identified with the Department of Education in New Rochelle, with which she remained throughout the remainder of her active career. In 1899 she was made clerk of the Board of Education, a position which she filled with enviable ability and

tact, rendering valuable service to her municipality. She continued in this office for twenty-six years, and finally, in 1925, retired from active endeavor, although she still maintained her interest in educational work and in the welfare of her city and her fellowmen.

She was also active in a number of organizations which play important rôles in the life of New Rochelle and, for that matter, of her country and times. She was a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was also a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, and was a leader in all church and religious movements. These affiliations, as well as the work that she did, indicate the type of woman that she was and the place that she occupied in the life of her community.

Grace Banks Pine died on June 16, 1928, and her passing was, indeed, an occasion of profound sorrow in her community. Many were the tributes that were paid to her and her work at that time of sadness; but among these the words of New Rochelle's superintendent of schools, Dr. Albert Leonard, stand out prominently:

New Rochelle has never had a more competent or faithful official and she is held in high regard by her associates. To those of us in the Department of Education who knew Miss Pine for so many years as the efficient secretary of the Board of Education her death brings a keen sorrow. She filled the responsible position she held in the Department of Education with an efficiency and fidelity which merited the highest commendation. She was painstaking and accurate in discharging all the duties of her position, untiring in her efforts to meet every demand made upon her time and energy, and conscientious in attending to the many details that constantly came to her for consideration. But Miss Pine was held in high regard by her associates in the Department of Education not only because of her personal worth. She will be remembered as a high-minded and gracious woman whose daily life embodied the finest qualities of kindness, honesty and loyalty to high ideals of personal conduct. Miss Pine has left to all of us in the New Rochelle school system a legacy of unswerving honesty, unselfish devotion to duty and true womanliness. New Rochelle has never had a more competent and more faithful public official than Grace Banks Pine was throughout her quarter century of service as secretary of the Board of Education.

JULIUS JACKSON—Superior in his technical and practical attainments as a business man and manufacturer, Julius Jackson, who spent the last nineteen years of his life in Saratoga Springs, steadily rose to a position of great prominence, recognized as one of the leaders in his field of operations. He was a man of most modest bearing and quiet nature, yet forceful in his executive operations, with that sort of strength that achieves its aim without unpleasant reactions among those who are associated with the commander. He was a popular business associate and in the social circles in which he moved, with friends on all sides who were loyal in direct ratio with the perfect loyalty

he himself extended to those whom he accepted as such.

Born near Clinton, Iowa, in 1842, his entire business life was spent in the East, where he came early in his career, which was to identify him with important business and manufacturing enterprises. He was a pioneer in the paper industry in New York State and for many years was president of the Standard Wall Paper Company, of Hudson Falls. His early talents brought about his selection to a junior partnership in the Campbell Wall Paper Company, of New York City, the largest concern of its character in this country. He was considered a mechanical engineer of superior attainments by those associated with him in the various manufacturing enterprises with which he became connected and steadily rose in prominence. In 1895 he removed from New York to Hudson Falls, where, in association with Preston Paris, Winfield A. Huppuch and George I. Wiley, he organized the corporation known as the Standard Wall Paper Company, of which he was president and chairman of the board of directors until his death. He was also president of the Continental Trust, an important wall paper corporation representing a number of manufacturing plants, and was an official of the Iroquois Paper Company and of the People's Bank of Hudson Falls. His death occurred at his residence in Saratoga Springs, No. 207 Broadway, March 26, 1919, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Julius Jackson married in New York City, November 5, 1901, Musa Quitterfield, in Saratoga Springs, a woman of high attainments and attractive personality, devoted to projects initiated for the public good and very popular. Their only son, Milton Quitterfield, was born March 16, 1903, and died March 29, 1907. Mr. Jackson was survived by his widow; a brother, Mason Jackson, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; a brother of Santa Monica, California, and a sister, Mrs. John Gaylord, of Shelby, Michigan.

Mr. Jackson was for nearly twenty years an honored citizen of Saratoga Springs, where he was regarded as a man of superior worth and attainments. His modesty was such that it is doubtful if there were many in the community who knew him intimately who really appreciated the secure foundations upon which were erected his reputation for skill and efficiency that had marked him during the course of a long business life. His death was a real loss to the commercial fabrics of New York State.

THOMAS OSWALD MULLER—Identified for a quarter of a century with the Atlantic Fruit & Sugar Company and serving during the last ten years of his life as president of this enterprise, the late Thomas Oswald Muller was one of the leading figures in the fruit, sugar and transportation industries. His prominent position in business and financial circles was not only the result of the importance of the interests rep-

resented by him, but was based to a great extent on his outstanding business and executive ability.

Thomas Oswald Muller was born in Porto Rico, February 19, 1883, a son of Bailey and Louisa (Toro) Muller, and a grandson of Jacob and Malvina (Storer) Muller. His father was born at St. Croix, Danish West Indies, now part of the Virgin Islands of the United States. He was a diplomat and a member of the Danish Consular Service. Mr. Muller came to New York City at the age of nineteen years and became a member of the bookkeeping staff of H. B. Clafflin & Company. Several years later, in 1905, he became associated with what was then the Atlantic Fruit Company, one of the most important enterprises of this type in this country. Ever after that and until his death he continued with this company, now known as the Atlantic Fruit & Sugar Company, and in 1920 he was made president. In that capacity he served during the balance of his life. He was also one of the organizers and a director of the Hibernia Trust Company; a director of the Cuban-Dominican Sugar Corporation and of various subsidiary corporations of the Atlantic Fruit & Sugar Company, as well as president and a director of the Banama Sales Corporation. Another company, in the affairs of which he was active as a director, was the Marine Insurance Company of America. Under his very able management the Atlantic Fruit & Sugar Company greatly expanded its influence and importance. Mr. Muller's pleasing personality and many other fine qualities made him very popular and he was a member of several prominent New York clubs, including the Richmond County Club, the Whitehall Club, the Wheatley Hills Club and the St. Andrew's Club.

Mr. Muller married in New York City, March 7, 1903, Celia S. K. Muller, his first cousin, and a daughter of Frederick E. and Ysabel (Dalman) Muller. Mrs. Muller's father is a brother of her husband's father and was also born at St. Croix, a son of Jacob and Malvina (Storer) Muller. Mr. and Mrs. Muller, who made their home at No. 24 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, had three children: Hilda Elizabeth, Thomas Oswald, Jr., and Frederick Henry Muller.

At the Midwood Sanatorium, Brooklyn, Thomas Oswald Muller died after a brief illness, April 29, 1930. His sudden death at the early age of forty-seven years was a great shock to his family, to his many friends and to his business associates. Besides his wife and three children, he was also survived by his mother and by one sister, Mrs. Emma (Muller) Ward, of New York City.

During the last decade of his life Mr. Muller played an important part in the business life of New York City. Indeed, considering the extent of the operations of the company, which he headed, he was a national figure in business affairs. His success as the president of an important enterprise, employing many

people and maintaining important business connections with the West Indies and Central America, will always form an interesting part of this country's business history. Besides this, Mr. Muller's many fine qualities of the mind and the heart greatly endeared him to all who had the privilege of knowing him, and they will long cherish the memory of his fine and useful life.

HON. WATSON LAMONT—In professional and judicial circles, as well as in the commoner walks of life, the Hon. Watson Lamont, for many years county judge and surrogate of Schoharie County, New York, came to be esteemed and respected by all whose privilege it was to know him. His achievements brought him honor and high regard; and he was at the same time loved for his excellent qualities of mind and heart, his kindness to others, his warm sympathy, and his courageousness in all his thoughts and deeds. Combining with his other traits a vision that took him beyond the narrow limits and confines of his fellows, Judge Lamont found a sound basis for his lofty principles of living, and strengthened, through his influence, all with whom he came into contact. His career was useful, his life well lived, his death a cause of widespread sorrow.

Judge Lamont was born on July 30, 1852, at Middleburgh, New York, son of the Rev. David and Jane (Colgrove) Lamont. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After having received his early education in the public schools, Mr. Lamont decided to study law. And while engaged upon his professional studies, he taught in a district school. The senior editor of the "Index" first met him at a teachers' institute in Middleburgh in 1868; and they formed a friendship that lasted throughout Mr. Lamont's life. In 1871, Watson Lamont entered the law office of his brother, the Hon. William C. Lamont, and served as clerk of the surrogate's court while his brother was county judge and surrogate. On January 1, 1894, he assumed the office of county judge and surrogate of Schoharie County, and that position he held continuously for eighteen years. In every way he proved himself competent and judicially impartial in his decisions; and on the bench, as previously in private legal practice, he maintained his unquestioned reputation for integrity and high character.

His wide acquaintance as a lawyer, his marked ability as a public speaker, and his general popularity were qualities that made of him an ideal judge. He succeeded his brother in that office, and was associated with him in the practice of law; and between the two brothers existed a bond of affection and understanding that did not dim with the years.

Judge Lamont was frequently called upon, too, to appear before large gatherings of his fellow-citizens, and his public appearances were such as to bring

him the hearty approval of all who so came into contact with his brilliant intelligence and keen wit. As a speaker he was convincing and powerful; as a lawyer, distinguished in his learning and in his application of legal principles; and as a judge, so unfailing in his discernment that he suffered, in all his years on the bench, but one reversal, although many very important cases were tried before him.

Judge Lamont acquired business interests in his community, which he carried on along with his professional activities, and which gave him access to a whole new field of life. He was a director of the First National Bank of Cobleskill, New York, having been elected to that office on July 24, 1894. Later he was made vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Orville Hodge on October 12, 1897; and that executive position he held at the time of his passing.

His political allegiance he gave unswervingly to the Democratic party and its policies and principles; and he took part in many important campaigns throughout the State, presidential and otherwise. He remained active until his final illness, and always was found among the supporters of worthy enterprises and projects for civic advancement.

His versatility took him also into authorship. For he was sufficiently interested in literary activity from a creative point of view to write several short stories of his own; and he also was author of a humorous novel entitled "Abner Grimes." A man of keen perception and great learning, he could just as effectively set his hand to writing as to legal argument or judicial matters. For he was adaptable to circumstances, firm in his beliefs and ideas, and strong in his desire to help in every possible way his fellow-man.

Judge Lamont's chief devotion was, however, to his home and family, which he dearly loved. He married, on January 24, 1877, Harriet A. Sonn, daughter of Albert and Sarah (Schoonmaker) Sonn. Judge and Mrs. Lamont became the parents of five children: 1. William C., Jr., who died at the age of forty-nine years. 2. Raymond Watson, died at the age of forty. 3. Gertrude Harriet. 4. Bertha. 5. Florence. He was survived by his wife and by his three daughters.

The death of the Hon. Watson Lamont occurred on January 13, 1931, and was a cause of widespread bereavement among all who knew him, for he had contributed richly, indeed, to the betterment of the Cobleskill community; and his labors had been for the best. Many tributes were paid him, particularly to his pleasing personality and his keenly analytical mind; but outstanding among them was the comment of a local paper, in its obituary article on him, as follows:

He was an earnest and conscientious advocate, an honest and upright judge, and during his incumbency

and after his retirement from the bench was frequently commended for his ability and his efficient discharge of his duties as our county judge and surrogate, and no judge of the county ever was more learned and fair in the administration of justice than he. He was the dean of the Schoharie County bar.

He was a resident of Cobleskill for many years, with a large practice in all the courts, and was one of our most progressive citizens, responding whenever the occasion required with the support of all commendable projects in our village. He was engaged in active practice until he was confined to his home by illness.

JOHN HENRY KESTEN—In industrial life, the place of John Henry Kesten was one of importance and esteem in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he spent most of his active career, having come there while still a young man. The position that he held throughout the later years of his life was that of superintendent of the Dutchess Manufacturing Company of this city, with whom he was associated in early manhood. For his achievements in connection with this company, he won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens; and at the same time he stood high in their love and affection, for he was an individual of qualities of mind and heart. With his naturally sound business judgment and sterling integrity, traits that were fundamental in his make-up of character, he combined a personality of vigor and deep understanding, dominated ever by a warm sympathy for his fellow beings.

Mr. Kesten was born in Kinderhook, New York, on November 10, 1866, son of John and Elizabeth (Schmeltz) Kesten, of that place; and there, on the parental farm, he passed the days of his boyhood. While still very young, he came to Poughkeepsie to live, and here entered the employ of the Dutchess Manufacturing Company, then known as Lasher and Hull. That was in 1883. The factory then was situated in Cherry Street. Mr. Kesten's first employment was in the capacity of errand boy, although he soon rose to stock clerk. Later he entered the cutting room, where his efficiency was so marked that he rapidly climbed to the head place in that department. During the presidency of W. J. Leahey, he was made superintendent of the entire plant of the Dutchess Manufacturing Company, and that position he held with complete satisfaction to the owners until the time of his death.

At the time of his final illness, Mr. Kesten had been for forty-six years connected with the Dutchess Manufacturing Company; and never at any period had he been employed by any other firm. He was popular throughout the factory as well as in business and social circles in Poughkeepsie. His simple, honorable, straightforward character was reflected in his fine, alert, forceful features and bearing; and for his activities in civic life, but more for the influence for good that he brought to bear in his community, he was held in the highest regard by all

who knew him. Mr. Kesten was a member of the Amrita Club and of the Church of Christ Scientist. In 1884, he became a member of the 15th Separate Company of the National Guard of New York, was made a corporal in 1886 and received his discharge November 19, 1889, a service of five years.

John Henry Kesten married, in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 21, 1893, Mary Belding. (Belding VIII.) The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Kesten, Earle John Belding Kesten, was born on December 14, 1896, and he became a teacher of history. During the World War, Earle J. B. Kesten served as sergeant in the Quartermaster Corps, and was overseas for about a year. Becoming ill, he was sent home on a hospital ship which landed at Newport News, and was discharged, owing to his ill health, as being unfit for further duty.

The death of John Henry Kesten occurred on February 8, 1929, at his home in Cannon Street; and he is survived by his wife and son. A man of fine character and attainments, he contributed richly to the well being of his community and his State; and the part that he played in building up the standing of Poughkeepsie in the industrial world was one of importance. His memory will long live in the minds of his business associates, the people of Poughkeepsie, his family and his friends, a source of satisfaction, joy and inspiration to them in the long years yet to come. He has gone to join, in the words of George Eliot, "those immortal dead who live again in lives made better by their presence."

(Family data.)

(The Belding Line).

Belding and Belden are variations of the old name Bayldon, or Bayldone, a surname of locality derived from the parish "of Baildon" near Shipley in County York, England. The Bayldon family is very old, whose history covers a period of eight hundred years. In 1379 Matilda de Bayldon lived in Yorkshire, and Ricardus Bayldon resided there at the same time. Other forms of the name and the periods in which they appeared, according to Z. P. Van Zile Belden, are as follows: The form Bayldon was used until 1641, Belden from 1641 to 1648, Belding 1648 to 1736, Belden again came into vogue from 1736 to 1753, then Belding 1753 to 1825, and Belden from 1825 to the present time.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Z. P. Van Zile Belden: "Concerning some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Royal Denison Belden and Olive Cadwell Belden.")

(I) William Belding, founder of his family in America, was born in England March 27, 1655. He may have been a brother of Richard Belding, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1641. William Belding is recorded at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1648, and is said to

have removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, but this seems doubtful and is believed to refer to a later generation.

William Belding married Thomasine. Children (born in Wethersfield, Connecticut): 1. Samuel, born July 20, 1647. 2. Daniel, of whom further. 3. John, born January 9, 1649-50. 4. Susanna, born November 5, 1651-52. 5. Mary, born February 2, or 20, 1652-53. 6. Nathaniel, born November 13, or 14, 1654.

(Henry Stiles: "The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 77. George Sheldon: "A History of Deerfield, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 80.)

(II) Daniel Belding, son of William and Thomasine Belding, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, November 20, 1648, and died at Deerfield, Massachusetts, August 14, 1731. He settled in Hatfield, Massachusetts, about 1671, and about 1689 removed to Deerfield, Massachusetts, where he took an active interest in civic affairs and is listed as a man of some importance in Deerfield, Massachusetts. On September 17, 1696, the greater part of his family was killed, or captured by the Indians.

Daniel Belding married (first), November 10, 1670, Elizabeth Foote, daughter of Nathaniel Foote. She was killed by the Indians, September 19, 1696. He married (second), February 17, 1699, Hepzibah (Buel) Wells. She was captured and killed, February 29, 1704, en route to Canada, aged fifty-four years. He married (third) Sarah (Hawks) Mattoon, who died September 17, 1751, at the age of ninety-four years. Children (all by first marriage): 1. William, born in 1671. 2. Richard, born in 1672. 3. Elizabeth, born October 8, 1673; married Mr. Brooks. 4. Nathaniel, born January 26, 1675, died August 21, 1714. 5. Mary, born November 17, 1677; married Mr. Trowbridge. 6. Daniel, born September 1, 1680, killed by the Indians, September 16, 1696. 7. Sarah, born March 15, 1682; married Benjamin Burt. 8. Hester, born September 29, 1683; married Mr. Clark. 9. Abigail, born March 10, 1686, died June 15, 1686. 10. Samuel, of whom further. 11. John, born June 24, 1689, died June 25, 1689. 12. Abigail, born August 18, 1690. 13. John, born February 28, 1693, killed by the Indians, September 16, 1696. 14. Thankful, born December 21, 1695, killed September 16, 1696.

(*Ibid.* Lucius M. Boltwood: "Genealogies of Hadley Families," p. 12.)

(III) Samuel Belding, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Foote) Belding, was born April 10, 1687, and died December 14, 1750. He married (first), February 26, 1724, Anna Thomas, who died December 13, 1724; married (second), September 26, 1726, Elizabeth Ingram, daughter of Nathaniel Ingram, who was living in Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1761. (Children all by second marriage): 1. Samuel, of whom further.

2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1731; married, January 24, 1751, Seth Hawks. 3. John, born August 15, 1734. 4. Daniel, born June 17, 1737, died August 27, 1743. 5. Probably Lydia, who married Joseph Mitchell.

(George Sheldon: "A History of Deerfield, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 80-81.)

(IV) Samuel Belding, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ingram) Belding, was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, April 1, 1729. Samuel Belding removed to Ashfield, Massachusetts, where he is recorded as a farmer and a manufacturer of ropes. His farm was in what was called at the time "Belding," and was doubtless purchased from Richard Ellis, a first settler of Ashfield, Massachusetts. In 1765, Samuel Belding was chosen town clerk at the first town meeting.

He married, June 28, 1753, Mary Mitchell, daughter of Joseph Mitchell, of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Daniel, born June 17, 1754, lived in Shelbourne, Massachusetts. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Mary, born March 3, 1758. 4. Mercy, born November 29, 1759; married, September 6, 1781, Azariah Cooley. 5. Esther, born April 18, 1761. 6. Samuel, Jr., born November 26, 1762, died young. 7. Asenath, born February 29, 1764. 8. Louisa, born June 6, 1765. 9. Samuel, Jr., born November 10, 1767. 10. Elizabeth, born January 7, 1770. 11. Aaron, born July 2, 1774.

(E. R. Ellis: "Biographical Sketches of Richard Ellis, the First Settler of Ashfield, Massachusetts, and his Descendants," p. 372.)

(V) John Belding, son of Samuel and Mary (Mitchell) Belding, was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, December 17, 1756, and died at Ashfield, Massachusetts, in 1839. John Belding settled on his father's farm at Ashfield. One of his daughters married Mr. Putney.

John Belding married Priscilla Waite, probably daughter of Seth Waite, of Ashfield, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Aaron. 2. Moses, of whom further. 3. Reuben. 4. Esther. 5. Submit, married Elder John Liscomb. 6. David, married, and lived in Ashfield, Massachusetts. 7. Tiberius, born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, September 15, 1800, died at Otisco, Michigan, November 19, 1870; married, April 10, 1828, Desiah Ellis, daughter of Dimick Ellis. 8. Hiram, born about 1805, about 1854 he removed to Otisco, Michigan; he married Mary Wilson; their sons were the noted Belding Brothers, silk manufacturers. 9. Probably, Jerusha, who married Zodac Putney.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 117, 169-70, 372-73. Town Records, Ashfield, Massachusetts.)

(VI) Moses Belding, son of John and Priscilla (Waite) Belding, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, October 18, 1784. He married Polly Putney. (Putney VI.) Children: 1. Frederick W., married, May 28, 1846, D. Chloe Dresser. 2. Franklin Moses,

of whom further. 3. Clarinda, born in 1825, died in Ashfield, Massachusetts, October 18, 1847. 4. Sarah, born in 1829, died in Ashfield, Massachusetts, September 12, 1847. 5. Hiram, recorded later, as of Bleeker, New York. 6. Putney.

(Hiram Barrus: "History of the Town of Goshen, Massachusetts," pp. 145, 167. Town Records, Ashfield, Massachusetts.)

(VII) Franklin Moses Belding, son of Moses and Polly (Putney) Belding, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, May 2, 1822. He is recorded as Franklin Moses "of New Jersey," and resided later at Middletown, New York.

Franklin Moses Belding married Anna Bush Clark, daughter of James Clark, and granddaughter of Richard Clark, born in 1757, and who died in 1841; he served in the Orange County Militia throughout the war of the American Revolution. Child: 1. Mary, of whom further.

(Hiram Barrus: "History of the Town of Goshen, Massachusetts," p. 167. Town Records of Ashfield, Massachusetts. Family data.)

(VIII) Mary Belding, daughter of Franklin Moses and Anna Bush (Clark) Belding, married John Henry Kesten (q. v.).

(Family data.)

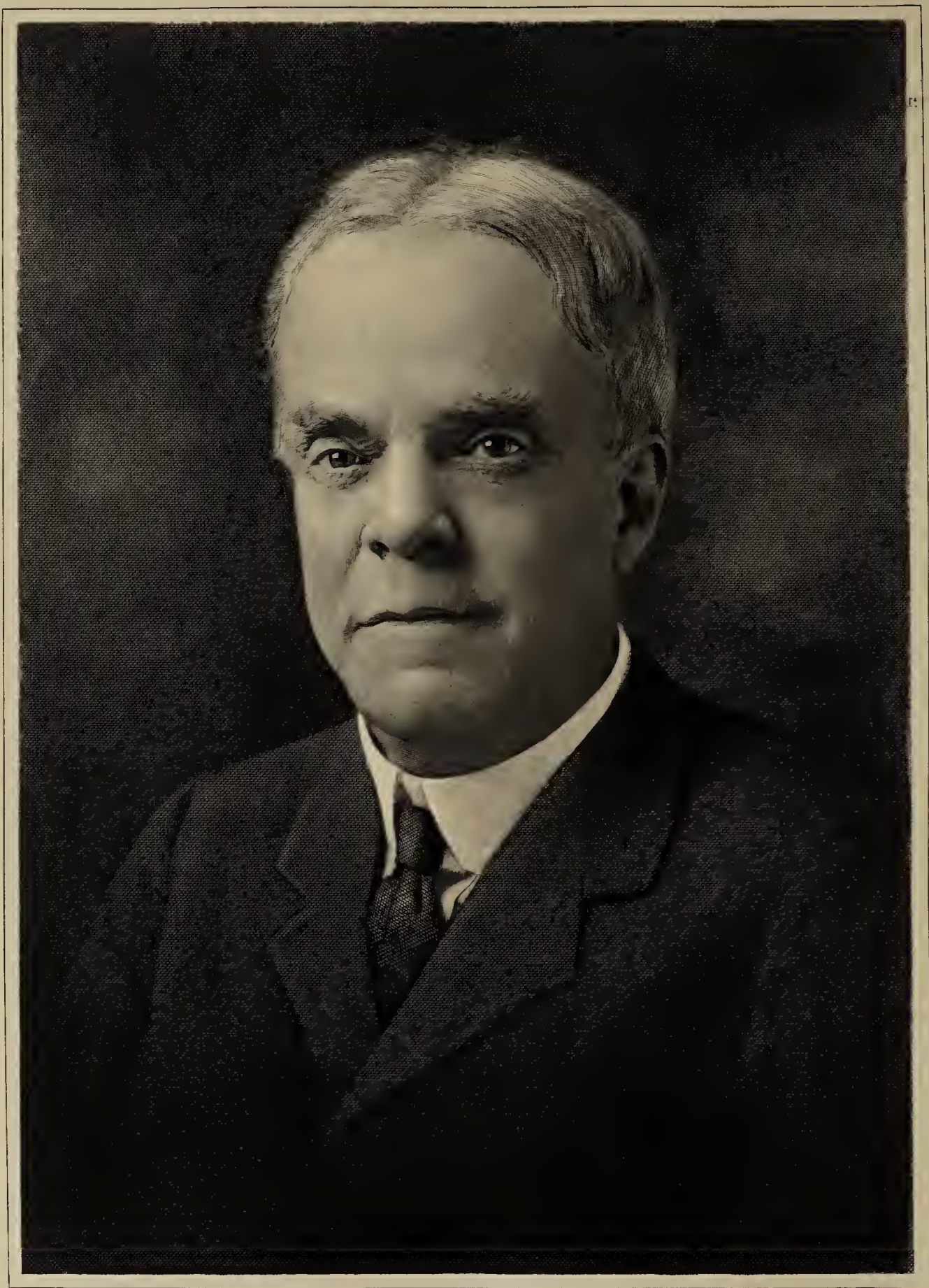
(The Putney Line).

Some of the present-day surnames are derived from localities, but sometimes they in turn are traced back to more ancient forms. Under this class is the cognomen, Putney, taken from the parish of Putney in the County of Surrey, England. Putney in turn is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Puttanig*, *puttan* being the genitive of *Putta*, believed by Henry Harrison to be an Anglo-Saxon personal name, apparently a sobriquet applied to a person who lived at, or near a (Latin *pute-us*) pit, plus *i* (e)g, island. Hence, we find in all probability that the first Putney was a person who lived at, or near a pit on an island. In 1705 Thomas Putney married Ann Shephard at St. George's, Hanover Square, London.

(Henry Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) John Pudney, as the name was first recorded in this family, is the first known ancestor of this line in America. He settled in Salem, Massachusetts. John Pudney married, November 18, 1662, Judith Cooke, daughter of Henry Cooke. Children: 1. John, born September 28, 1663; married, January 1, 1684, Mary Jones. 2. Judith, born November 24, 1665. 3. Joanna, born June 29, 1668. 4. Samuel, born October 13, 1670. 5. Joseph, of whom further. 6. Jonathan, born March 18, 1678.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 492. W. D. Pudney and C. G. Stevens: "Prospective History of the Pudney Family," p. 2.)



Louis W. Moore

(II) Joseph Pudney, son of John and Judith (Cooke) Pudney, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, August 25, 1673. He probably removed to Reading, Massachusetts, and Elisha Putney, son of Joseph and Sarah Putney, who was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 21, 1713, according to the Vital Records of that town, is believed to be his son.

Joseph Pudney married, probably Sarah. Child: 1. Probably Elisha, of whom further.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 492. Vital Records of Reading, Massachusetts, p. 194.)

(III) Elisha Putney, as the name is recorded from here on, son of Joseph and Sarah Putney, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 21, 1713. Elisha Putney removed to the west part of Oxford, Massachusetts, where he is recorded on March 27, 1754 as signing a petition for that district to be made separate. It became Charlton, Massachusetts. Ebenezer Foskett was also a signer.

Elisha Putney married, June 2, 1737, Margaret Hamblen. Children (born at Reading and Charlton, Massachusetts): 1. Elisha, Jr., of whom further. 2. Ebenezer, born November 19, 1739, at Reading, Massachusetts, according to the Vital Records of that town, but according to the D. A. R. Lineage Books, the date of his birth is given as October, 1740; he died at Goshen, Massachusetts, in 1802. Ebenezer Putney fought in the Revolution; he married Susanna French. 3. Joseph, born May 16, 1742; married, May 8, 1764, Mary Wakefield. 4. Margaret, born June 25, 1744. 5. Mary, born July 7, 1746. 6. Sarah, born September 16, 1748. 7. Eunice, born at Charlton, Massachusetts, baptized in 1750. 8. Anna, born April 9, 1754, baptized at Dudley, Massachusetts, June 3, 1754. 9. Luce, born May 29, 1756. 10. Hannah, born July 29, 1758. 11. Rhoda, baptized November 22, 1761.

(Vital Records of Reading, Massachusetts, pp. 192, 194, 427. Vital Records of Charlton, Massachusetts, pp. 84, 201. D. A. R. Lineage Books, Vol. LXII, p. 292. Vital Records of Dudley, Massachusetts, p. 96.)

(IV) Elisha Putney, Jr., son of Elisha and Margaret (Hamblen) Putney, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, May 23, 1738. The D. A. R. Lineage Books, Vol. XXXVI, p. 338, says that Elisha, Jr., was the son of Ebenezer, who fought in the Revolutionary War, but he was his brother. H. Barrus in his "History of Goshen, Massachusetts," pp. 167, 179, substantiates this by calling Ebenezer, the soldier, "uncle of Ebenezer 2nd," of Goshen.

Elisha Putney, Jr., married, May 18, 1762, Martha Foskett. In his marriage records he is called Elisha, Jr., this would further indicate that he was the son of Elisha, and not Ebenezer Putney. Children of Elisha, Jr., and Martha (Foskett) Putney (possibly others): 1. Susannah, born in 1762. 2. Phebe, born September 12, 1764. 3. Ebenezer, 2d, of whom fur-

ther. 4. Martha (called Patty), married Hattil Washburn, Sr., born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, 1780-81.

(Vital Records of Reading, Massachusetts, p. 194. D. A. R. Lineage Books, Vol. XXXVI, p. 338. H. Barrus: "History of Goshen, Massachusetts," pp. 167, 179. Vital Records of Charlton, Massachusetts, p. 158.)

(V) Ebenezer Putney, 2d, son of Elisha and Martha (Foskett) Putney, was born at Charlton, Massachusetts, November 22, 1766, and died "at the West." Ebenezer Putney, 2d, was from Charlton, Massachusetts. He lived for some time with his uncle, Ebenezer Putney, then married and removed to "Paddy Hill" in the southwest part of Ashfield, Massachusetts. Later he removed to Goshen, Massachusetts.

Ebenezer Putney, 2d, married, June 23, 1791, Mary or Molly Smith. She was the daughter of John Smith, born in 1736, and died May 16, 1822, aged eighty-six years. John Smith removed from Killingly, Connecticut, to Goshen, Massachusetts, about 1768. He married Sarah, born about 1745, and who died January 3, 1827, aged eighty-two years; they were the parents of ten children: among whom was John, missionary to the Choctaw Indians, and Mary, or Molly, above mentioned who married Ebenezer Putney, 2d. She died in 1834. Children, of Ebenezer, 2d, and Mary or Molly (Smith) Putney: 1. Zadoc, married Jerusha Belding. 2. Nahum, married Charlotte M. Bement, of Ashfield, Massachusetts. 3. Polly, of whom further. 4. Loiza, born about 1810, died February 3, 1837, aged twenty-seven; married, April 15, 1834, Hattil Washburn, Jr., as his first wife. 5. Alma. 6. Climenta, married Barnabas Hall. 7. Sarah, married Levi Eldredge of Hawley, Massachusetts.

(Hiram Barrus: "History of Goshen, Massachusetts," pp. 167, 170-71, 179-80. Vital Records of Charlton, Massachusetts, p. 158. D. A. R. Lineage Books, Vol. XXXVI, p. 338. Nathaniel B. Sylvester: "History of the Connecticut Valley," Vol. I, p. 481.)

(VI) Polly Putney, daughter of Ebenezer, 2d, and Mary or Molly (Smith) Putney, married Moses Belding. (Belding VI.)

(Hiram Barrus: "History of Goshen, Massachusetts," p. 167. Town Records of Ashfield, Massachusetts.)

LOUIS W. MOORE—For many years Louis W. Moore was one of the most prominent men in Watertown business and social circles and his death at Daytona Beach, Florida, April 6, 1931, is deeply regretted by men in all walks of life here, while his many personal friends feel very strongly not only their personal loss but that of a personality in the community who has always been associated with the highest interests of the city and was universally rec-

ognized as a man of great integrity, keen mind, and attractive manner.

Mr. Moore was born in Watertown on August 27, 1873, a son of William Harvey and Etta (Gennett) Moore. The family has been for some generations well known in northern New York. Hiram Moore, the paternal grandfather of Louis W. Moore, was engaged in the railroad business and ran the first train north of Saratoga over what is now the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. William Harvey Moore, who lived until 1916, conducted the old Moore and Smith store in Watertown with which his son was for many years associated. Louis W. Moore's mother died in 1899.

Mr. Moore and his father were long engaged in running a store and it is interesting to recall that it was in old Moore and Smith store that an employee who was to become famous the world over, Frank W. Woolworth, a young clerk with ideas, asked for permission to set up a counter and try to dispose of some of the articles that were held over from year to year in the store's inventory. Permission was given and out of this experiment grew the five and ten cent business. W. H. and L. W. Moore were not too conservative to learn from it and while Mr. Woolworth was developing his chain of stores they too established the same type of store here in Watertown and in Schenectady, carrying them on with great success until the F. W. Woolworth Company was formed in 1912, the Moore stores were absorbed by it, and the father and son became extensive stockholders in the new syndicate. They continued their connection with it and for years L. W. Moore went daily to his offices in the Woolworth block of this city. While Mr. Woolworth was still a clerk in the Moore and Smith Store he was advanced three hundred dollars with which to start an experiment which later became the great Woolworth chain stores. Mr. Moore was also a director of the Hyde Metal Boat Company of Watertown which was headed by George H. Hyde and was one of the first concerns in the country to manufacture a superior class of metal-hulled pleasure boats.

A devout Christian, Mr. Moore was most active in the affairs of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Watertown, served for many years as treasurer of the church school, and also served on the board of managers of the church until about a year before his death, when he was compelled to resign this office by increasing ill-health. He was an enthusiastic member of Rotary International and a firm supporter of its business creed. He attended several of Rotary's International conventions, here again following the example of his father. At one time an active member in Ongpatonga Tribe, No. 340, Improved Order of Redmen, for fifteen years he was a collector of wampum of the tribe and served one term as Sachem about eighteen years ago. On the

whole, however, he was not active in fraternal life. One of the strongest of his social and recreational interests was associated with the Crescent Yacht Club of which his father had been one of the earliest members. He was treasurer of the club for several years and when he had the "Dreadnaught" built for him by the Hyde Metal Boat Company, Mr. Moore added the first motor cruiser to the Crescent fleet. It was long one of the most familiar cruisers in Thousand Island waters and recognized at sight by numbers of people.

Mr. Moore and his father were long interested in the development of Chaumont Bay as a recreational center and they maintained summer places on Point Salubrious. There they also supported the Trinity Club on Point Salubrious and the clubhouse there was purchased by Mr. Moore about two years ago. Mr. Moore was also a member of the Black River Valley Club.

Louis W. Moore married Rae Willard, a daughter of Dr. Edward S. and Clara (Rasay) Willard of this city. Until 1920 they made their home at No. 237 Mullin Street, when they moved to No. 271 Clinton Street, where the family still lives. Mr. Moore is survived by Mrs. Moore and two sons, William Edward and Frederick Willard.

Mr. Moore did not enjoy the best of health for some time before his death. He suffered from asthma and was forced to pass the winter months in Florida. After arriving at Daytona Beach in the autumn he suffered several heart attacks and his condition was reported as serious before his ultimate death on April 6, 1931. He leaves behind him many friends and his loss will be felt by many organizations and worthy interests to which he gave his enthusiasm and support.

JAMES LORING DERBY—In the business life of Johnson City, New York, James Loring Derby for many years took the full share of his responsibilities, having been engaged here and elsewhere in different types of commercial activity. The particular field in which Mr. Derby happened to be successful was that of pharmacy, in which he was actively engaged through the later years of his life; but he possessed those elemental qualities that would have made him successful in almost any line of work that he had undertaken. Strict integrity in all his dealings, a warm human sympathy in his attitude toward his fellowmen, and a strong public spirit—these were among the outstanding traits of Mr. Derby, and they were traits that readily brought to his door a host of friends and acquaintances, people from all walks of life, who came to love him in life and who mourned him in death.

Mr. Derby was born in South Weymouth, Massachusetts, on July 21, 1859, a son of Loring W. and Sarah (Holbrook) Derby, both members of fine old

New England families and possessing sturdy New England ancestry. When James L. Derby was still a very small boy, his parents removed from his native Massachusetts community to Elmira, New York, where, after he had completed his schooling, he was employed with the Jackson R. Richardson shoe factory. He learned the shoe business with characteristic thoroughness in the months and years that followed, and at the same time came to be highly esteemed and respected in Elmira, where he was married. Not long afterward he removed to Johnson City, where he and his wife set up their home, and where Mr. Derby took charge of the cutting room in the Pioneer Factory, the first plant of its kind built in this prosperous shoe center. The shoe industry somehow did not offer, however, the opportunities that Mr. Derby desired for his future development; and so it was that he eventually decided to go, instead, into the drug business, and bought out the firm of Kennedy and Ferrel. For a period of a quarter of a century thereafter, Mr. Derby was the leading druggist in Johnson City, and remained so engaged for the rest of his business life, selling out to Miles Pratt & Son. This enterprise, which he operated so successfully, continues today in their hands. For about ten years prior to his death, Mr. Derby was retired from active endeavor, but he took, nevertheless, a lively interest in the affairs of the business with which he had been so long associated, although he had more free time to devote to many of the affairs of life that business pressure had long caused him to neglect.

One of his early interests in life had been in music. About 1880, together with several other Elmira men—that was before he had removed to Johnson City—he formed what was then a locally famous musical organization, the Minnehaha Male Quartet. His colleagues in that enterprise were Fred Surganty, Alfred Swartz, and William Moran; and in his activities in that musical group Mr. Derby came to be widely known and very popular among the young men of that city. In Johnson City, too, he took a lively interest in civic affairs, and served as village trustee, member of the school board, and first treasurer of the village. His fellow-citizens always felt a great degree of confidence in his integrity and business acumen, and were disposed to keep him in public office that he might exercise his talents there for the good of his community. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Johnson City, as well as of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he belonged to the Johnson City Lodge, the Knights Templar of Binghamton (Malta Commandery), and Kalurah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also was affiliated with the Maccabees, of Johnson City, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was a member of the Johnson City Lodge. He belonged, too, to the Exempt Firemen's Association.

James Loring Derby married, on April 10, 1883, Kate Ritchie, daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Partington) Ritchie. The children by this union were: 1. Grace Ethel, born March 28, 1885. 2. Mary Louise, born October 29, 1887. Of these, Grace Ethel Derby became the wife of Archie Brown, and Mary Louise, the wife of Lynn Cahoon.

The death of James Loring Derby, which occurred on July 21, 1928, at Johnson City, where he had lived for so many years of his life, was a cause of profound regret among all who had known him. For he had, in the course, of a busy and useful life, contributed much to his community and his fellowmen, as well as to the different industries in which he had done his important work. Thoroughly reliable in his relationships with other people, and warm in his human sympathies, Mr. Derby will be remembered for years to come by all who knew him as a man who gave much for the happiness of those around him, and whose life materially benefited his community through its influence upon the people of Johnson City and all the places where he was known.

CURTIS W. BARKER—Graduating from the desk of a newspaper editor into politics, Curtis W. Barker has successfully filled a number of important public offices and since 1928 has served as director of the Police Department and Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety of the city of Rochester. Alive to every phase of civic activity that has the welfare of the people for a motive, Mr. Barker has put into his work a vigor begotten of his natural taste for his vocation and coupled with a deep interest in the improvement of government and the progress of the community as a body. The work of the police department is one of his hobbies and he has put into it the same energy that he uses in climbing mountains, which is another of his favorite recreations, or the seriousness of purpose with which he swings a golf club and strides over the links for the exercise his energetic body demands. He is a politician only in the sense that he strives to bring about the best results in those departments of the civic government with which he is directly associated, or to amalgamate and coördinate the various divisions into a smoothly running machine that functions under the hand of the city manager of Rochester. He is, therefore, a type of citizen of which the city may well boast—unselfish in his devotion to the best principles of sound government and ever active in his endeavors to achieve such results as will promote the contentment of the people whom he serves.

Mr. Barker is a native of the city of Rochester, born April 15, 1876, a son of the late John H. Barker, a locomotive engineer until his death, and Margaret L. (Haskin) Barker, both natives of this city. He was educated in the Rochester public schools and after being graduated from high school took the

course at the University of Rochester and from that institution was graduated with the class of 1897. He then became associated with the "Democrat and Chronicle," of Rochester, and remained in the employ of that newspaper for sixteen years, filling in that time the chairs of telegraph editor and assistant city editor. On January 1, 1913, he was appointed Secretary of the Department of Public Safety of Rochester and served as such until 1925, when he was made Deputy Commissioner of that department. In September, 1926, he was made Commissioner and served until 1928, when the city government was reorganized under the plan of a city manager and he was appointed to his present position as deputy under Commissioner Donald A. Dailey. He is a Republican in politics, while Commissioner Dailey is a Democrat, but both work harmoniously for the betterment of the municipal government.

Mr. Barker is an honorary member of the Rochester Firemen's Association and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Younondio Lodge, No. 163, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Master; Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Rochester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Lalla Rookh Grotto. He is also a member of the Rochester Lodge, No. 24, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Rochester Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; Wahbee Tribe, Improved Order Red Men; is past president and trustee of the Rochester Protectives, Inc., an honorary member of the Locust Club and belongs to the Delta Upsilon college fraternity.

Curtis W. Barker married, in 1899, Lulu M. Jordan, who was born in Rochester, and they are the parents of two children: R. Delmar and Ambrose J. Barker.

AARON ENNIS ALDRIDGE—In the business affairs of New York State, where he became one of the leading figures in the brick industry, Aaron Ennis Aldridge for many years took an important part. His was a place of outstanding character in commercial circles, and he was dearly loved by his fellowmen in widely varying walks of life. For his personal qualities, as well as for his achievements, he was recognized as an individual of great ability, for his traits of mind and heart were such as to win for him the very high regard of all who knew him. Integrity, soundness and accuracy of judgment, kindness in attitude and deed, depth of sympathy and understanding, breadth of vision, life in accordance with the loftiest principles of human behavior—these were among the chief characteristics of Mr. Aldridge, whose career was of worth and whose life was finely lived.

Mr. Aldridge was born on January 19, 1851, in

Balmville, near Newburgh, New York. His father, Thomas Aldridge, was a brickmaker, who lived most of his life and died in Chelsea, having bought up farms at Dutchess Junction to form a brickyard. This enterprise became very successful; and the father's success naturally led the son into similar undertakings.

Aaron E. Aldridge wanted, in boyhood, to become a lawyer, but when his mother died, he was only ten years old, and his father did not care to have him leave home, preferring him to be with his sisters. So he went to work for his father, at Dutchess Junction; and then, when the elder Mr. Aldridge removed to Chelsea, the boy remained in charge of the Dutchess Junction business. For many years one of the leading figures in the brick industry, Aaron E. Aldridge was president of the Thomas Aldridge Brick and Land Company, and he also served as vice-president of the Greater New York Brick Company. He was prominent as a manufacturer, and still more so as a selling agent in New York City, where he had offices in the Times Square Building. From that center, he handled the output of many yards along the river. He was recognized throughout the country as an authority on brick making and the brick market. Up and down the Hudson, wherever bricks were made, he was known and honored, not only for his aptitude and integrity in business, but for his excellent personal qualities that endeared him to all who knew him. His own brickyard was one of the largest along the river, and a model for all others.

Along with his business affairs, Mr. Aldridge took an active interest in civic life. For many years he was trustee of the old village of Fishkill Landing, and won admiration far and wide by his broad vision and courage in seeking village improvements and suggesting methods of municipal betterment while he was a member of the board. He was also one of the oldest members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, where he was a constant attendant as long as his health permitted. For many years he served as a member of the official board; nor did he take a keener interest in any of his many activities than in the church and its work. Though inactive in his later years, he will long be remembered as one of the most capable brick manufacturers and traders of New York State. He was a public-spirited citizen, too, one whose personal traits won respect and esteem in every circle of society.

He was also a husband and father whose greatest delight was in the family circle. Aaron Ennis Aldridge married, on January 19, 1881, at Chelsea, Abbie Blair, daughter of Robert and Harriet (Van Wart) Blair, and a descendant of a Robert Blair who served in Washington's body guard and lived to be ninety-four years of age. The discharge papers of this hero of the Revolution are still preserved in

the family archives. Harriet (Van Wart) Blair was a grandniece of the Van Wart who was one of the captors of Major André at the time of Benedict Arnold's treason. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Aldridge were: 1. Elizabeth Conklin, born November 9, 1881, died July 27, 1903. 2. Gertrude Bell, born November 22, 1884. 3. Amelia Budd, born July 19, 1888. 4. Aaron Blair, born December 19, 1897. 5. Abbie Van Wart, born April 4, 1904.

The death of Aaron Ennis Aldridge, father of this family, took place on December 9, 1925, at Beacon, New York, and in his passing, the city and the State lost a brilliant business man and a substantial citizen, one whose memory will live and be cherished by those whose privilege it was to know him. He was survived by Mrs. Gertrude A. Bell, of New York City, a sister, and by Thomas Aldridge, of Beacon, a brother, as well as by his wife and four children.

JAMES LILLIE McARTHUR—A native and, with the exception of only a few years, a lifelong resident of Washington County, the late James Lillie McArthur was for more than half a century the widely known and greatly beloved editor of the "Granville Sentinel." The founder of this weekly newspaper, Mr. McArthur, gave his best years to its development and throughout his long career as its editor at all times used the influence of his newspaper and the power of his pen to advance the best interests of the community, the county and the State. He was never afraid to expose wrongdoers and permitted nothing to come between him and what he thought was right. Though at all times his journalistic work and responsibilities received the major share of his time and attention, Mr. McArthur found it possible to participate freely in numerous other phases of the community's life. He served his home town at different times in various important local offices and always rendered his service with his characteristic unselfishness, efficiency and conscientiousness. Few men in Washington County possessed a greater number of friends or were more popular than he and much of this popularity was the result of his well-established reputation for honesty and of his well-known readiness to help others and to constantly work in behalf of civic progress.

James Lillie McArthur was born on his father's farm at Putnam, Washington County, March 16, 1854. His parents were of Scotch descent, representing the second generation of their respective families in this country, their parents having come to the United States from Scotland. Mr. McArthur was reared on the home farm and was educated in the public schools of his native region. While still a boy he began to write for the newspapers and subsequently was connected with different newspapers

in Ticonderoga, Whitehall, Albany and Troy. When he had reached his majority, he came to Granville, Washington County, and there established the "Sentinel," publishing the first issue of this weekly newspaper in the summer of 1875. Fifty years later, in August, 1925, the citizens of Granville united in paying eloquent tribute to Mr. McArthur upon his golden jubilee as editor of the town's weekly newspaper, a tribute which deeply touched its recipient. During his long career as editor of this influential newspaper Mr. McArthur always gave his best to his work. The influence of his newspaper and of his pen at all times was used to make Granville and Washington County better places in which to live. Five years after he had started the "Sentinel," he went to Plattsburg and there started the first daily newspaper ever published in Clinton County. He called it the "Morning Telegram." However, his connection with this paper was brief and he soon left Plattsburg and came to Glens Falls, where he was associated with Addison B. Colvin on the "Times." He returned to Granville in 1883, but always maintained the most friendly relations with Mr. Colvin. When the latter became a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, Mr. McArthur espoused his candidacy with great vigor and, after Mr. Colvin had been elected, he appointed the former as corporation clerk in the office of the State Treasurer, a position which Mr. McArthur held for several years and which he filled with characteristic ability and conscientiousness. He also took a very active part in civic affairs in Granville, serving both as supervisor and as village president. He was a member of Granville Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons; Granville Chapter, No. 286, Royal Arch Masons; Calvary Commandery of Hudson Falls, Knights Templar; the Royal Arcanum; the Improved Order of Red Men; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Troy Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In January, 1878, Mr. McArthur married Anna W. Lewis, a daughter of Nathan and Isabella (Peters) Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. McArthur had one daughter, Isabella, who married P. R. Manchester and who died shortly after her father, in 1926.

At his home on Broadview Terrace, Granville, James Lillie McArthur died suddenly, but after a prolonged illness, October 20, 1925. At the time of his death he was survived by his wife and daughter, the latter now also deceased, as well as by one grandson, McArthur H. Manchester; one sister, Miss Nellie McArthur, a resident of Putnam; and by two brothers, John G. McArthur of Putnam, and Thomas W. McArthur of Glens Falls, the latter deceased since then. Funeral services for Mr. McArthur were held at his late residence in Granville, with Calvary Commandery of Hudson Falls, Knights Templar, in charge of the services.

Though Mr. McArthur's death came rather suddenly after only two days' illness, it did not come very surprisingly, because he had been known to suffer with heart trouble for the last ten years of his life. It was only his iron constitution which carried him through this long period of ill health, which he bore with characteristic patience and cheerfulness.

How greatly Mr. McArthur's passing was regretted and mourned by his friends and by his fellow-townsmen of all classes, may be seen from the following excerpts taken from the report of his death in his own newspaper and, in respect to the second article quoted, representing a tribute, likewise published in the "Sentinel" which was paid to him by a friend and admirer of many years' standing, Dr. William L. Munson:

His passing has brought to a close the career of one of the great and fine men of the county. The compiler of this obituary feels a keen personal loss in the separation of J. L. McArthur from his daily life, both in work and pleasure. A friend as true as an own father; a counselor both wise and patient; a comrade who had that peculiar characteristic of being able to place himself on the plane and in the position of those of fewer years, he will be sorely missed and forever remembered. To laud his virtues would not be to his taste; his heart was large, his friends legion. A familiar character to all for many years on the streets of the town he loved, he will be missed by man, woman and child.

"And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?" And such was the philosophy of Mr. McArthur.

When he passed on last Tuesday morning Granville lost one of her best citizens and most loyal supporters.

For fifty years and more he had been the editor of the Granville "Sentinel." Every worth-while institution is the lengthened shadow of some one man.

There are two philosophers in life: One gives everything and takes back little; the other takes everything and gives back nothing. Mr. McArthur exemplified the first.

In the life of every community there are those who help to bear the burdens, who are willing and are anxious for progress, who are unafraid and unashamed of being human, who fetch and carry and do the work of the day without fear of tomorrow, and such ones are apt to become tired "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

And such a man was Mr. McArthur.

MAJOR FRED H. HAILE—Business and financial affairs won and held the interest of Major Fred H. Haile through the years of a long and useful life; and his labors in these and other realms of New York State affairs were such as to bring him the hearty esteem and respect of his fellowmen. Many industries gained from his participation in their activities; and not only for his achievements in these industries and in the multitudinous aspects of civic life with which he was concerned was he loved by

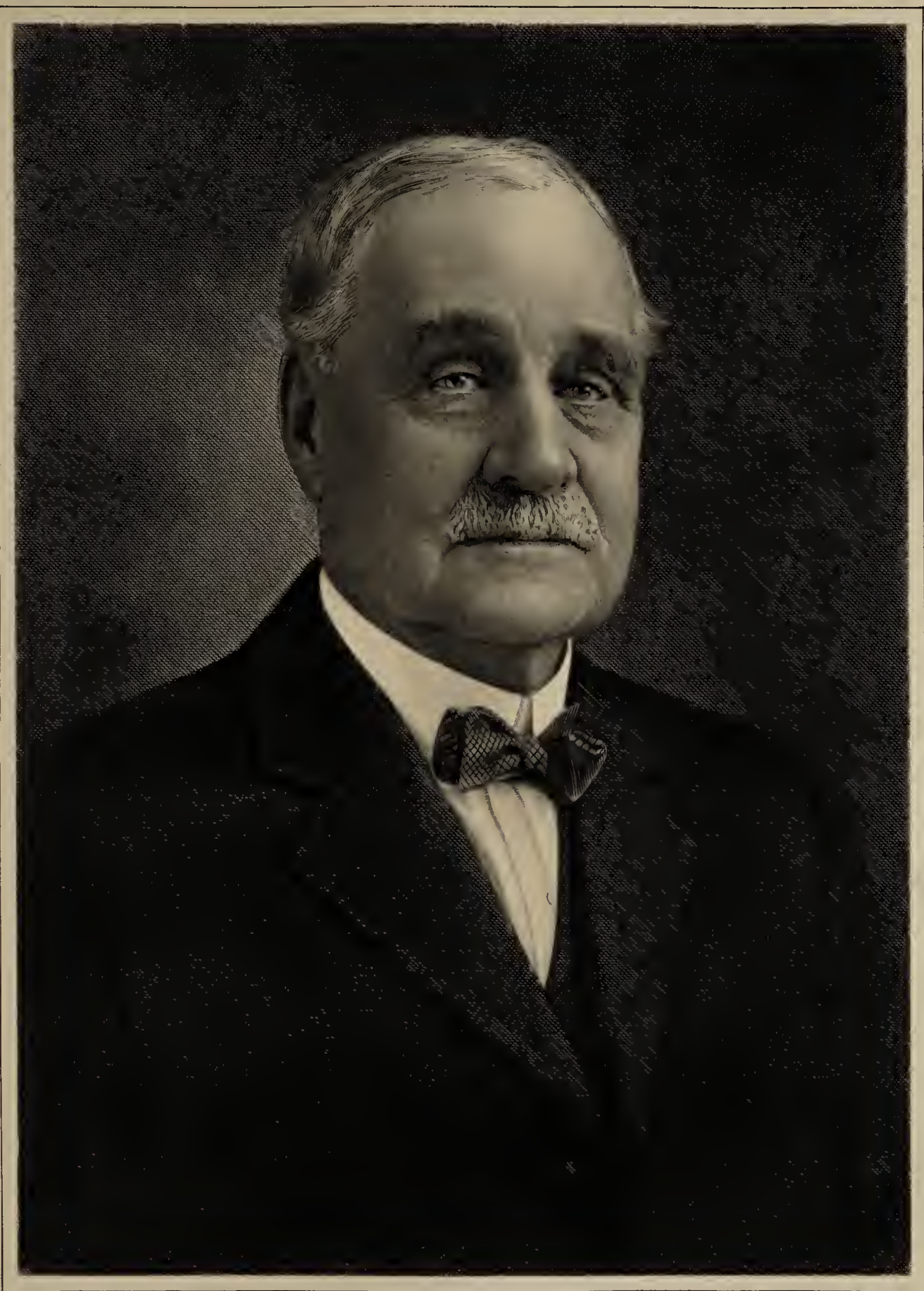
those around him, but also for his fine and gentle qualities of character and personality. Soundness of judgment and a spirit of service were happily combined in him, with a depth of understanding and vision not everywhere found in the world of men and action. And his kindness and generosity were recognized by his fellow-beings, especially the residents of Gouverneur, New York, where he lived practically all his life.

Major Haile was born in Hailesboro, New York, on March 8, 1843, son of the late Henry H. and Eliza (Goodell) Haile. In the ancestry of this family are to be found many of the leading citizens of Gouverneur and this part of New York State. Among Hailesboro's early settlers was James Haile, who served here as commissioner of the public schools; he came to Hailesboro in 1807. The father of Major Fred H. Haile was active in establishment of the Universalist Church in Gouverneur and Hailesboro; and the Universalist Church edifice at Hailesboro was erected in 1860 on land donated by him. The elder Mr. Haile was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, in 1802.

Major Fred H. Haile received his early education in the rural schools of Fowler and Gouverneur. At the age of eighteen years, he enlisted for duty in the Civil War. He was among the first volunteers from this region, and was assigned to Company D of the 16th Regiment of New York Infantry. While serving with this company, he was made sergeant. While serving with Company F of the 18th Regiment of New York Cavalry, he was commissioned captain. His term of service in the army was unusually long; for he was not mustered out until May 31, 1866. He was a member of the post of the Grand Army of the Republic, but was never active in its work. His record, throughout the war, was one of honor and distinction.

Taking up his work in the financial and business life of Gouverneur, he became prominent in this village. He was president of the First National Bank of Gouverneur from January 11, 1916, to January 30, 1918; and before that time he served as vice-president of the institution for several years. He was also a member of its board of directors. He succeeded the late F. M. Burdick as president.

A business man of rare good judgment, he made himself wealthy while still in young manhood, having engaged in the pulp business, as well as in marble quarrying, then a big industry in Gouverneur. He earned his first capital as a hop grower and dealer at Hailesboro in the early years of his manhood. His venture in the marble business began in 1884, when a company was formed by Major Haile and four other men. They quarried the property, then known as the Whitney Marble Company and now owned and operated by the Gouverneur Marble Company, leading producers of marble in this region of



Eng'd by Campbell NY

Major Fred H. Haile

the State. The land was purchased from the late William McKean.

A leader in the pulp industry at Fullerville, Major Haile at one time erected a pulp mill there. In that business, Edward Jenne, Sidney Austin, and Charles Fuller, were his associates; and they together cleared a great amount of land and turned out large quantities of pulp at their mill. Mr. Haile was also active in the talc industry, and at one time operated a talc mill and mines near Fowler. In the early days, directly following the last year of the Civil War, Major Haile was active in the hop raising business at Hailesboro, his home village. This business then formed a large part of the life of the community, and helped in Hailesboro progress. So it was that Major Haile added his part to the contribution of the Haile family to Gouverneur and nearby communities of this State, as had his father before him. The father, incidentally, had controlled vast lumber interests during his residence at Fowler, where the Hailes, too, were among the early settlers. The village of Hailesboro was named in honor of his grandfather, Brigadier-General James Haile, who served in the War of 1812.

Major Fred H. Haile put his best efforts into all his activities, and all the people with whom he was associated were better for his helpful guidance. He gave his chief devotion, however, to his home and family; for he was at heart a simple man, whose life was lived finely, beautifully, and well. He married, in 1874, Agnes Percival, daughter of Wellington Percival, of Herkimer County, New York. Mrs. Haile died in 1914; and thereafter her husband made his home with their daughter, Mrs. Louise (Haile) Case. They had two children: 1. Louise, the mother of two children, Fred and Edward Case, of Gouverneur. 2. Henry, of Tupper Lake, New York, who has two children, Fred and Joseph Haile, of Tupper Lake.

The death of Major Fred H. Haile, on November 24, 1929, caused widespread and sincere sorrow among his fellowmen. His was a place of leadership and esteem among all who knew him; and his activities in community life were highly beneficial. Many were the tributes that were paid him on the sad occasion of his passing; but outstanding among these must be considered the comment of the press, which after all so truly represents the general public attitude toward men and events.

"Major Fred H. Haile, who has just died at his home in Gouverneur, participated prominently," said a Gouverneur paper in its editorial columns, "in the early development of the resources of southern St. Lawrence County. He was successively identified with the three major developments of natural resources of the rich districts of Fowler and Gouverneur—marble, talc and wood pulp. In his later years he was interested for a time in the iron indus-

try of the town of Rossie when its revival took place twenty-five or more years ago. He was a pioneer marble man, and again he was early in the talc industry, participating later in the development of the pulp industry on the Rackette River.

"He was a soldier of the Rebellion, enlisting as a boy when his father, old Major Haile as he was called, was identified with every activity in the then important village of Hailesboro which bore his name. First in an infantry regiment, General Curtis' 16th New York, and then in a cavalry regiment, he rose to a captaincy in the latter, but was always known as Major Haile, if we mistake not, having received a brevet at the end of the war. He returned to Ogdensburg after Appomattox, and for the next half century he was closely identified with the activities of Fowler and Gouverneur. He was a reticent, unassuming, dignified man, an imposing figure wherever he went. He was a good business man, keen and far-seeing, a man of good judgment always."

GEORGE NEWELL HALL, M. D.—It was in the field of medicine and surgery that George Newell Hall, M. D., attained to eminence, and in that profession he gave much to the people of Binghamton, New York, and its environs, the region in which he lived throughout almost all the years of his active practice. Here he not only accomplished a great deal in his own private work, but served well his city in different public offices—positions in which his professional skill was necessary and valuable. Dr. Hall's temperament and his kindly disposition were such, too, as to complement his medical and surgical craftsmanship in making him one of the leading physicians of Binghamton in his day. His fundamental integrity in all his human relationships, and his broad-mindedness and ability to understand the points of view of other people—these stood out prominently among the characteristics of this great man and physician, and so stood out as to bring to him hosts of friends and supporters.

Dr. Hall was born in Barker, Broome County, New York, on July 23, 1861, a son of Dr. O. C. Hall, of Whitney Point, and grandson of William Hall, pioneer resident of the town of Chenango and a representative of old and honored New England stock. After he had attended the district schools in his native community, George Newell Hall went through the Whitney Point High School, from which he was graduated in 1880. Of the five in this same class with Dr. Hall, there now (1930) survive only Mrs. Myrta D. Hall, widow of Dr. Hall, and Maurice Paige, of Johnson City. He then read medicine with his father, himself a leading physician of his day, and later entered Syracuse University, from which he was graduated in 1883. After spending nine months at home, he was still unsatisfied with his professional education, and so took a post-graduate

course at the University of Pennsylvania. His first active practice of medicine was at East New Milford, Pennsylvania, but he stayed there for only about a year, at the end of which he removed to Binghamton, New York, where he practiced from 1884 until his death. In 1887 he became surgeon for the Erie Railroad, retaining his private practice. He was a member, for many years, of the Broome County Examiners' Board, which examined applicants for Federal pensions. In 1884 he served as jail physician, and for a number of years prior to January, 1928, he was city police surgeon of Binghamton. For a time he added to his other duties those of acting coroner. In all of these varied professional fields Dr. Hall performed valuable service, and acquired a well-deserved reputation for skill and ability as a medical man.

He by no means confined his activities to his own profession, however, for, eager to do what he could for his community and its betterment, he was active in a number of other enterprises. Most of his organizational work, nevertheless, had to do with the field of medicine or with related activities. In his political views he was a staunch Republican and a supporter of his party's policies and candidates; although he always maintained the right to independent views if he thought that occasion demanded a divergence from strict party leanings. He was a Fellow in the Binghamton Academy of Medicine, and was vice-president for many years of the New York State Railroad Surgeons' Association. He also served as surgeon of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Prominent in fraternal circles, Dr. Hall was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he belonged to the Otsinengo Lodge No. 435. Into all of these activities, both those concerned with his professional duties and those having to do with civic or social life, Dr. Hall ever put the same full measure of energy and enthusiasm that characterized his professional work, with the result that his life was a useful and a valued one.

Dr. George Newell Hall married, on July 6, 1882, at Whitney Point, New York, Myrta Dell Mason, daughter of Lovaine T. and Mary A. (Perry) Mason, of Whitney Point. Mrs. Hall was of invaluable assistance to her husband in all his professional and public life, and became very well known for her active interest and participation in the good causes of her city, Binghamton. She was the first woman to become a member of the Binghamton Board of Education, having served in that public office from 1914 to 1916 and having performed her duties faithfully and well.

The death of Dr. Hall, which took place at his home in Binghamton, New York, on January 3, 1929, was a cause of profound regret among all who knew him. He was survived by his widow and his son, Collins Louvaine Hall, abrasive engineer for the Gen-

eral Abrasive Company, living in Elmira, New York, as well as by a grandson, Collins Louvaine Hall, Jr., associated with the "Star-Gazette," Elmira, New York.

In the family circle, as well as among his general acquaintance in the city, Dr. Hall was sorely missed, and it will be long, indeed, before those who knew him can reconcile themselves to the fact that he has gone from their midst. Ever genial and kind, warmly understanding in his attitude and charitable in deed, Dr. Hall could not but be loved by those with whom he associated, and his death marked the passing of one of Binghamton's most solid and substantial citizens.

GEORGE LINCOLN MANG—A native and lifelong resident of Herkimer County, the late George Lincoln Mang spent all except the first fourteen years of his life in Dolgeville. Of this town he was for many years one of the leading business men and one of the best known and most highly respected residents. He took a very active part in civic affairs and was honored at different times by his fellow-citizens, who, appreciating his ability and worth, elected him to important local offices. In a similar capacity he also served his church. His services as a public official were very capable and conscientious, and no one stood higher in the community than this well-read, home-loving and kind-hearted man.

George Lincoln Mang was born January 22, 1865, at Shoemaker Hill, Herkimer County, a son of John Mang, of Salisbury Center, Herkimer County, a native of Switzerland, and of Catherine (Philleo) Mang, whose ancestry was German. The family had a farm in Salisbury, from which, in 1880, George L. Mang, a boy of fifteen, came to Dolgeville. Several years later he established a combined pharmacy and grocery and successfully conducted it for a number of years, on the principal street in Dolgeville. Eventually Mr. Mang withdrew from the pharmacy end of the business and devoted all his time to the grocery business. This he built up into such a flourishing and prosperous business that he became well known as an unusually successful grocer, with a very wide circle of customers. He retired from business in 1921.

How high Mr. Mang stood in the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens is shown by the fact that he was elected mayor of Dolgeville and also served as a village trustee. He was secretary of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church from 1899 to the close of his life, thirty years later. Well known also in Masonic circles, he was a popular member of the Dolgeville Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Mang was a man who exemplified the kind of character which Sam Walter Foss made so well known, in one of the best beloved of poems, "The House by the Side of the

Road." He was preëminently a helpful personality, who always had a cheerful greeting for everyone and performed many a kindly act for those in need.

Mr. Mang married at Dolgeville, August 20, 1890, Bertha M. DeLamater, a native of Dolgeville. Mrs. Mang's father was Jerome B. DeLamater, a native of Kingston, and her mother, Mary E. Little, of Amsterdam. Their only child is a daughter, Edith M. Mang, born in Dolgeville and educated in the Dolgeville schools and at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

At the Faxton Hospital, in Utica, George Lincoln Mang died October 7, 1929, to the great grief of a wide circle of friends. Besides his wife and daughter he was also survived by five sisters and three brothers.

Though Mr. Mang's death in his sixty-fifth year was the natural conclusion of a very active and very useful life, it nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his family, his friends and, indeed, the entire community. By all these his memory will long be cherished, for his kindliness, his honesty and his public spirit left a deep impress upon all who had the privilege of knowing him.

MARSHALL EUGENE ARBUCKLE—A native and practically a lifelong resident of Delhi, New York, Marshall Eugene Arbuckle contributed in a large measure to the business and civic well-being of this community and of the broader territory of Delaware County, of which he was for many years the sheriff. His achievements were many and useful, both in the hotel business, in which he was for many years engaged, and in the general realm of local life. But he was chiefly loved as a man of kindly and generous nature, eager to help others, warmly sympathetic, deeply endowed with understanding and vision and insight. His career was useful, his life lived in accordance with the highest of principles, and his death a cause of widespread sorrow and regret.

Mr. Arbuckle was born in Delhi, New York, on September 19, 1869, the eldest son of Thomas C. and Frances E. (Stoughtenburgh) Arbuckle. In the spring of 1874 he was taken by his parents to California, but the family did not long remain there, returning to the East in the fall of 1877. After that year Mr. Arbuckle was a permanent dweller in Delhi for the rest of his life. Attending the district schools of the Delhi vicinity and later studying at Delaware Academy, Marshall E. Arbuckle worked at the same time on the farm of his family; but, when school days were ended, he chose, instead of farming, a business career. Engaging in the hotel business, he continued in it for the remainder of his days, first as an employee of others, and later, with a partner, in a proprietary capacity. It was the Edgerton House

that claimed his attention as a hotel operator in partnership with another; and then, as sole owner, he ran, for a year, the old Temperance House, which afterward came to be known as the Central House.

Subsequently, under a five-year lease, Mr. Arbuckle was host at the Edgerton House. At the end of that period, he bought the property, and conducted it for about a quarter of a century. During those years it became, under his management, one of the best-known country hotels in the State of New York; and throughout the State Mr. Arbuckle himself acquired a wide acquaintance and friendship, as well as a reputation, well deserved, as a genial and warm-hearted host. No one, from Governor to humble wayfarer, ever left his portals without a clasp of the hand and Godspeed. Lawyers, doctors, divines—all became his friends after one meeting.

Many a man would have been content with the success that such popularity must inevitably bring in the business world. But Mr. Arbuckle sought to exert what influence he had for good through channels of political and civic life; and he came, indeed, to have a considerable power in the councils of his party, the Republican, in Delaware County. On his party's ticket he was the successful candidate for sheriff in 1921, when he received a tremendous majority, many men of opposing political faith taking the opportunity of showing their appreciation of kindliness and friendliness by extending their support to him. As sheriff, too, Mr. Arbuckle justified their confidence and trust by a splendid record. He was uniformly kind to his prisoners, yet adamant in refusing indulgences that had become almost traditional in that office. Instituting many reforms, he saved, by these measures, appreciable sums of money for the public purse; and the respect that was his before election continued in later times, often deepening into admiration and affection. Never did Mr. Arbuckle neglect personal attention to duty; and on one or two occasions, he showed a personal bravery not always found in so kindly and gentle-hearted a man.

Early in his career he was asked to take part extensively in social and fraternal affairs; and these interests abided throughout life. In the Free and Accepted Masons, he was an ardent worker, a member of Delhi Lodge, No. 439; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 249; Norwich Commandery of Knights Templar; and Kalurah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a charter member and one of the organizers of Delhi Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His church was the Protestant Episcopal; his parish, St. John's, of Delhi. In his relationships with his fellowmen in business, in civic circles, in public office, in fraternal orders, in church work, Mr. Arbuckle proved himself a man of many and versatile talents, capable of participating most helpfully in

civic affairs, strong in his loyalties, true in his friendships.

In the family circle it was, however, that he spent his happiest hours; for about the home and the fine ideals of living that it represented to him centered all his other activities and thoughts, and from this center were reflected the pure rays that shone upon and lighted the world in which he moved.

Marshall Eugene Arbuckle married, on April 23, 1895, at Hancock, New York, Mary A. Cunningham, daughter of Stephen and Ann (Sweeny) Cunningham, of Margaretville; and in her he found an able helpmate and co-worker in the promotion of worthy civic interests and the promulgation of his own fine ideals and spirit.

Mr. Arbuckle died December 20, 1925, leaving to mourn his loss his wife; his sister, Mrs. Helen Latham, of LeRoy, New York; his brother, Dr. Fred Arbuckle, of Manchester, New Hampshire; and several nieces and nephews at Delhi and LeRoy. He also left a host of friends in all walks of life, people who admired him for his achievements and his excellency of character and personality, and many of whom found in him a sympathetic helper in times of need. His memory will live on, a source of joy and encouragement and inspiration to others, as was his life on this earth.

GEORGE MANN ABBOTT, M. D.—For almost three decades one of the leading medical practitioners of Saranac Lake, New York, and even before that time active in his profession in other places, George Mann Abbott, M. D., lived a life of usefulness and one that brought him into high standing in his adopted State. For his achievements in his chosen profession and in other fields, as well as for his excellent qualities of character and personality, he was respected and loved in a wide circle of friends. His soundness of judgment, accuracy of opinion, and sterling integrity took him high in the medical craft; for he combined technical skill with a fundamental desire to uplift and improve the conditions of mankind and to make life, in every possible way, more worth the living, both for others and for himself. And it is true that, by his efforts to heal and relieve suffering and the results that they attained, he made his own life more satisfactory to him, and at the same time improved conditions among his fellowmen. Such a record as his must be perpetuated in the annals of his community and State; and his memory must live on in the minds and hearts of those who knew him.

Dr. Abbott was born on April 15, 1855, at Ross' Corners, Maine, son of Jacob and Eliza (Mann) Abbott. His father was a farmer by occupation, who lived at Ross' Corners. In the public and high schools at Shapleigh, Maine, George Mann Abbott received his elementary education; and subsequently

he became a student at the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He started his private practice of medicine at Bath, New York, where he practiced for a short time. Then, in 1882, he began work at Castleton, New York, where he was engaged in a general practice until 1900.

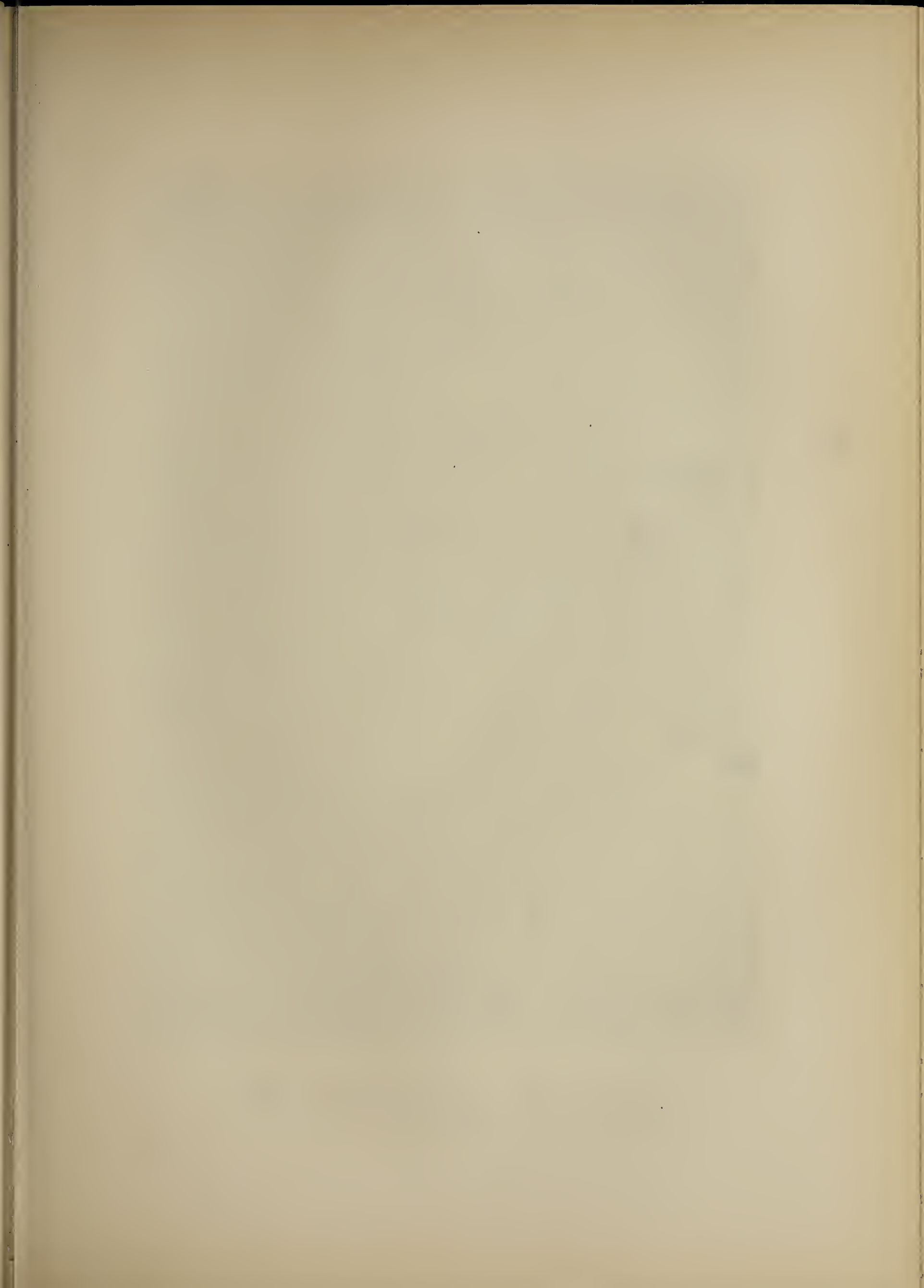
It was in that year that he came to Saranac Lake, New York, where he was destined to perform much of the worthwhile work of his career, and here he remained actively engaged in his profession until the time of his death. He was also active in the general affairs of his profession, having been for twenty-two years treasurer and secretary of the Franklin County Medical Society. He was also a member of the New York State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church, of Saranac Lake. In his labors in connection with these different groups, as in his own professional undertakings, Dr. Abbott proved himself a loyal and public-spirited citizen and a man of varied abilities and talents. Among his other activities, he was a member of the Board of Health of Saranac Lake, on which he did valuable work.

Dr. George Mann Abbott married, in 1885, at Castleton, New York, Lucy A. Smith, daughter of Elijah and Lima (Van Gelder) Smith. By this marriage there was born one daughter, Lillian M. Abbott, who at the time of writing lives in Saranac Lake. Mrs. Abbott died April 13, 1929.

The death of Dr. Abbott occurred on June 1, 1929, and was a cause of widespread sorrow and regret. He had lived a life of usefulness, and had, by his genial personality, endeared himself to many. Aside from his value as a physician, he was a man of worth, a delightful companion and comrade, a loyal friend, an exemplary husband and father. His memory will live.

DANIEL D. EARLE—For many years of prominence in business circles of New York City, later in retirement at Pleasantville, New York, Daniel D. Earle is recalled with affection to the memories of former friends as a man of astute mind and kindly qualities, a citizen whose constructive works were consistently expended, and one whose life inspired those around him to more serious Christian effort for the welfare of mankind. He was in the third generation from Daniel R. Earle and member of a house old in the history of New York State.

(1) Daniel R. Earle was born November 27, 1760, and as a youth lived through the period of the Revolution. He married one of the given name Charlotte, and their children were: 1. Margaret A., born April 4, 1801. 2. Robert R., of whom follows. 3. Charlotte, born March 12, 1807. 4. Edward, February 7, 1809. 5. Daniel, August 23, 18—. (Dates of the record are





Eng. J. by Macpherson N. C.

Dr. J. M. Abbott



Mrs G. M. Abbott

blurred.) Daniel R. Earle's widow married Phillip H. Earle, born January 1, 1790; and of this union were born children: Elizabeth, March 27, 1815, Harriet, March 21, 1817, and John, August 15, 1819.

(II) Robert R. Earle, eldest son and second child of Daniel R. and Charlotte Earle, was born December 23, in a year between 1801 and 1807, near Newark, New Jersey, and died in August, 1867, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, New York. He married Ann Harrison King, who died May 7, 1854, in New York City. She was a daughter of Anson King. Children of this marriage were: 1. Charlotte Ann, deceased, former wife of Andrew Powers. 2. Stephen King, deceased. 3. Daniel D., of whom follows hereunder. 4. Harriet Newell, wife of Robert G. Mead, of Ossining, New York. 5. Emma Jane, wife of John Alexander. All were born in New York City.

(III) Daniel D. Earle, second son and third child, was born in New York City, December 19, 1833, and died at Pleasantville, Westchester County, New York, June 4, 1900. He secured a good elementary instruction in the public schools of his native city, and never through life gave up his habits of reading and reflection, ultimately becoming something of a philosopher, a student of mankind. However, when he was twelve years of age he left regulated, supervised study in the schools in order to work for B. L. Solomon and Sons, importers, New York City, and spent the whole of his career with this concern. At first his responsibilities were light; he helped in the office, in the stock rooms, and did errands. But as years and experience came to him he was advanced steadily, until, finally, he became a partner in the firm. His business fortunes were considerable, and he interested himself diversely in various ventures, always regarding the importing house of which he was a member as his central and most important responsibility. Largely through his activities, the business prospered roundly, and he attained to a sizable revenue from it each year. This he applied advantageously as he saw fit. About 1875 he purchased what was known as the old Wheeler farm, of Pleasantville, and he maintained the farm as a summer residence. When he retired from the major affairs of his business career in 1890 he made it his permanent home. The farm, lying in the center of the town, now is well built up with churches and residences, an enduring tribute to the selection of Mr. Earle in choosing a beautiful site for a prospective community.

Daniel D. Earle married Esther Marling Thorn, daughter of Isaac Thorn, born May 27, 1835, at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, and died February 23, 1874, in New York City. Her father, Isaac Thorn, was a man of large means, and her mother before marriage was named Emeline Rossell. Of this union were born children: 1. Anne Esther, born February 19, 1855, died April 24, 1860. 2. Mary Emeline, born May 21, 1857; married George W. Haight, of Chap-

paqua, New York. 3. Julia, born March 3, 1860, died in July, 1918. 4. Esther Mildred, born June 15, 1861; continues to reside at the residence in Pleasantville. 5. Daniel Thorn, born August 10, 1866, died December 30, 1867. 6. Grace Thorn, born October 27, 1868, died February 2, 1869.

General affairs interested Daniel D. Earle all through his sixty-six years of life, from childhood. He was a Republican, and supported the principles of the party regularly. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, and assisted largely in its works, his personal charities also having been extended. His name is perpetuated in worthy acts.

WALTER FRED WOOD—It was typical of the late Walter Fred Wood that his entire career should have been spent with one and the same concern, the New York Air Brake Company, Watertown, Jefferson County. Indeed, he represented the second successive generation of his family to be identified with this important industrial enterprise, his father having been for many years superintendent of one of the departments of this company's plant. It was equally characteristic of Mr. Wood that during his long connection with this company, covering more than four decades, he should have risen to a position of importance and responsibility, which he filled with marked ability and untiring devotion to the interests of the concern. Though never active in public life, he always took a helpful interest in civic affairs and could be counted upon to support any movement or enterprise promising to advance civic progress and to further the welfare of the community.

Walter Fred Wood was born May 19, 1868, at Carthage, Jefferson County, a son of Zelotus and Sophia (Guyot) Wood. Walter F. Wood's family have in their possession the original marriage certificate of Mr. Wood's maternal grandparents, Jean Baptiste Barzille Guyot and Marie Françoise Le Roux, which was written in French. The ceremony was performed by Monsieur Le Ray de Chaumont, October 2, 1819, at the Le Ray mansion, and one of the witnesses was Lericka B. de Feriet (Madame de Feriet).

As a youth Walter F. Wood attended school in Carthage. Later he graduated from the Cooper Union of New York City, where he took a mechanical engineering course. When about nineteen years old, he went to work for the New York Air Brake Company, at its plant in Watertown, Jefferson County, where his father was superintendent of the pattern department. About 1902, on the retirement of the elder Mr. Wood, he succeeded to the latter's position. Later he took William Kennedy's place as superintendent of the foundry. A man of the highest usefulness to his employers, Mr. Wood filled the two positions with record efficiency, the former for thirty years, and the latter during the last two years of his

life. He was employed altogether for a continuous period of forty-three years by the New York Air Brake Company. Mr. Wood was a man of marked intellectual ability, with a taste for the things of the mind, but with a firm grasp on his everyday problems. He always spoke and acted with authority in his own province, in which he was an acknowledged leader. Mr. Wood was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and belonged to the following organizations: Watertown Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Watertown Chapter, No. 59, Royal Arch Masons; Watertown Commandery, Knights Templar; Media Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Syracuse Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. Wood's first wife, whom he married in 1894 and who died in 1918, was Maude Gifford, daughter of Dr. Gustave Adolphus Gifford. Mr. Wood married (second) at Syracuse, August 5, 1923, Mary Lemma Bennett, a member of an old Long Island family and a daughter of Dr. Winant Harmanus and Mary (Collie) Bennett of Brooklyn. The children of his first marriage, who survive their parents, were: Mrs. Thomas Burns of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Byron Lee Wood of New York City.

On April 13, 1930, Mr. Wood suffered a shock, while at his home, from which he died in about three hours, in spite of immediate medical assistance. His interment was in the family plot in Carthage. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Lemma (Bennett) Wood.

Mr. Wood's death at the comparatively early age of sixty-two years, coming as it did very suddenly, was a great shock to his family and to his many friends. It was generally regretted throughout the community and especially so by his associates in the New York Air Brake Company. All these and, indeed, all who had the privilege of knowing him, will cherish his memory for many years to come.

HENRY LOW CARR, M. D.—Prominent in the ranks of medical men in New York State, Henry Low Carr, M. D., practiced in Brooklyn, New York, being connected with the Brooklyn Maternity and Cumberland Street hospitals as well as being in general practice. In Bayville he took part in public affairs, was especially active in the Masonic order, and for his many attainments in different fields of endeavor was widely and favorably known among his fellowmen. His thorough integrity and unimpeachable character, his soundness and accuracy of judgment, and his pleasant personality were qualities which readily endeared him to those around him, and his death caused sincere sorrow in the community in which he lived, as well as wherever he was known in medical quarters and general life.

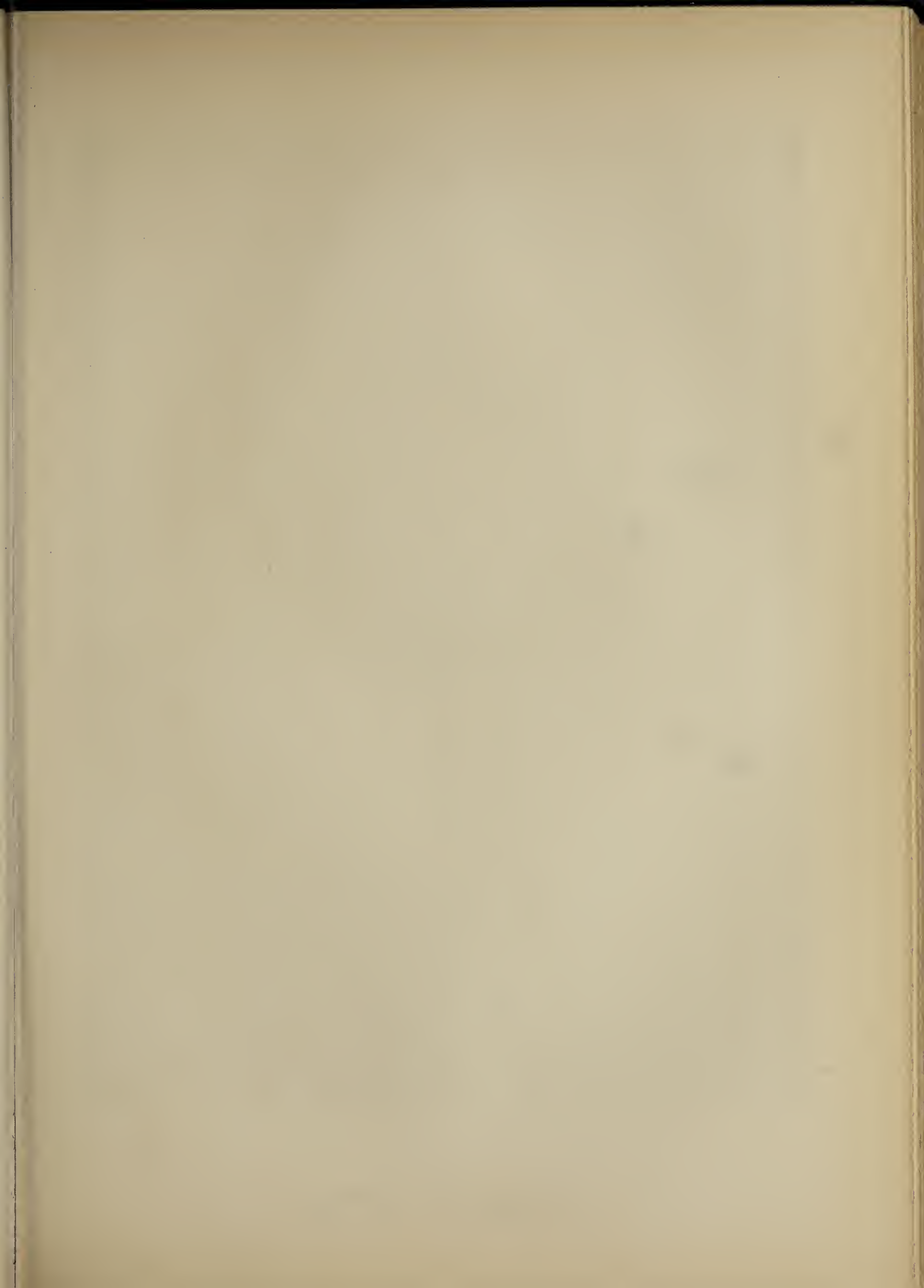
Dr. Carr was born on February 23, 1865, in Paterson, New Jersey, a son of Adam and Sarah Carr, his

father engaged for many years in the plumbing and contracting business in Paterson, New Jersey, and in that city the son received his public and high school training. Subsequently he studied at Cornell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885, and at the New York Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For twenty-five years he was a practicing physician of the Cumberland Street Hospital and the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, and he was also a member of the Institute of Homœopathy. In Brooklyn, New York, he was eminently successful in his work, but in 1912 he came to Bayville, Long Island, having retired from active practice. He was quite familiar with this community, since his family had for several summers lived in Bayville before they came here to live.

At the same time he took an active part in community affairs, having aligned himself from the outset with different movements designed to bring benefits in one way or another to Bayville. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the village of Bayville, and was several times reelected to this office, while he also served as a member of the Board of Education for a number of years. He was a member of the Republican County Committee from the Thirteenth Election District of the town of Oyster Bay, Long Island, and at all times was an ardent supporter of his party and its policies and principles. Also a leader in fraternal affairs, Dr. Carr belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which his affiliation was with the Matinecock Lodge, No. 806, in which he was Past Master. He was also Past District Deputy of the Queens-Nassau District of the Masonic order, and was at the time of his death secretary of Matinecock Lodge. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he held the thirty-second degree, while he was a member of the Aurora Grotto, Consistory of Brooklyn, and a member and Past Commander of Huntington Commandery of Knights Templar, as well as a member of the Blue Lodge and the Melchizidek Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Glen Cove.

Dr. Henry Low Carr married, on February 20, 1887, in Flushing, Long Island, Ella Downing, daughter of Benjamin and Georgiana Downing. Her father, Benjamin Downing, was district attorney of the old Nassau County of Long Island. By this union there were six children: 1. Benjamin D., who died at the age of twenty-nine, in 1917, leaving a wife, Ruth Euphemia, and a daughter, Ruth. 2. Henry Low, who died, aged fifteen, in 1906. 3. Beryta, who died in infancy. 4. Edward Howard, who married Olive Smith, of Ithaca, New York, and they have two children: Olive Patricia and Jean; this family now lives in Yonkers, New York. 5. Ella Georgia, living at home with her mother. 6. Ada, also at home.

Dr. Carr's death occurred at his home in Bayville, Long Island, on August 13, 1927, as a result of an





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George C. Kellogg

accident which occurred while he was working on a stepladder outside a window of his home. Aged sixty-two years, he was at the time of his passing engaged in useful work outside his profession, and his death was a loss, not only to his hosts of friends and personal acquaintances, but to the community at large and to everyone who received his services. An Oyster Bay newspaper paid Dr. Carr the following tribute:

After becoming a permanent resident of Bayville, he installed and operated a water supply system and furnished the Pines with water until the village of Bayville took over his plant a few years ago. The doctor was a man of all trades; aside from being successful in the medical profession, he was a first-class steam fitter; had a working knowledge of electrical work; was the architect, builder and general utility man on the large concrete house occupied by the Carr family situated on a beautiful site directly on the shore of the Long Island Sound. Dr. Carr was a man of strong character and a well-known figure in Masonry, and in political and business circles throughout the county. He was the leading advocate for incorporation when it was not so well understood and consequently not so popular as it is now.

Many such tributes to Dr. Carr and his professional labors and his community work were expressed, both in speech and writing, attesting ever to his power and influence for good in the Bayville community; and his memory here will live on for years in the hearts of his friends and all who knew him.

CORNELIUS WESLEY TOMPKINS—A native and lifelong resident of Peekskill, Westchester County, the late Cornelius Wesley Tompkins was for many years one of this city's outstanding, best known and most successful produce merchants. His industry, his probity and his consistent adherence to the highest business ideals gained him an enviable reputation among his fellow-citizens and brought to him outstanding business success. Though he never sought or held public office, he always took an intelligent interest in public affairs and at all times could be counted upon to support generously and enthusiastically any movement or enterprise promising to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of his native city, its people and its institutions. He was especially active in religious work and was one of the most successful members of the two churches, to which he belonged successively during his life. In every respect, indeed, he represented the highest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship.

Cornelius Wesley Tompkins was born in Peekskill, Westchester County, March 17, 1859, the son of George and Sarah (Cook) Tompkins. He received his education in the public grammar schools and at Peekskill High School. As a young man he kept a general store, together with his brothers, on South Street. Later he was in the same business at a location on Hudson Avenue. Eventually, Mr. Tompkins entered the produce business with William Chase, later buying

his partner's share and carrying on the business in his own name. By personally visiting and buying from the New York markets and by his honest, cheerful and friendly ways, he built up a prosperous business on Central Avenue, which was to go on after his death. A business man of great foresight and ability, Mr. Tompkins combined a thorough knowledge of the produce market with those agreeable personal qualities which insure for a business man a wide clientele.

In boyhood Mr. Tompkins had become a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Peekskill, and for many years he was very active in the work of the church, Sunday school and choir. In later years he became interested in the First Baptist Church and he was president of its board of trustees at the time of his death. He was an ardent fisherman and was an expert with hook and line. He knew every lake and stream in his own section of the State. Dominos was a game he had enjoyed so much that he had made it a study and had become an unusually expert player. He had retained membership in the Cortland (New York) lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows for about fifty years.

On May 12, 1885, Mr. Tompkins married Anna Belle Lockwood, a daughter of Elijah and Emily Dean (Birdsall) Lockwood of Cortland Town. Of their seven children, four survive their father: 1. Grant L. 2. Emily, now Mrs. James N. Strang, Jr. 3. Dean. 4. Estelle, now Mrs. Carl J. Sachs. At the time of his death Mr. Tompkins was survived also by eight grandchildren.

Mr. Tompkins died November 6, 1929, while serving as a member of the Grand Jury of Westchester County, the members of which passed resolutions expressing their deep sorrow at his passing which they deplored as "the loss of a good, faithful and law respecting citizen, who always stood ready to do his duty without fear or favor."

The board of trustees of the First Baptist Church, in a memorial to their late president, said, among other things:

We loved him for his kind disposition. We admired and respected him for his even temperament, his calm, deliberate and courteous manner and his sound judgment in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the church. He was a devoted husband and a loving father, and our heart-felt sympathy is extended to his wife and family in their great bereavement.

GEORGE CASPAR KELLOGG—In the business life of Plattsburg and northern New York, George Caspar Kellogg for many years took an important part, having been one of the founders of the Dock and Coal Company, of which he remained in immediate charge until the time of his last illness. The years between which his life ranged were 1871 and 1927, and in these years, practically all of which he spent in this region of New York State, he ren-

dered valuable services to his fellowmen and his Commonwealth. All who knew Mr. Kellogg praised him for his many excellent qualities of character, as well as for his achievements in every field in which he became engaged; and his death could not be otherwise than a profound disappointment to those who were his friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Kellogg was born in Champlain, New York, on September 21, 1871, the third son of the late Hon. S. Alonzo Kellogg, Justice of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Susan Elizabeth (Averill) Kellogg. George Caspar Kellogg received his early education at Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1894. He then went to New York to live, becoming engaged there in different commercial pursuits, although, after a time, he decided to come to Plattsburg, where his parents had taken up their home. Here, with the Hon. John F. O'Brien, in 1896, he organized the Dock and Coal Company, with which he was from that time onward a most active worker. His direction of the company's affairs was ever of the soundest character, and resulted inevitably in the improvement of its work and the broadening of its scope, so that it became a most influential factor in the business life of its community.

Also keenly interested in all the affairs of Plattsburg and the State of New York, Mr. Kellogg was active in a number of different enterprises of a social and civic nature. These included the Union Club, the University Club and the Harvard Club, of New York City; the Tennis Club and the Racquet Club, of Boston, Massachusetts; and was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Sons of the War of 1812; and the Society of Founders and Patriots of America. Into all of these various groups, as into his business life, Mr. Kellogg ever put his fullest and heartiest measure of energy and enthusiasm, with the result that the benefits gained from his participation were many.

George Caspar Kellogg married, on November 10, 1898, Grace Vernon Olyphant, daughter of the late Robert M. Olyphant, former president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. To this union there were born three sons: 1. Robert Olyphant. 2. George Anerill. 3. Ralph McKenzie. These three sons and the widow survive Mr. Kellogg, who died on October 21, 1927, at Plattsburg, and who is also survived by a brother, the Hon. H. T. Kellogg, Justice of the Court of Appeals, and a sister, Mrs. William B. Rogers, of Sherburne, Massachusetts.

The passing of George C. Kellogg took from Plattsburg, especially from the business life of this city, one of its foremost men, and a citizen whose substantial quality won a place of prominence for him in civic life and in the minds and hearts of all who knew him. Many were the tributes that

were paid to his character at the time of his death, but, of these, perhaps few more represent the general feeling of the community toward him than that which appeared in the editorial columns of the Plattsburg "Press" a local daily:

The death of George C. Kellogg marks the passing of one who has done much for building up and maintaining the business prestige of Plattsburg and northern New York. As one of the two original owners of the Dock and Coal Company of this city, he was largely responsible for the remarkable expansion of this organization. From the day of its institution he had been in the closest touch with this company and made it his life work. At the present time branches are maintained in different parts of northern New York and all have served well the communities in which they are located.

During the present year both of the founders of the Dock and Coal Company have passed away. Hon. John F. O'Brien passed away in April of this year. Now the man who had been his partner for thirty years has been called to swell the ranks of that great majority who have done their work well, who made their own place in life and have left the world a better place for their having lived.

Although a most capable business man, Mr. Kellogg was at heart a student. Quiet and unassuming in his demeanor, he sought no honors—made no bids for preferment of any kind, but was perfectly content to perform his duties as he saw them. He was never one to make himself conspicuous in a crowd or to claim the consideration due his talents. The obvious was not for him, rather the throwing off the mask of business when the day's work was completed, with the placid home atmosphere, the inglenook and the beloved book. Thus came contentment and with these simple pleasures came the compensation for the hours that were passed in the comfort of broad and insistent business interests.

To really know Mr. Kellogg was to love him. A modest and somewhat shy exterior was but the shell to a heart of gold. Once his confidence had been gained, those lovable qualities he possessed in such abundance seemed to glow, and one saw the man as he really was, knew the loyalty and good will which were among the strongest characteristics of his nature. Patriotic to a high degree and possessing a veneration which almost amounted to worship for those pioneers who toiled to build the foundation which makes this country of ours what it now is, he was one of those who could see and feel and in his own way was proud to carry on the work which his forefathers had left for him to complete.

ALBERT EDGERTON HYDE—A native and lifelong resident of Franklin County, the late Albert Edgerton Hyde, after having spent the earlier part of his life in farming, came to Malone, Franklin County, about 1900, and from then on until his death, thirty years later, was one of the outstanding leaders in the business, social and fraternal life of this town. His many fine qualities of the mind and the heart gained him the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen to an unusual degree.

Albert Edgerton Hyde was born at Bangor, Franklin County, July 22, 1855, a son of Horace W. and Lucy Z. (Ford) Hyde. He spent his early youth in

his native town and later removed to Fay, where he conducted a farm for many years prior to coming to Malone about 1900. In this town he became associated in the conduct of the H. D. Thompson Hardware Company, with the management and ownership of which he continued to be identified without interruption until about 1929, when he retired from active business. Many years ago Mr. Hyde joined the North Bangor Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he ever afterwards was one of the most active and most popular members. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and throughout his entire residence in Malone he was one of the main supporters of the local church of that denomination, which he served for many years with much faithfulness and ability as an officer.

Mr. Hyde married (first), March 5, 1884, Lydia Eldred, of North Bangor, Franklin County, who died in 1925. By this marriage he had four children: 1. Florence M., who married Albon Mitchell of Malone. 2. Edna, who married Harry Johnson of Ticonderoga. 3. L. Eldred, proprietor of the Mountain View Hotel, who married a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Salls. 4. Ruth, a resident of Malone. Mr. Hyde married (second), July 22, 1927, at Malone, Emma Van Ornum, a daughter of James O. and Mary (Tierney) Van Ornum.

At Lakeland, Florida, Albert Edgerton Hyde died suddenly, January 13, 1930. Mr. Hyde had gone to the Florida resort in November, 1929, accompanied by his wife, his son and his daughter-in-law, as well as by the latter's parents, to spend the winter in the South. In spite of his advanced age, his health seemed to be as robust as always, when he left Malone. His sudden death, therefore, came as a great shock to his family and to his numerous friends, by all of whom it was deeply regretted. His memory will long be cherished as that of an able and progressive business man, an upright and public-spirited citizen, a devoted husband and father, a loyal friend, and a kindly and always helpful neighbor.

WILLIAM H. SWITZER—As building inspector of the city of New Rochelle, New York, William H. Switzer performed a work of importance in his community, and was a man who was well known in different cities of Westchester County and this part of New York State. Although a native of Ireland, Mr. Switzer spent by far the greater part of his life in the United States, and forty years of it in this city. It was only natural that, in these years, he should have come to take a leading rôle in the public and civic affairs of New Rochelle and have been called upon to hold positions of high public trust. His friends were legion, and there were few of the older and more settled residents of the community who did not know him and cherish a warm personal regard for the man, being aware as they were of the splendid qualities of

character that went to make up the special individuality of Mr. Switzer: his willingness to help others who happened to be in need, his kindliness and tolerance of disposition, and his genial and friendly personality. His death brought profound sorrow to the hearts of all who knew him, although it did not occur until he had fulfilled his threescore years and ten in this world.

He was born in Rathkeale, Ireland, where he received his early education, the date of his birth having been May 3, 1858. His parents were John and Elizabeth Switzer, both natives of Ireland. It was in 1879 that he came to America to seek his fortunes in the New World, and here entered the building and contracting business, so becoming an expert in his special field of endeavor and paving the way for the important position which he held in the community of New Rochelle at the time of his death. For many years he worked as a contractor, gradually establishing an enterprise which came to occupy an important place in this city and county, and winning the esteem of his customers, competitors and associates with whom he had dealings. The people of New Rochelle came to realize before long that here was a man of distinct ability, one whom they would be safe in trusting with their affairs and who would act with complete integrity in whatever transactions he might have with them. And so it was that they gave him more of their respect and admiration with the passing years, while at the same time his business grew rapidly until, at length, he came to be regarded as one of the outstanding citizens of his place and time. It was on March 1, 1923, that he was appointed by Mayor Harry Scott to succeed Michael Bartnett, who had resigned from the office of building inspector of New Rochelle. Subsequently, he was reappointed by Mayor Badeau, and he worked continuously at this important post until he was seized with the illness which eventually brought about his death. In this office, as in all his other activities, he gave that splendid talent which was his to the welfare of his community, which benefited materially by his constant labors and coöperation, his ability to make quick and accurate decisions, and his great public-spiritedness.

In addition to holding this position in New Rochelle, Mr. Switzer was active in a number of organizations here which are prominent in the life of the community. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and active in all church affairs; he also was a deacon in this church. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which his affiliation was with the Huguenot Lodge, No. 46. Active in political affairs, his views were those of the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported by his vote and influence; while he was a member of the Board of Governors of the Republican Club of New Rochelle.

William H. Switzer married, on December 12, 1889, in New Jersey, Adeline E. Alexander, daughter of William and Margaret (McAllister) Alexander. She survives her husband, as do five children: 1. Adeline E. Switzer, of New Rochelle, New York. 2. Alan A. Switzer, also of New Rochelle. 3. Mrs. Frederick Easty, of Larchmont, New York. 4. William H. Switzer, Jr., of White Plains, New York. 5. Paul A. Switzer, of Elmsford, New York.

The death of William H. Switzer occurred on December 27, 1927, at his home in New Rochelle, and brought great sorrow to the people of this city; for they had learned to greet him as a dear friend, and many of them to love him as an intimate. Upon that sad occasion, many were the tributes that were paid to the life and work of Mr. Switzer. "A high type of citizen," and "intelligent, honest and conscientious," were the terms which Mayor Badeau used to describe him, going on to say that "in his passing the city loses one of its very best men." James J. Canty, Commissioner of Charities, who had known Mr. Switzer for sixty-two years, their acquaintance having begun in Ireland when they were schoolboys together and having been renewed again in the early part of this century when they met in New Rochelle, joined with the other city officials in lauding Mr. Switzer.

"New Rochelle has just lost one of its ablest city officials," said Paul A. Bankson, Commissioner of the Board of Appeals on Zoning. "His keen sense of duty, his love of fair play, and his generosity endeared him to all who knew him. His last public efforts were spent in providing improvements and protection to the homes throughout the city."

Said William Horning, assistant building inspector: "He was a generous, conscientious man, the type of citizen that any city can ill afford to lose."

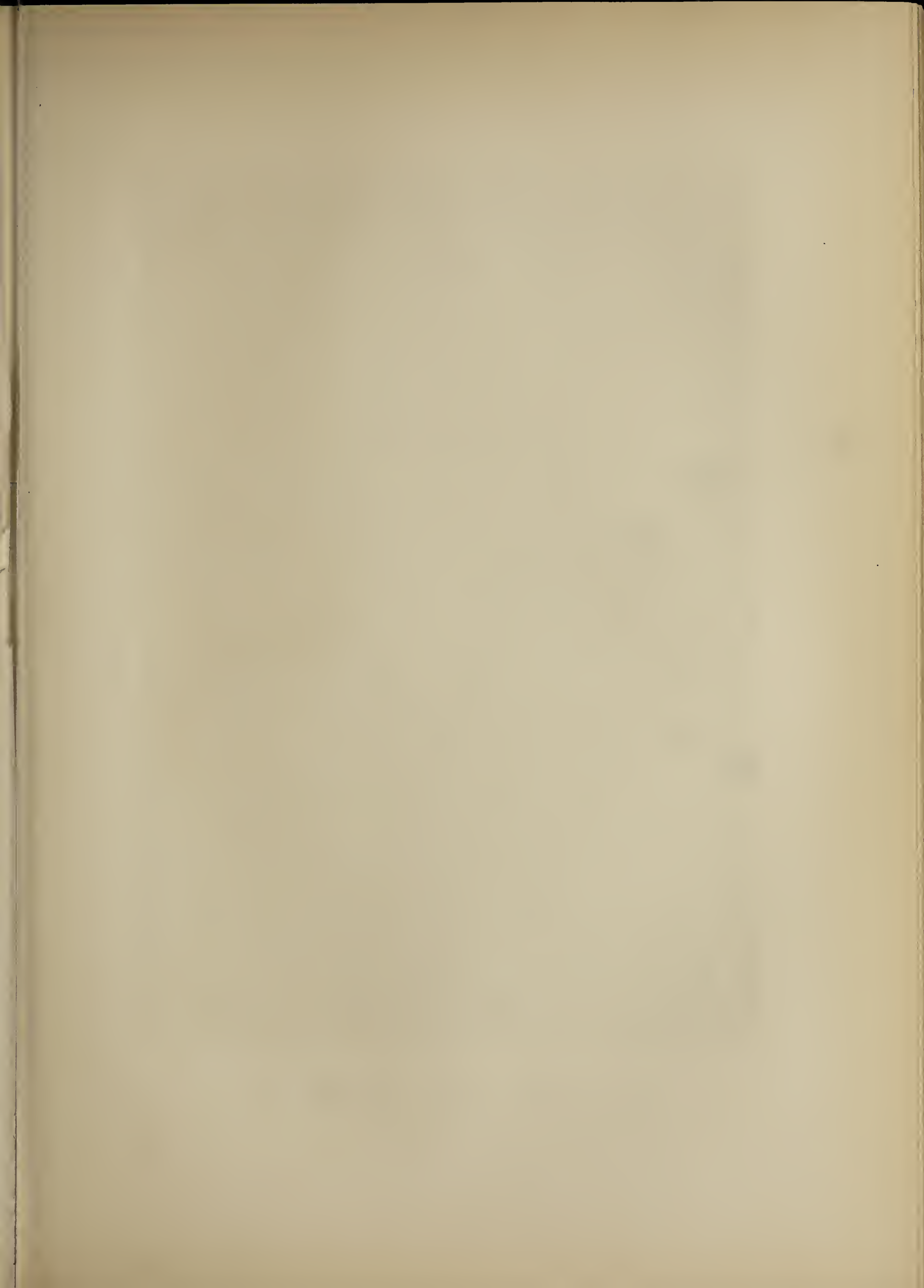
Michael Bartnett, who preceded Mr. Switzer as building inspector, said that in the many years in which he had known Mr. Switzer the latter had proved himself to be a man of excellent character. "He possessed all those traits which endear a man to those who know him," added Mr. Bartnett, "and which command the respect of all with whom he comes in contact."

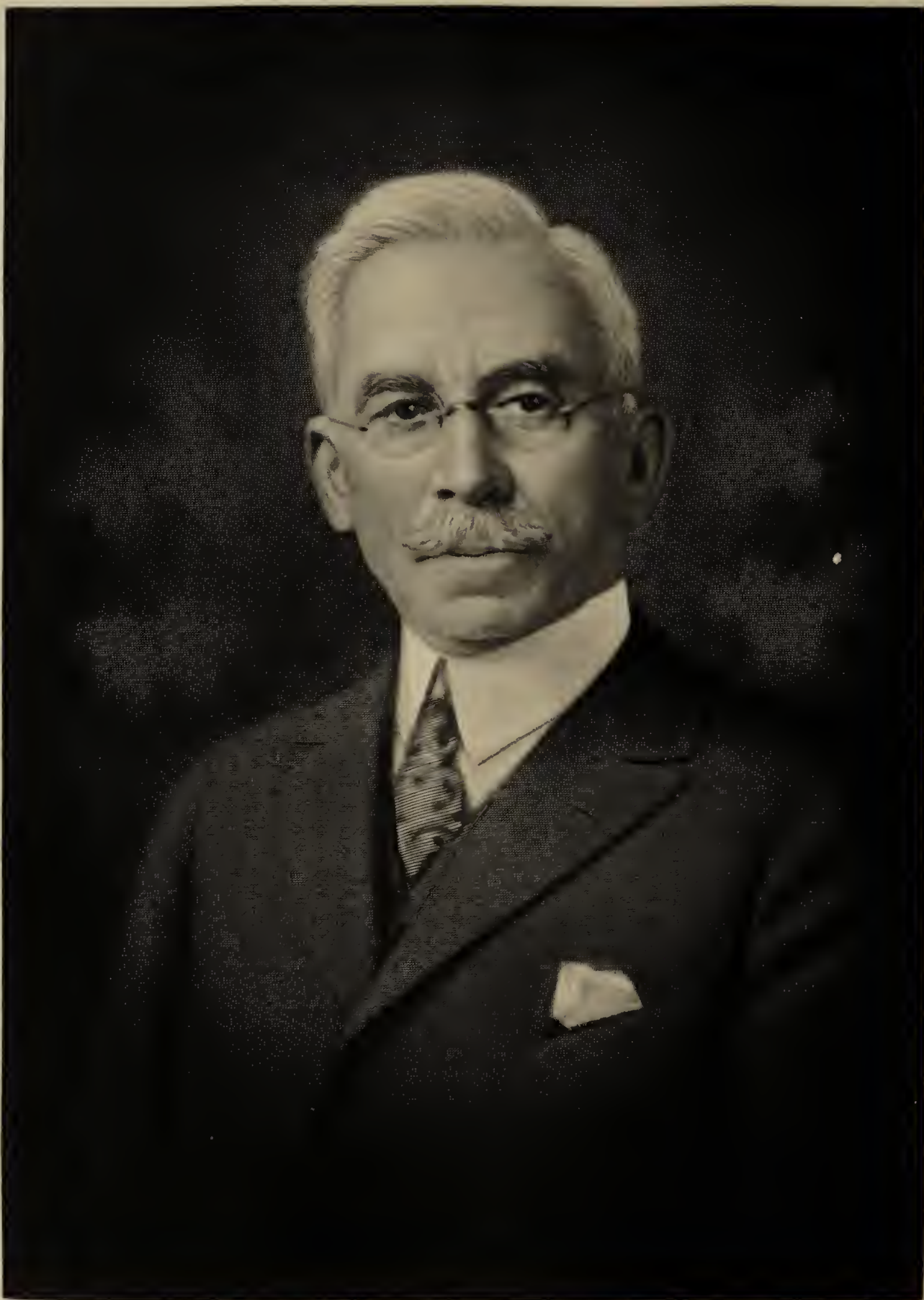
Dr. John P. Nestler, city treasurer of New Rochelle, said: "Mr. Switzer was one of our very best citizens. He was a man possessed of a sterling character. Perhaps his most predominant trait was his generosity."

When the life of a man is such as to bring forth tributes such as these from his fellow-citizens, those who worked with him and observed him most closely, there is evidence of an unusual character and achievement. And the general body of citizenry of New Rochelle joined in the tributes paid by these men, their leaders, knowing as they knew that in Mr. Switzer's death they had lost one of the most useful and substantial men of the community.

CLARENCE M. PLATT—Though born in New York City, Mr. Platt has spent practically his entire life in Rochester and since the completion of his legal education and his admission to the New York State bar, almost two decades ago, he has been one of this city's leading lawyers. During the greater part of his career as a lawyer he has been identified with the legal department of the city of Rochester and for the last seven years he has been corporation counsel. In this position he has rendered important services to the city of his adoption and has proven himself an exceptionally able, efficient and conscientious public official. He is a member of several legal organizations, as well as of one of the leading clubs of Rochester. Of course, Mr. Platt's position in Rochester is one of importance and influence.

Clarence M. Platt was born in New York City, May 11, 1884, a son of Clarence M. and Sarah Emily (Hall) Platt, both now deceased. His father, a native of New York City, was engaged in the tobacco manufacturing business until his death. Mr. Platt's mother was a native of Hoboken, New Jersey. Having come to Rochester early in life, Mr. Platt received his early education in a public grammar school and the Bradstreet Preparatory School, of Rochester. He then entered the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1906. Next he took up the study of law at the Harvard University Law School, graduating there with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1910. Admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1911, he established himself in the practice of his profession in Rochester and practiced under his own name and independently for the next five years. At the end of this period, in 1916, he became associated with the legal department of the city of Rochester, an association which has continued ever since then. His first position was that of fourth assistant corporation counsel. His devotion to the interests of the city, his ability as a lawyer and his conscientiousness as a public official gained him quick recognition and numerous promotions and since 1924 he has been corporation counsel of Rochester. Mr. Platt is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association and the Rochester Bar Association, as well as of the University Club of Rochester and Psi Upsilon Fraternity. During the World War he served as a member of the Rochester Legal Advisory Board under the Selective Service Act. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Outside of his profession, in which he is and always has been deeply interested, Mr. Platt has no hobbies. In spare time he studies the possibilities of general constructive legislation for the State and has drawn several bills which have been adopted. Similarly he seeks to bring into practical operation all the newer ideas relating to municipal government.





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Steel Engraving by Furlay & Conn

Anthony V. Lynch

Mr. Platt married, in 1916, Elizabeth A. Blake, a native of Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Platt have two children, Frances Jeanette and Robert Melvin Platt. Mr. Platt's offices are in the Rochester City Hall.

ANTHONY VINCENT LYNCH—In the business and commercial affairs of Utica, New York, Anthony Vincent Lynch was for many years an active leader. He was prominent in numerous fields of endeavor, chiefly having to do with the clothing and furnishings business, in which he was successful from the outset. He brought into commercial life a wealth of natural talent and an enthusiasm for serving his community that won for him the constant admiration and respect of his fellow-citizens. In his own personal character, he was of kindly and gracious temperament; and his genial personality and qualities of true and loyal friendship made him a delightful comrade and companion. His life was useful to Utica and Uticans, and was beneficial in its influence upon those lives that came into contact with it.

Mr. Lynch was born on July 4, 1852, in County Mayo, Ireland, and came to the United States as a youth, settling in Eaton, Madison County, New York. It was in 1872, when he was twenty, that he came to Utica, where he was for some time engaged as an assistant to Michael Farrell, superintendent of the carding room of the Globe Woolen Mill. From 1878 until 1881 he was superintendent of the knitting mill of S. S. Lowery, at Franklin and Fulton streets. In 1881 he went into the men's furnishing goods business, succeeding John L. Lent at No. 106 Genesee Street. In a short time, Michael F. Kelly became associated with him, and in 1892 they formed the firm of Lynch and Kelly, which was continued until the death of Mr. Lynch. Its business, at the outset, was concerned with men's furnishings and hats, but after a time they added the manufacture of fur garments to their other enterprises. In 1920, the property at No. 106 Genesee Street was bought by the Utica City National Bank, and Lynch and Kelly bought the Greenman Building, at Nos. 4-6 Catharine Street, remodelling the building to suit their large and growing volume of business.

In 1894 the firm established the business of dealing in regalia and indoor uniforms, although it had been principally engaged, before that time, in the making of fur garments and in trading in women's cloth coats and regalias. In 1885 Mr. Lynch formed a partnership with Charles G. Duffy, and so began the firm Lynch and Duffy, which manufactured Scotch caps. Mr. Duffy died in 1887, but the business went on for a few years under the direction of the Lynch Scotch Cap Company. At the end of

that period it was given up by Mr. Lynch, who decided to devote his time and energies to his other affairs.

Along with his activities in the commercial world, Mr. Lynch was a leader in civic, social and fraternal life. He was a member of the Utica Chamber of Commerce, in whose affairs he took an active part. He was also a leader in church work, having been a member of St. John's Church and a man who ever interested himself in charitable endeavors. He served on committees which had charge of the building of St. John's Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Infant Home, Loretto Rest for the Aged in Syracuse, and the promotion of charities of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Syracuse. He was a member, too, of the board of trustees of Loretto Rest from its opening. A pioneer in the establishment of Utica Council, No. 189 of the Knights of Columbus, he was a charter member of the council, and served it for two terms as Grand Knight. He was also a charter member of the fourth degree, and was its master from 1905 to 1912. This branch of the Knights of Columbus covered the territory from Boonville to Norwich, and from Amsterdam to Oneida. Mr. Lynch was long a member of Division No. 2 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and took part in many of the observances of St. Patrick's Day. In his political faith he was a staunch Democrat and a supporter of his party's policies and principles. From 1902 to 1906 he served as a member of the Utica public school commission, and in that capacity rendered valuable service to his city and did much to elevate its educational standards. Mr. Lynch was one of the original members of Branch No. 65 of the C. M. B. A., and was the first president of this organization; and also was an active worker in the Catholic Benevolent Legion. In all his many activities, Mr. Lynch proved himself capable of faithful devotion to every task that came to hand; and so it was that his participation in the life of his city, State and Nation was thoroughly worth while.

Anthony Vincent Lynch married, in 1885, Theresa M. Gaynor, of Utica, New York, born in Whitesboro, New York, and who was a sister of Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor, famous for civic leadership, especially as mayor of New York City. By this marriage there was born a son, Anthony Vincent Lynch, Jr., who later became a member of the law firm of Park, Matteson and Lynch, of New York City; he married Gertrude Momand and they have two children: Kerion Gaynor; and Anthony Vincent, 3d.

The death of Anthony Vincent Lynch occurred on January 14, 1929. Great was the sorrow of his fellowmen; for with his passing, the city in which he lived lost a useful and substantial citizen, its institutions an individual who was gifted in effective organ-

izational work, his friends a cherished and sympathetic companion, and the members of his family a loving husband and father.

DONALD A. DAILEY—His devotion to the best traditions of good citizenship and interest in all public activities that appeared to be potentially favorable to the public welfare led to the appointment, June 1, 1930, by the city manager of Rochester, of Donald A. Dailey as commissioner of public safety. This comprises the departments of police, fire, charities, health and parks, and playgrounds, and Mr. Dailey has the distinction of being the first member of the Democratic party in twenty-seven years to hold such an important post in the city of Rochester.

Mr. Dailey was born at Brockport, Monroe County, New York, May 9, 1891, a son of William Dailey, a grain dealer in Brockport, and Jessie (McGerry) Dailey, both of Irish descent. He received his education in a local parochial school and afterward at Georgetown Preparatory School, in Washington, District of Columbia. His first essay into business life was in association with the Dailey Coal Company in Brockport, of which he was executive head for three years. He then formed a partnership with his brother, John F. Dailey, and the firm of Dailey Brothers, Incorporated, was founded and began business as dealer in grain and produce in Rochester. He remained in this organization until July 31, 1929, when he sold his interest in the business and entered the investment brokerage house of Shields and Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in their Rochester office, with which concern he has since been identified. In addition to his office as commissioner of public safety he is vice-president of the Monroe Warehouse Company and a director of the Staynew Filter Company, both of Rochester. He has served as vice-chairman of the Monroe County Democratic Committee and as a member of its executive committee and was a delegate to the New York State Democratic conventions of 1924, 1926 and 1928. He also served as an alternate delegate-at-large at the National Democratic Convention, held in Houston, Texas, in 1928. He is a member of the Board of Visitors of the Rochester State Hospital, to which he was appointed by Governor Alfred E. Smith in 1927. He is a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Rochester Club, Oak Hill Country Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, Rochester Automobile Club, Loyal Order of Moose, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men, all of Rochester, and Rochester Turn Verein. He also belongs to the National Democratic Club of New York City.

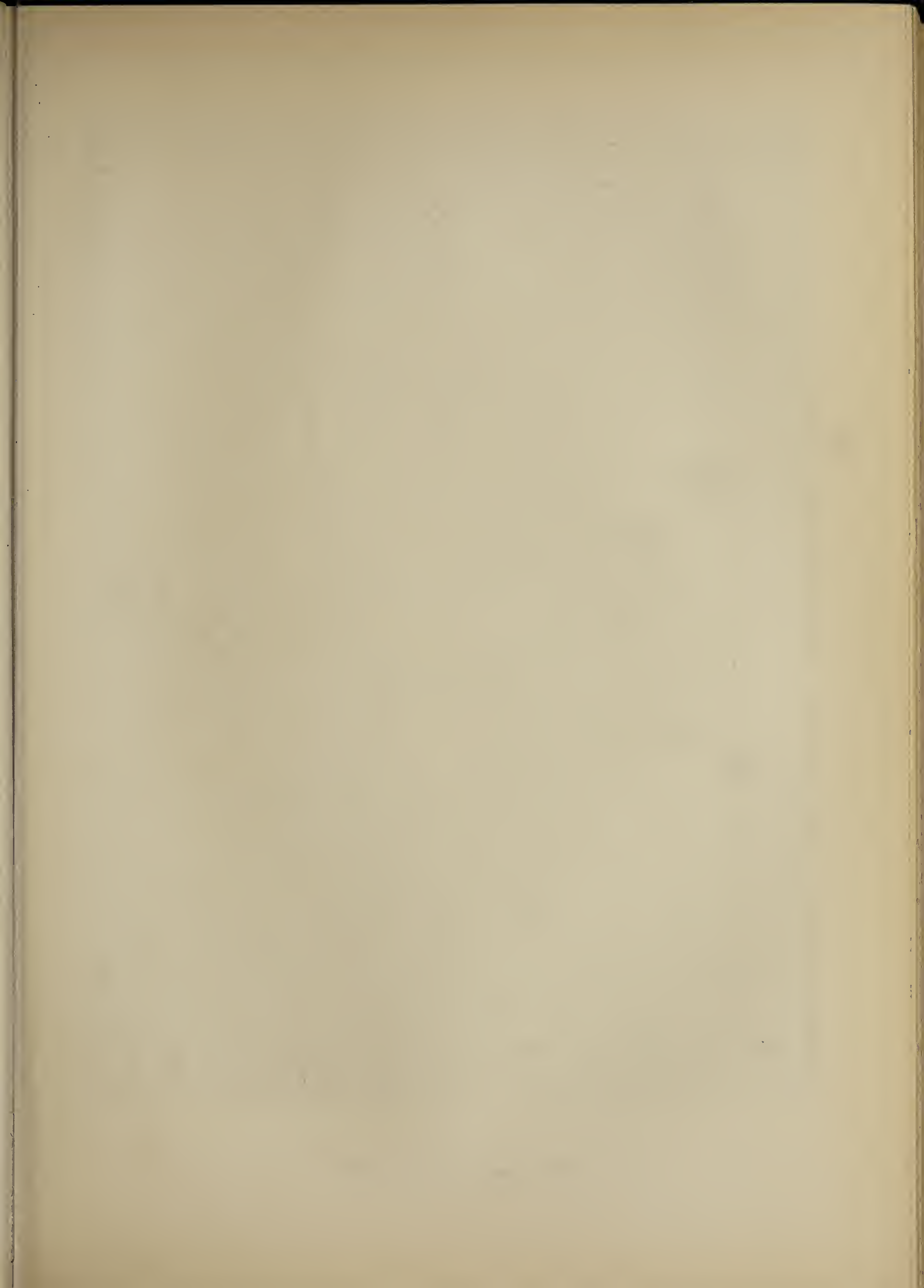
Donald A. Dailey married (first), February 7, 1911, Mary Doyle, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, who died December 4, 1915, and they were the parents of one daughter, Catherine Owens Dailey. He married

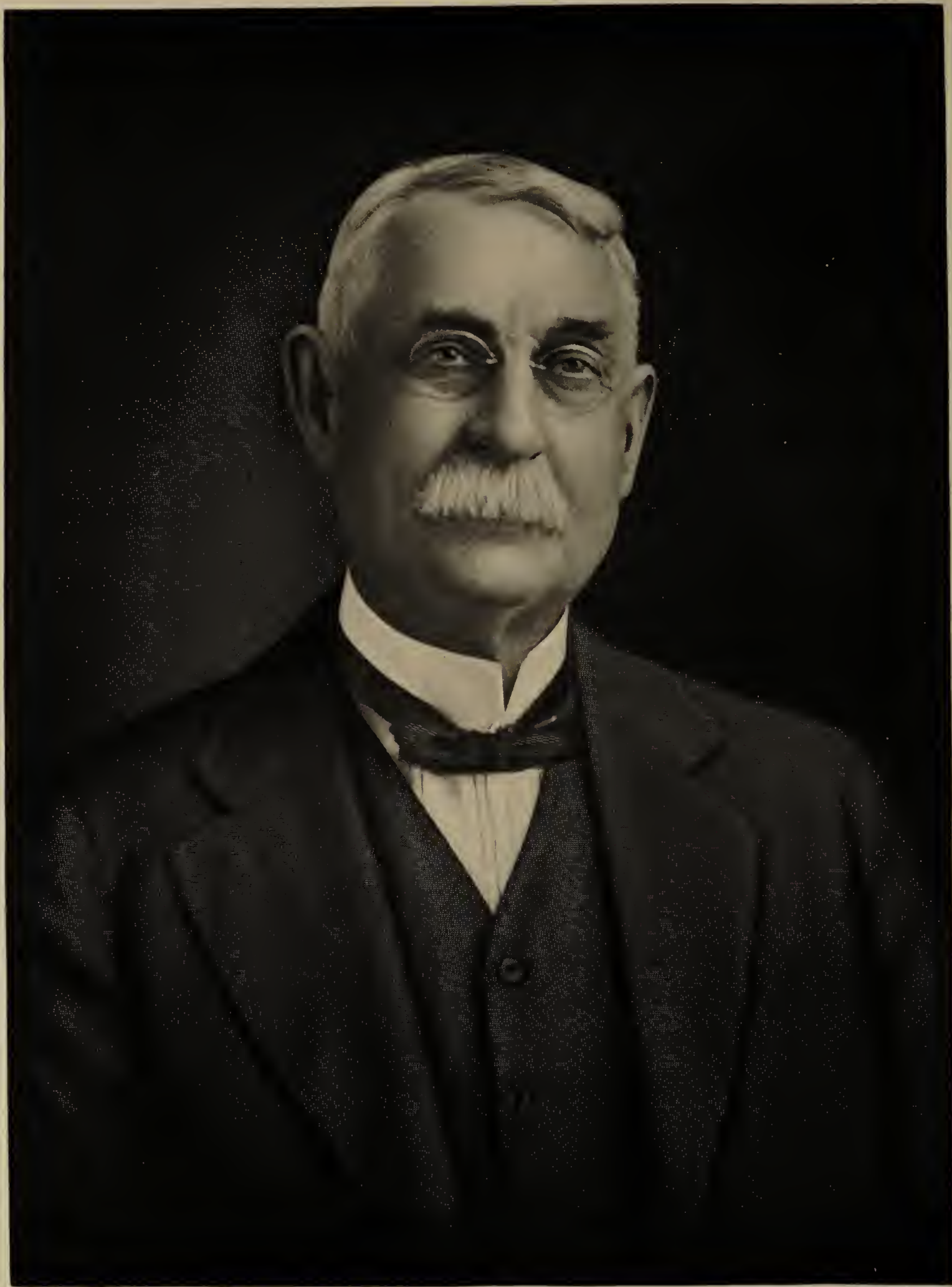
(second), January 7, 1921, Frances McGuire, of Rochester, and they are the parents of three children: Donald A., Jr., Georgianna Dailey, and Robert Emmett.

ARTHUR R. GREENE, M. D.—No physician is more gratefully remembered than one who devotes himself to the care of children, and one who, like Arthur R. Greene, M. D., added to skillful private practice, an international record of welfare activities, has accomplished a life work that cannot be forgotten.

Dr. Arthur R. Greene was the son of a distinguished Civil War veteran, Colonel Thomas Greene and his wife, and Laura (Greene) Greene. He was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, January 15, 1873. His early education was received in the public schools of New York City. Later he spent one year at the University of Vermont. His professional training was received at Cornell Medical School, New York, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1903. For two years he served as interne at the Randall Island Hospital of New York. Then, his preparation for his career completed, he opened an office in New York as a specialist in children's diseases. His special ability as a pediatricist and his humanitarian impulses led to his association with Nathan Straus in the work of the free milk stations in New York, established by that philanthropist. For a number of years he served as their attending physician. The success of the work in New York led to the appointment of Dr. Greene to go abroad and establish similar stations. He made in all, four trips, and his tireless efforts led to the founding of milk stations in Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Ireland and Italy. All followed the well proved principles developed in the New York work, yet took into consideration the differences in local customs and in the existing provisions for health work in the countries concerned. Dr. Greene's tact and discretion, as well as his familiarity with Europe and its health problems, led to his being sent to Italy at the time of the earthquake in 1908, to distribute a load of food supplies to the victims; this was done with his accustomed skill and efficiency.

Dr. Greene continued his private practice as a child specialist in New York until 1913, at which time he moved to Mount Kisco and added the more general branches of medicine. This work was not to be continued without interruption, however, for at the entry of the United States in the war early in 1917, Dr. Greene joined the Medical Corps of the army as a captain. He soon won well deserved promotion to the rank of major, and was stationed at Hoboken, having charge of the nurses both on their leaving for service abroad and on their return to this country. At the close of the war, he resumed his practice at Mount Kisco. In addition, he served





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Steel Engraving by Finley & Conn

Harvey H. Noble

as attending physician and surgeon at the Northern Westchester Hospital of Mount Kisco, bringing to this task the results of his unique experience.

His wide interests are indicated by the fact that in addition to being a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and being honored by election as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, he was a charter member of the Moses Taylor Post of the American Legion, Mount Kisco, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Dr. Arthur R. Greene was married, on May 5, 1909, to Florence Elizabeth Seeley, a daughter of Rev. George A. Seeley, a missionary to India, and Jennie L. (Pardee) Seeley. There were no children.

Dr. Greene continued in active practice in Mount Kisco until his death, January 17, 1925, at the age of fifty-two. While the future would have given him further opportunities for the use of his professional skill in healing, he has left a living, tangible monument in the salvaged lives of the sick and neglected children who so won his ready sympathies.

NEIL ANDREW WILSON—A native and lifelong resident of Niagara Falls, the late Neil Andrew Wilson was one of this city's best known, most popular and most highly respected inhabitants. Having entered the employ of one of the important industrial establishments, so numerous in Niagara Falls, in his youth, Mr. Wilson continued to be identified with this concern throughout his entire career. His long and continuous connection with one and the same enterprise, covering almost a quarter of a century, was typical of him, for he possessed to an unusual degree the quality of loyalty. Equally characteristic was the fact that he rose from a minor position to one of importance and responsibility, being at the time of his tragically early death superintendent of the plant of the Norton Abrasive Company. In the industry with which he was connected for so many years, he was widely known as a very able and efficient executive. Those whose work he directed, liked and respected him for his fairness and for his consideration of the problems and rights of others. His friends loved him for his geniality and his faithfulness, and in the family circles he was always the devoted and loving husband, father, son and brother, while the community in general knew him as a progressive, upright and public-spirited citizen.

Neil Andrew Wilson was born at Niagara Falls, December 13, 1887, a son of Frank E. and Esther (Riegle) Wilson. That section of Niagara Falls in which Mr. Wilson was born and reared and in which he spent his entire life, is known as the LaSalle district, having been named in honor of its famous explorer, Robert de LaSalle, who there built his ship "Griffon." Educated in the public schools of his native city, Mr. Wilson, as a young man, entered the

employ of the Norton Abrasive Company, Niagara Falls, with which he continued until his death. His outstanding ability and efficiency, his close application to the various duties assigned to him from time to time, and his untiring energy and industry gained him numerous promotions to positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility, until he was finally made superintendent of the company's plant. In this position he continued to serve until the day of his sudden passing away. He was justly proud of the fact that he was a self-made man. Throughout his entire business career he constantly aimed to increase his knowledge by studying books, as well as men, and it was thus that well-deserved recognition came to him.

At Niagara Falls, January 27, 1907, Mr. Wilson married Ada Ricker, a daughter of Harvey and Matilda (Ross) Ricker, a native of the Province of Ontario, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of two children: 1. Dorothy E., born September 3, 1909, who married Oliver P. Burwell. 2. Frank N. Wilson, born July 18, 1911.

Neil Andrew Wilson died suddenly at Niagara Falls from heart failure, October 14, 1929. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his wife and two children, also by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Wilson; by two sisters, Mrs. Evelyn Newton, of Elmira, New York, and Mrs. Francis Sporbeck, of Wellandsport, Canada; and by two brothers, Harry and Ellsworth Wilson, both of Niagara Falls. Since her husband's death Mrs. Wilson has continued to make her home at Niagara Falls, her residence being located at No. 821 Eighty-eighth Street.

His untimely death at the early age of forty-one years was a great shock to his family and to his many friends, and represented to them an irreparable loss. It was also deeply regretted by the community in general, which had known him from his earliest days and to which his passing meant the loss of a useful citizen of proven public spirit and integrity. He will always be fondly remembered for his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart by all who knew him, and most so by those who knew him best.

HARVEY H. NOBLE—In different phases of the business life of Gouverneur, New York, chiefly in the coal and supply trade, Harvey H. Noble for many years was an active worker. His labors were of a high degree of usefulness to his fellowmen, and were such as to win for him the warm esteem and respect of those around him; and he was at the same time loved by all who knew him, not for his achievements alone, but for his strikingly pleasant qualities of character and personality, qualities that combined to make of him the well-rounded man and citizen. His career was of distinct worth to his community, his

life finely and beautifully lived, and his death a cause of widespread sorrow.

Mr. Noble was born on August 14, 1847, at Verona, New York, son of Edward Noble and member of an old and honored family. His forebears, like most of the early settlers of the Mohawk Valley of New York State, and the Utica district, came from New England into this region. His father was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1814; and his mother, Maria (Little) Noble, was born in Vienna in 1820. As a youth, Harvey H. Noble attended the old Whitestown Seminary, one of the famous educational institutions of its day. Early he learned the telegrapher's trade, and when but little more than twenty years old he came into St. Lawrence County, New York, as an employee of the old Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. It was in 1870 that he went to Potsdam station as a telegrapher; and after working there for three years, he was promoted to station agent at Gouverneur, where he served until the fall of 1879. In that year he went to St. Louis, and there remained until the spring of the following year.

Then returning to Gouverneur, he became a book-keeper in the Bank of Gouverneur; and, having been married in 1876, he and his wife established their home in this place, where he continued in the employ of the bank from 1880 to 1883. He went, thereupon, to Adams, Massachusetts, remained there for a few months, then once more came to Gouverneur, this time to establish the coal and supply business that he thereafter conducted successfully for more than two-score years. Gradually his business developed until it was one of the finest of its kind in this district, as well as one of the most substantial. As to Mr. Noble's business characteristics, they were of the same fundamental nature as those of the man himself. The press referred to him as "a good man to deal with always," and went on to say, "He had an exceptionally pleasant way with his patrons, he was fair, and he had many customers at the time of his death who had bought their fuel of him continuously for forty years." The company gradually extended its business to include cement, feed and wood, as well as fuel; and the business site lay along the railway just north of the Gouverneur depot. Mr. Noble had extensive coal sheds and car trestles there, and the company's offices were also situated at that place. A few years before his death, fire destroyed some of his sheds; and he then rebuilt them at a spot a few rods away—and, incidentally, erected one of the most up-to-date coal storage plants in this part of the State. This business Mr. Noble continued to conduct up to the time of his death, and in his later life carried it on through his representatives.

Along with his other activities, Mr. Noble was interested in the Unitarian Church at Gouverneur. He was one of the group who started the movement for a church here at a period just before the turn of the

century; and he participated in the construction of the church building in Trinity Avenue. He was a man of distinct literary tastes, a discriminating reader, and an intelligent critic. Life to him was more than the routine of a business career; and his home was a center about which revolved all his interests when he was not concerned with his commercial affairs.

His wedded union was one that was distinctly happy, congenial and sympathetic; and his married life extended over nearly a half century of time. Harvey H. Noble married Edna Wood, daughter of Eli and Mary (Smith) Wood, of Essex County, New York. By this marriage there were three children, a daughter and two sons: 1. Kathleen, a graduate of Crane Institute, at Potsdam, who lives at Worcester, Massachusetts, and is the wife of Alger A. Conger, an electrical engineer, son of the late G. S. and Martha (Church) Conger; they have two children, Gerritt and Robert. 2. Robert P., a graduate of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, who is secretary of Life Savers, Inc., of Greenwich, Connecticut; he has three children: Robert, Edward and Marguerita. 3. Edward J., a graduate of Yale University, who is president of Life Savers, Inc., of Greenwich, Connecticut, a widely known and successful business organization; he has children, June and Sally.

The death of Harvey H. Noble took place on February 7, 1925, and was the cause of profound regret among his fellowmen, for he had aided substantially in the upbuilding of the business structure of his community, and had participated to a lively extent in the civic affairs of Gouverneur, New York. He will long be affectionately remembered for his excellent traits of character and for his achievements in the commercial world; and his memory will live in the minds and hearts of those who knew him, a source of constant encouragement and inspiration to those whose privilege it was to be his friends.

JOHN FRANCIS TYNAN—A lifelong resident and practitioner of the law in New York State, John Francis Tynan was held in the highest esteem in Poughkeepsie and throughout the eastern part of this Commonwealth, where he was widely known and was recognized as a political and professional leader. In both private and public life, Mr. Tynan held a place of eminence among his fellowmen, and was loved by many, not only for his achievements in the law and in the different public offices that he held, but also for his own qualities of character. Strict integrity in all his business dealings, a constant desire to help others in times of need, and a marked public spirit—these were a few of the traits that distinguished him, and caused him to be so cherished in life and so mourned in death.

Mr. Tynan was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, on February 1, 1881, a son of Joseph and Catherine

(Pierce) Tynan, both natives of Ireland, who came to America in their early 'teens. In this city he attended grammar and high schools, and then he studied law with George Card. In April, 1904, he was admitted to the bar, after which he did not long remain in this city, but went instead to Brooklyn, New York, where he practiced his profession for about eight years. Then, returning to Poughkeepsie, he became associated with John E. Mack until he was appointed deputy clerk in 1913. That office he held for three years, at the end of which he opened an office of his own, in which he specialized in real estate and surrogate law, with offices at No. 234 Main Street. In the years that followed he became increasingly successful in his profession, with the result that he came to be esteemed and respected by all who knew him, not only in the legal profession, but among his clients, many of whom he aided materially by his constant advice and help.

Mr. Tynan was active in a number of enterprises, which, in Poughkeepsie, had much to do with the advancement of the public welfare. He was active in fraternal work, having been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he belonged to Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 275, and the Knights of Columbus, in which he was affiliated with Florentine Council, No. 304. He was also a member of the Dutchess County Bar Association, the Holy Name Society and St. Peter's Church, of which he was a communicant all his life. His wife, who survives him, was elected, in 1929, Regent of the Catholic Daughters of America. In all of these groups Mr. Tynan was regarded as a leader, and his work in them was of such a character as to assure him of a lasting place in community life and in the memories of his fellowmen.

John Francis Tynan married, in January, 1913, in Poughkeepsie, New York, Margaret A. Ryan, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Ryan) Ryan. By this union there was one son, John Francis, Jr., who was born on July 18, 1920.

The death of John Francis Tynan occurred on June 9, 1929. His acquaintance was a large one in New York State. In his individual life, as in his public associations, he was appreciated as one of his city's most genial and helpful citizens. Especially in the ranks of the Dutchess County Bar Association did his death bring grief, for here he was well known, and his passing will leave a vacancy in this organization that will be hard to replace. Members of that association met in a special memorial service at the courthouse to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Tynan, and impressive, indeed, were the ceremonies that they held. Frederic Barnard, as president of the association, said in part:

This is only one of quite a number of occasions in the past year at which the bar has been called upon

to conduct memorial services for one of its members. I believe it is the sense of all of us that we deeply regret the death of John F. Tynan, and I believe it is the regret of the community that it has lost one of its active members.

Edward A. Conger, boyhood friend of Mr. Tynan, who was long associated with him in legal work, paid an extended tribute to him:

As we grow older, as the years pass by with ever increasing speed, back to us comes the memory of our school days and of our tender years. It brings me back many years to the memory of the days when John Tynan and I sat close together in the public school and in high school in this city. As he was then, so he was during all the years I knew him. I knew him as a football player, as a baseball player, as a student and as an athlete; and he was always blessed with a sunny and happy disposition. For the past eight or ten years he and I have been closely associated, and I found him still with the same disposition and the same fine mind. In all the years we never had a cross word. This past week we laid our friend away and I thought to myself, we will all miss a friend; something has gone out of life that will not come back. While the body has left, the soul is still with us.

Said Justice Morschauser:

It was my privilege to know John Tynan for a number of years. He was not a trial lawyer as we know them, but he was one of the best real estate lawyers in this district. He was an efficient man. No one speaks of him except in respect. I want to say that we will miss him greatly.

Harry Arnold said:

It has been my pleasure to know John Tynan for thirty years. I knew him intimately in his practice, and always found him to be a good man and a good lawyer.

Among those praising Mr. Tynan there were also to be found George A. Betros and Elijah T. Russell.

For nine or ten years, said Mr. Russell, I have had an office in the same general suite as he occupied. I don't want to see the ranks thinned out as they are thinning; it makes us halt and realize that we all are treading on thin ice. As a class I don't know any group with more human sympathy than lawyers, and John Tynan was one marked by that human sympathy.

So ran the expressions of tribute made by those who were directly associated with him in the professional world, and such was the quality of the man that these expressions could not but ring true. For he had contributed richly to professional and community life and to the well-being of his fellowmen. His memory lives on, and will live for years, in the minds of those whom he left on earth.

EDWIN FLOYD STILL—The life record of the late Edwin F. Still, postmaster of Warwick, New York, is that of long and constructive public service.

A loyal and influential Republican, he held many public offices and took the initiative in introducing and furthering movements promising to benefit his community. He secured for his home town the three-year program of building on the Lowman Act highway to the Walkill River, and placed on the Hewitt map five pieces of new construction of highways. He also put through the plan for one hundred per cent. assessment that resulted in returning to the town many thousands of dollars of income tax money which otherwise would have been unpaid.

Edwin Floyd Still was born August 30, 1878, at Catskill, New York, son of the late Hiram and Jane (Peck) Still. The boy spent most of his younger days in Catskill. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was a member of the militia there, and when his company failed to volunteer on the first call he left at once for Schenectady and enlisted that very night in Company E, Second New York Infantry, under Captain "Link" Andrews. With that command he served throughout the war. He then spent a year with a surveying party in Florida.

On his return North, he settled in Warwick, opening up a photographic business of his own. When appointed postmaster, he sold out his enterprise. Among his many public offices were that of police justice of Warwick for a year, that of town clerk for six years, and that of supervisor, in which position he served until the close of 1921. During his last year he was chairman of the board and responsible for a large and advantageous construction program. In 1922 he was appointed postmaster and was serving his second term at the time of his death, in March, 1929. In 1917 he was the first choice as captain of the Home Defense Unit organized in April, which a few months later became Company K, First Infantry, New York State Guard, and in 1919, Company F, First Infantry, National Guard. This place he held until the unit was mustered out in 1921 along with all other units not quartered in State armories. He was a communicant of Christ Church. His fraternal affiliations were with Warwick Lodge, No. 544, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was in 1916-17 Master, with Greenwood Forest, No. 81, Tall Cedars of Lebanon. He joined Raymond Hose Company in 1901, serving as president and as a warden. He became assistant chief engineer of the department in April, 1906, and chief from April, 1909, to 1911.

Edwin Floyd Still married, in 1903, Mathilda Carson, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gardner) Carson, of Warwick. Mrs. Still survives her husband, as do their daughters: Caroline M. and Beatrice Still, residing at home.

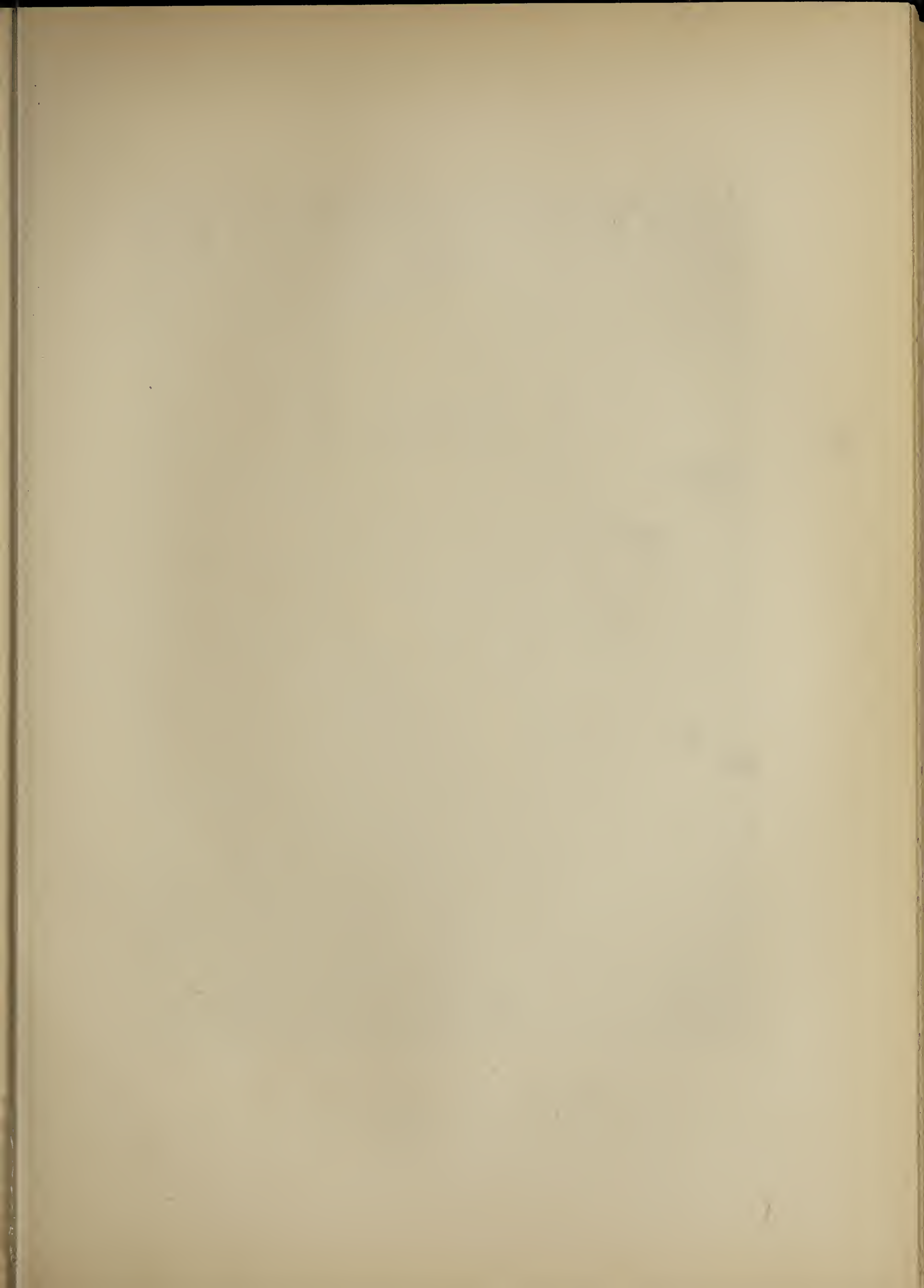
So devoted to the interests of his town was this modest and unassuming but forceful man that the whole city mourned his passing, yet mourning, re-

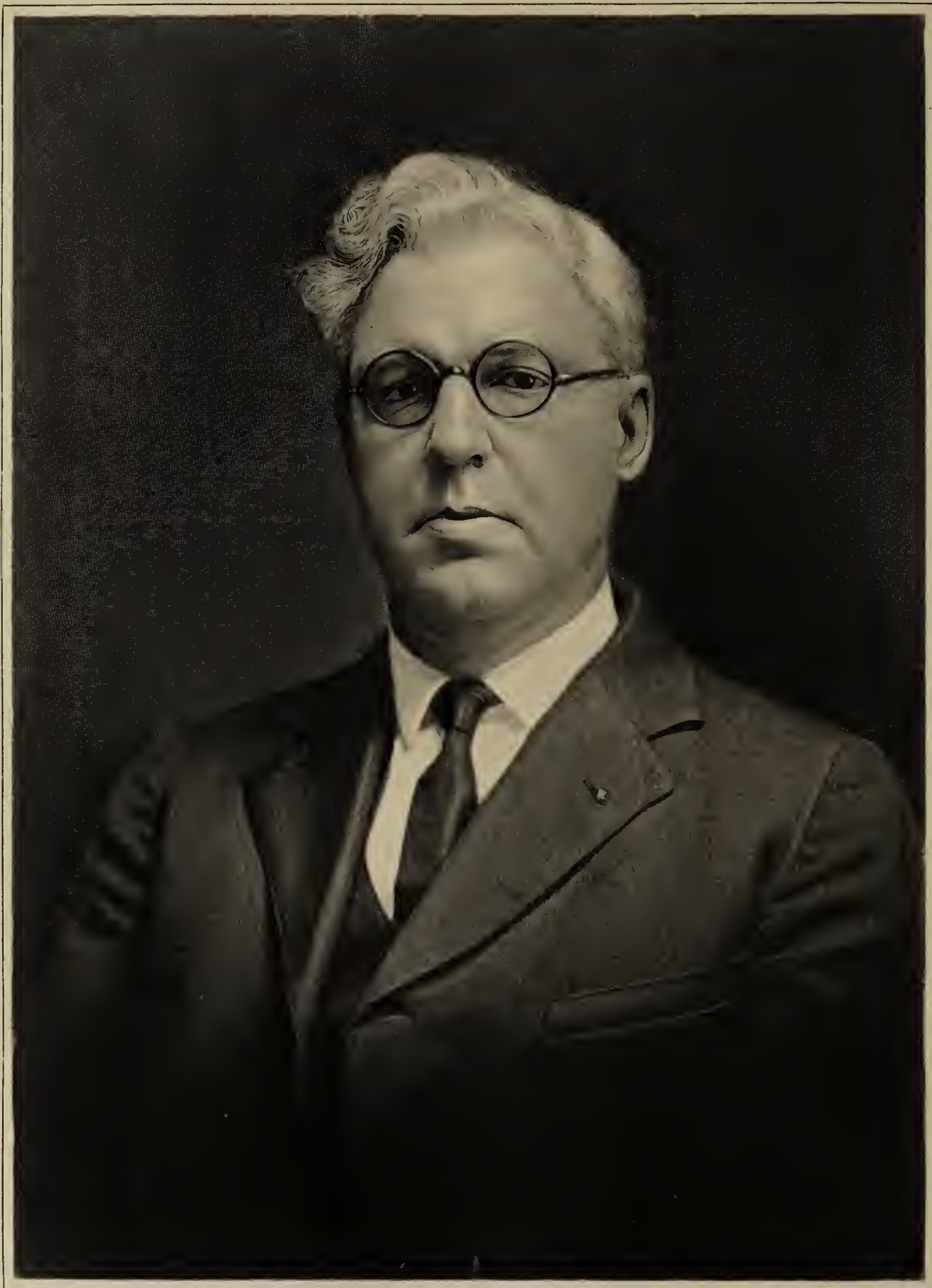
joiced that he had lived in the town. He was a kind and loving father and husband, a devoted friend, and a selfless and public-spirited citizen.

EDGAR LEONHARDT—A native and lifelong resident of Fonda, Montgomery County, the late Edgar Leonhardt was for many years one of this town's outstanding, most highly respected, most greatly liked and most public-spirited citizens. It was typical of him that he should have spent his entire business career, covering more than four decades with one and the same concern, one of the leading banks of this section of New York State, the National Mohawk River Bank of Fonda. Ability, industry and unchanging devotion to the interests of this well-known financial institution gained him numerous promotions to positions of ever-increasing responsibility and importance. During his many years with this bank he did much to maintain it on the high plane of efficiency and usefulness, on which it has always been conducted. To an unusual degree Mr. Leonhardt also participated in other phases of the community's life. Enjoying the full confidence of his fellow-townsmen, he was frequently elected to different important local offices, which he invariably filled with faithfulness, diligence and ability. His patriotism found expression in his active participation in the various patriotic movements of the World War period, while fraternal, social and religious affairs interested him at all times, this interest being shown by his membership in numerous organizations connected with these several fields of human endeavor. Thus, by these various activities Mr. Leonhardt led an exceptionally well rounded life and gave freely of his fine talents to his native community, so that he might further civic progress and help to advance public welfare.

Edgar Leonhardt was born at Fonda, Montgomery County, November 18, 1872, the son of Peter and Susan (Casler) Leonhardt. After attending the public schools of Fonda he entered the National Mohawk River Bank, at the age of fifteen, to become book-keeper. His connection with this strong bank was to continue for forty-two years and until he became incapacitated for active work by illness. In 1907 he was made teller and in 1919 assistant cashier. He was elected a director in 1925.

Mr. Leonhardt was active in public life, as was evidenced by the offices he held. He served as village trustee and treasurer for ten years. He was subsequently elected president of the village and at different times served five terms. For ten years Mr. Leonhardt was treasurer of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, in the work of which he always took a deep interest. During the World War he served as a member of the Liberty Loan committee and as treasurer of the Fonda Chapter of the American Red Cross. He was prominent in the Masonic





Engraved by Campbell N.Y.

O. E. Holden

fraternity, as a member of Fultonville Lodge, No. 531, of which he was Master in 1922 and 1923, at the time when the new Masonic building was under construction. Other Masonic bodies to which he belonged included the following: Johnstown Chapter, No. 78, Royal Arch Masons; Gloversville Commandery, No. 51, Knights Templar, and Cyprus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Albany. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Improved Order of Red Men, until the local tribe disbanded, his membership covering a period of a quarter of a century. Mr. and Mrs. Leonhardt were both members of the Montgomery County Historical Society. His religious affiliations were with the Reformed Church of Fonda, of the board of trustees of which he served as president up to the time of his death. His other interests found expression in his membership in the Colonial Club of Johnstown, the Snell Hose Company, No. 2, of Fonda, the Community Club of Fonda and the New York State Historical Association. He was a Republican in politics and for some years he served as a member of the Republican county committee.

At Fonda, Mr. Leonhardt married, on October 3, 1901, Cathryn Fox, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Ecker) Fox, the former a native of Johnstown, the latter of Stone Arabia. There were no children.

Edgar Leonhardt died at his home in Fonda, February 14, 1930. He was survived, besides by his wife, also by his mother, Mrs. Susan Leonhardt; two brothers, Charles F. Leonhardt, of Mohawk, and Attorney Jay H. Leonhardt, of Fonda; five sisters, Mrs. Margaret Gross, of Fort Plain; Mrs. Minnie Vosburgh, of Johnstown; Mrs. Frances Van Buren, of Gloversville; Mrs. Elizabeth Kinaman, of New York City, and Mrs. Bertha Basler, of Schenectady, as well as by several nieces and nephews.

The following tribute was paid to Mr. Leonhardt in the "Amsterdam Recorder" of February 15, 1930:

The villages of Fonda and Fultonville owe a great deal to Edgar Leonhardt, whose life ebbed away Friday after a long illness, which, though filled with many hours of unusual suffering, he bore with the fortitude and patience of a Christian gentleman. . . .

While he had the strength, he labored incessantly for many of the good causes with which he was identified, and the fruits of this labor will be with us for many years to come. Every public trust committed to his care he discharged with conscientious thoroughness. Edgar Leonhardt died regretted by all who knew him. More could not be said of any man.

The "Mohawk Valley Democrat," in its issue of February 20, 1930, published the following "In Memoriam," from the pen of Alice F. Hadley Putnam, of Albany:

In the death of Edgar Leonhardt the community of Fonda suffers the loss of a man who had been exemplary, of upright dealings with his fellowmen.

and faithful to duties over which he presided. As boy and man his word was to be depended on, and in later years his advice was valuable in business transactions as well as private affairs. In his official duties at the local bank he was of great assistance to those who did not understand, and his courteous manner endeared him to all who approached him. In civic affairs he was an authority. He was a faithful husband, a devoted son, and a true friend, a man of sterling character, and a goodly example to young men. We shall miss him, but feel he has gone to a just reward beyond.

CLARENCE EDGAR HOLDEN, of Whitehall, New York, was intimately associated with the business life of the community, yet he will perhaps longer be remembered for the work he did in preserving and collecting the records of the town's early history. His fine personal character, also, is a thing that will leave a lasting impression on those who knew him, thus influencing to far future dates, the course of the community in which he took such pride and interest.

Mr. Holden was born at Ripley, in Chautauqua County, in 1869, and after his early education at North East, Pennsylvania, he completed the course of study at Oswego Business College. In 1889 he first came to the town which was for nearly forty years to be his home, and he made his entrance to business life in the employment of the Lake Champlain Transportation Company. His first position was as bookkeeper, but determination and talent such as his, brought its reward. He became secretary of the company in 1896, treasurer in 1901, vice-president two years later, and in 1904 he became its president. In that year, too, he became president of the Lake Champlain Coal Company, filling both offices with rare business ability. His foresight and knowledge of industrial and commercial trends led to his organization, in December, 1922, of the Whitehall Autobus Company, and this grew under his wise guidance, to be one of the largest companies of its kind in that part of the State. Regarded at the beginning as a doubtful venture, his faith in the possibilities of this kind of transportation was more than justified, and as president of the company, he was largely responsible for its growth and progress—progress from which the entire community benefited. Mr. Holden was also one of the incorporators of the Whitehall Savings and Loan Association, organized November 3, 1910.

In spite of these exacting claims on his time and attention, Mr. Holden was a public-spirited citizen of the finest type. He was a member of the Civic League and of the Chamber of Commerce, serving on important committees and working whole-heartedly for the aid of all its projects. He was honored with election as president of the village, and also as president of the Board of Education, and one of its trustees. The Young Men's Christian Association of

Whitehall considers him one of its greatest benefactors, for in addition to serving at one time on its board of directors, he gave to the association the site for its present building. Mr. Holden was keenly interested in the early days of Whitehall's history, and worked for years collecting data on its past. This material, naturally, was hard to find, but he was unflagging in his efforts to unearth old records, and to bring to light episodes from the past which the town, in its prosperity, might forget. The volumes containing this collection of local history, on which he spent years of patient and loving toil, are now in the State Library at Albany, where they will remain both a monument to his memory and an invaluable source of information for the student of New York State history. Mr. Holden was intensely patriotic by nature, and served five years as commanding officer of Company I, Second New York Regiment, National Guard. He took part in the mimic war known as the "Second Battle of Bull Run," in Virginia, in 1904, with the rank of lieutenant. His service was recognized in his election to the presidency of the Old Guard Association, a society composed of ex-members of the company, and of the Howitzer Company. Mr. Holden's fraternal affiliations were with Whitehall Lodge No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Phoenix Lodge No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons.

Clarence Edgar Holden was married December 26, 1920, to Ethel Cowan, daughter of Fred S. and Cora (Griswold) Cowan. His death occurred August 8, 1927. Two daughters by a former marriage and a son survived him. Mrs. Holden, a woman of culture and ability, has continued the management of the Whitehall Autobus Company. Mr. Holden was a community builder, a helper of countless less fortunate folk, and a distinguished contributor to local history. Of rare charm of manner, and highest integrity of character, he stands high among Whitehall's useful and noble spirited citizens.

JAMES RENE JONES—Friendliness and thoughtfulness of others were qualities that ever marked the character of James Rene Jones, and they were traits that were apparent in all his human relationships, especially in the business world, which, unfortunately, is not always graced with such characteristics. His particular affiliation, in commerce and industry, was with the Bossert Corporation, of Utica, New York. For his achievements in connection with this company's affairs, for his deep interest in the civic life of his community, and for his kindly and genial personality, he came to be respected and loved by a host of his fellowmen, people who appreciated him for what he did and what he was, and who were sorely grieved by his passing.

Mr. Jones was born in Thorold, Province of Ontario, Canada, on August 21, 1878, son of James

Elias and Louisa (Fitch) Jones, of that place. For a number of years, in his boyhood, James Rene Jones, of whom this is primarily a record, lived with a grandmother in St. Catherine's; but at the age of eleven years he went to live with his parents in Buffalo, New York. He attended public schools there. Subsequently, he entered the employ of the Crosby Company, with whom he remained until January, 1910, when he came to Utica to take up his home and to become general manager of the Bossert Corporation. This company was extensively engaged in sheet metal stamping, and Mr. Jones' remarkable ability as an executive soon made him an outstanding figure in the manufacturing circles of his adopted city.

Occupied as he was with his work in the business world, Mr. Jones was also active in the civic and fraternal life of his community. In the Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was an active member, he was affiliated with the Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, the Commandery of Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also belonged to the City Club, the Yahnundasis Golf Club and Westminster Church. When not engaged with one or another of his business or social duties, Mr. Jones was fond of indulging in what was his favorite pastime, the game of golf. Not only a practiced player, he was also a student of the game, and had a wide acquaintance in golfing circles. His love of outdoor life was constant, and had much to do with the maintenance of his remarkable mental efficiency under the weight of burdensome responsibilities.

James Rene Jones married in Buffalo, New York, on July 17, 1897, Carrie Agnes Molyneaux. Mrs. Jones was a native of Mitchell, Province of Ontario, Canada, where her parents lived, John G. and Emma (Eggleton) Molyneaux. The children of this union were: 1. Gordon Molyneaux, born in 1898. 2. Charles Stuart, born in 1900, died in 1921. 3. Margaret Constance, born in 1902, who became the wife of Herbert S. Bowen, Jr. 4. Catherine Florence, born in 1907, who became the wife of William L. Wheeler, Jr. 5. James Fitch, born in 1911.

The death of Mr. Jones, father of this family, took place on April 13, 1930. Great was the sorrow of his fellowmen on that sad occasion; for his passing removed from Utica and from this region of New York State one of the most substantial of citizens and most companionable of men. In his commercial activities he proved himself a citizen of rare good judgment and soundness of opinion; and in his private relationships, he was a comrade and friend whose breadth of culture and knowledge of men made him tolerant of human weaknesses and at the same time appreciative of the highest qualities of character

in those with whom he associated. His own principles were unquestionably lofty, and in accordance with them he lived his life and lived it well. He is remembered affectionately today by countless hundreds of people who knew him in both the United States and Canada.

CHARLES ALMON TIPLING—In the legal profession in Long Island, Charles Almon Tipling for years took a prominent part, winning the lasting esteem of his fellowmen for his achievements and for his activity in seeking the welfare and advancement of his community and State. New York State has possessed some of the finest legal talent in the world, but it is probable that few practitioners have so measured up to the highest standards of the profession and have left that profession improved for their having served in it, as did Mr. Tipling. Such was his record, too, in the other fields of endeavor in which he became engaged; for he possessed those qualities that readily lead to attainment in any branch of life, traits that inspire trust and confidence in others. And justly so. For among his fundamental concepts were those much talked-of but all too little practiced characteristics of integrity, willingness to help others, eagerness to promote the best interests of fellowman. Of such was the character of Mr. Tipling made up, and so it was that his life was a most valued one.

Born in Clyde, Wayne County, New York, on February 24, 1863, he was a son of Thomas and Matilda (Morse) Tipling, who came from England at an early date. His family was an old and honored one. He received his preliminary education in Clyde, where he attended the high school. Then he went to Union College at Albany, New York, and subsequently registered as a student at the Albany Law School, where he received his professional education. From that institution he was graduated in 1889, and at once he was admitted to the bar and began his general practice. While in Albany, he served as legislative correspondent for several newspapers. His admission to the bar came on January 12, 1889, and in that same year he came to Long Island City to enter the law offices of Manley and Wadley. Later he went to the Manhattan offices of Ira G. Darrin, who later became district attorney of Queens, and was with the law office of William J. Carr in Brooklyn until Mr. Carr was named supreme court justice, whereupon Mr. Tipling opened his own offices in Long Island City and began his independent practice of the law. He succeeded Charles A. Wadley, a friend of many years' standing, as Federal referee in bankruptcy for Queens and Nassau, receiving his appointment from Federal Judge Edward B. Thomas on May 15, 1900, after Mr. Wadley had resigned. He was also widely known for his editing and revising of the eighth edition of "Wait's Law and Prac-

tice," a standard textbook on New York State laws.

Along with his activity in the legal profession and in public life, Mr. Tipling was active in the affairs of Long Island City for many years before he removed to his subsequent home, No. 86-03 One Hundred and Fifth Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, where he and his wife lived from that time onward. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Queens County Bar Association, the Richmond Hill Soldiers' Memorial Association, the Selected Service Veterans' Association and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the Masonic order he was Master at one time of Island City Lodge, No. 586, and was Senior Grand Deacon, Grand Lodge of the State of New York during the régime of Grand Master S. Nelson Sawyer. He was also affiliated with the Royal Arch Masons, Banner Chapter; Pilgrim Commandery of Knights Templar, and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His chief contribution was, however, to the legal profession, of which he was a leading member, and he was also reappointed continuously as referee in bankruptcy for Queens and Nassau from 1900 until his death, and at the end of his life he still had a year of his last term to serve before its expiration.

Charles Almon Tipling married May 24, 1906, in Long Island City, New York, Pauline Egner, daughter of Henry and Bertha Egner.

The death of Charles A. Tipling occurred on August 22, 1929. He had taken an extensive part in the affairs of his community and State, was widely known for his accomplishments and his sterling qualities of character and personality, and was everywhere recognized as a man of the most companionable and comradely sort. His death took from Long Island, especially from the Richmond Hill community, a most useful and substantial citizen, and one who will be remembered affectionately in the years to come as having been a source of encouragement and inspiration to others in his life.

FRANK HOLBROOK WHITNEY—The career of Frank Holbrook Whitney was one of importance in United States naval affairs, as well as in constructive civic effort in the city of Peekskill, New York, where he held a number of responsible public offices. His achievements, in the varying fields of activity in which he was engaged, were of such character as to be of value to his fellowmen; but he was chiefly admired for his excellent qualities of character and for a personality as genial as his spirit was kindly. Accuracy of judgment and thorough integrity were combined and blended in him, with a warmth of appreciation of these qualities in others, and with a depth of sympathy and understanding that took him out of the ordinary run of men. His life was finely lived, and his death removed from Peekskill and

from his State and Nation a man who will long hold high place in the annals of his times.

Mr. Whitney was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on May 28, 1866, son of David and Jane (Bellford) Whitney. He received his earliest formal education in the public schools of Boston and in the Jamaica Plain School. On September 21, 1880, he entered the United States Navy as an apprentice, serving aboard the "Minnesota," the "Portsmouth," the "New Hampshire," the "Saratoga," the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), and other vessels, and making a cruise around the world. He was graduated from the Gunners School in 1889, and was appointed gunner on January 7, 1890. His classmates gave him a sword at the time of his promotion. On the "Philadelphia," Admiral Gherardi's flagship for three years, he was, at the conclusion of that period, ordered to duty in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In 1896 he was ordered to the "Massachusetts." On that ship he served during the Spanish-American War under Admiral Schley, having fought before Santiago and taking part in different attacks and in the sinking of the "Reina Mercedes" and the assault upon the "Cristobal Colon." After the war, he was ordered to the Boston Navy Yard, and later to the Naval Magazine at Chelsea, Massachusetts. On January 7, 1900, he was commissioned chief gunner.

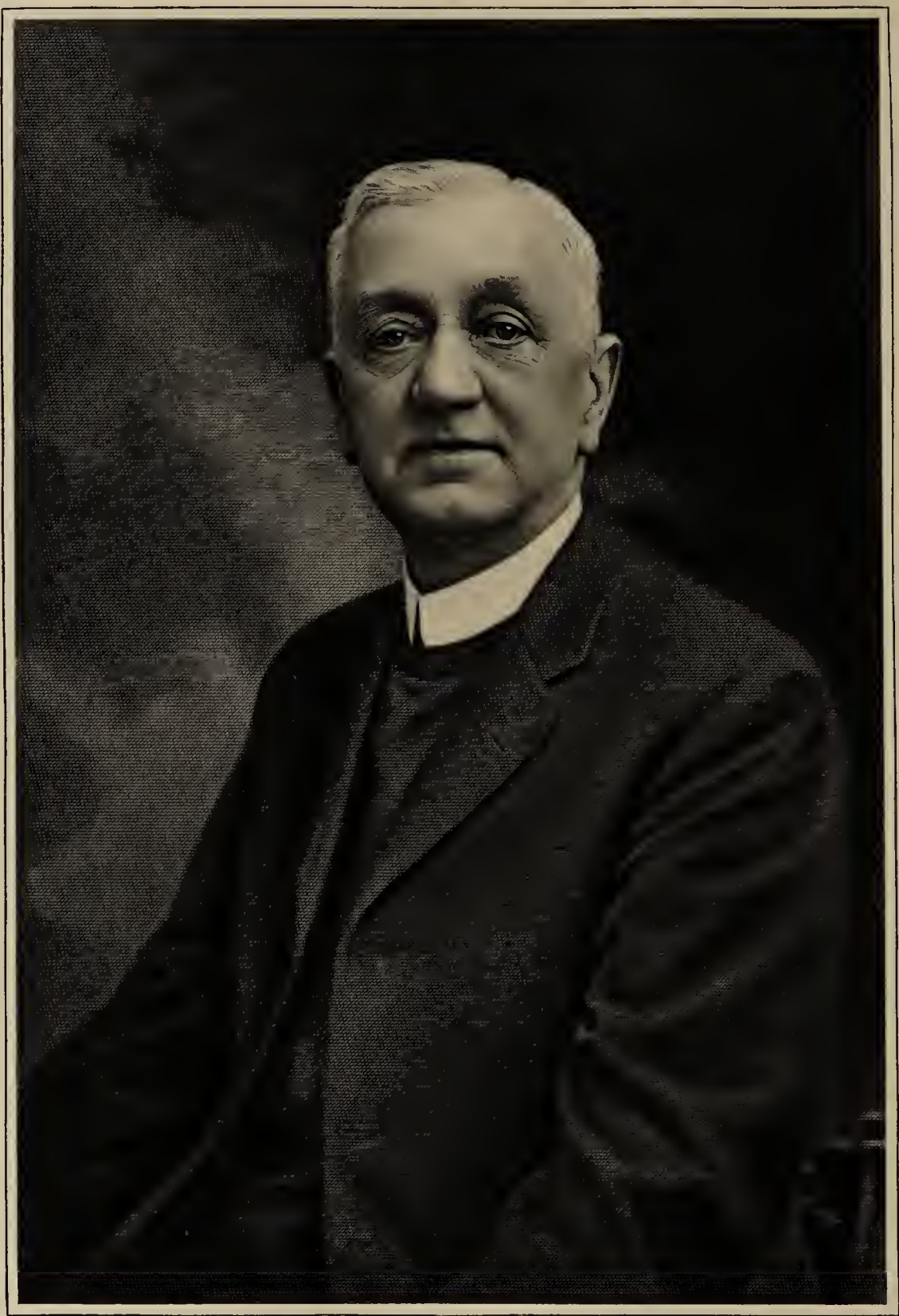
After two years at Chelsea he was placed in charge of the Naval Magazine at Iona Island, New York. There he superintended construction of the many large buildings which made it the most thoroughly equipped magazine under the Navy Department. While at the Iona Naval Magazine Mr. Whitney and his family resided at the commandant's home. When he was detached from that station, on August 10, 1903, the family had become so well acquainted in Peekskill that they settled here and remained. Mr. Whitney afterward served at sea on the "Prairie," at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as well as on the "Alabama," and on the battleship "New Jersey" during the famous three years' cruise of the fleet around the world. That was during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt. When he retired as a lieutenant, on December 31, 1924, he was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where during the World War he had the important task of converting the North German Lloyd liner "Vaterland," seized by the government, into an armed troop ship.

Lieutenant Whitney was a member of two fraternities, the Free and Accepted Masons and the Royal Arcanum. In the Royal Arcanum he belonged to Fraternity Council No. 504, of Brooklyn, New York, which he joined in January, 1889. It was in Masonic circles that he was best known, however. He was initiated in Cortlandt Lodge No. 34, of the Masons, on November 24, 1904. He was serving as Junior Warden when his naval cruise around the

world prevented his further advancement. Had he remained in Peekskill he would undoubtedly have been master of Cortlandt Lodge in 1910. In Mohegan Chapter No. 321 of Royal Arch Masons, he was advanced, on November 13, 1905, and exalted on December 4, 1905. In 1910 he was Captain of the Host; in 1911, Scribe; in 1912, King, and in 1913, High Priest. In the field of Capitular Masonry he was most active, having visited every Chapter in Long Island, New York, as well as in Staten Island, the Bronx, Westchester and Rockland counties, and many up-State regions. In twenty years he missed only three sessions of the annual Grand Chapter meetings in Albany, and there he was as well known as the grand officers. Early in 1919 he was appointed Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Illinois, and that office was for four years his. He was president of the Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests of New York State in 1922 and 1923, and president of the annual banquet at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on April 28, 1923. In 1915 he was Master of Peekskill Council No. 55 of Royal and Select Masters. At the close of his term he served as trustee, and in 1926 he was elected treasurer, the office that he held at his death. He was also appointed Grand Representative of the Grand Council of Colorado, Royal and Select Masters, by Grand Master Charles M. Colton, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Whitney was Master when the Grand Council met in Buffalo, New York, in 1915. Mr. Whitney was knighted in 1906 in Westchester Commandery No. 46, of Knights Templar, and not long afterward he "crossed the hot sands" of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Massachusetts.

In his political alignment Mr. Whitney was a life-long Republican. On April 13, 1926, he was appointed water commissioner. He was elected secretary of the board on January 6, 1927; treasurer on January 10, 1928, and president on January 8, 1929. He resigned on May 26, 1930, after having given Peekskill many years of most practical and whole-hearted service. He unquestionably sacrificed his life to his duties as water commissioner, say those who knew him best. In all his work he proved himself a loyal and efficient supporter of those movements and projects that tended toward the best development of the city in which he lived, and his labors were such as to bring him the esteem and love of all who knew him.

Frank Holbrook Whitney married, in New York City, on May 21, 1890, Maud Fairbrother, of Bennington, Vermont, daughter of Frank Fairbrother, born in London, England, who entered the Civil War at the age of seventeen, and served in a Vermont and in a New York regiment through that contest. Her mother was Lizzie Ann (Moulds) Fairbrother, of Bennington. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney



J. H. Jackson

were Stewart Beardsley, born February 23, 1891, and Belle Fairbrother, born January 24, 1894.

At his home in Peekskill, New York, on October 30, 1930, Frank H. Whitney passed from this life. His death was a cause of sincere regret among his fellowmen, who deeply appreciated his life's activities and achievements. Kindly and generous, warmly sympathetic, devoted to his community, his State and his family, he might justly be termed a well-rounded man and citizen, an individual of worth, a man whose memory will live.

REV. TOWNEND GLOVER JACKSON, D.D.—For almost four decades the late Rev. Townend Glover Jackson was actively engaged in the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. All of these years, with the exception only of two, spent in Baltimore, Maryland, were devoted to parishes in his native State, New York, and the last thirty years of his ministry were spent at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Long Island. The various parishes of which Dr. Jackson successively was the rector, invariably were greatly benefited by his ministrations, and each of his congregations became deeply attached to him. He was especially widely known in religious circles in Long Island, where he ranked as one of the most able and most successful clergymen of his denomination.

Townend Glover Jackson was born January 22, 1858, at Catskill, Greene County, a son of George Alderson and Jane Avery (Pepperrell) Jackson, of Catskill, both of English ancestry. Early in life he manifested a vocation for the Christian ministry. He was graduated from St. Stephen's College, now a part of Columbia University, with the degree of A. B. in 1878, and then took the prescribed courses at the General Theological Seminary, New York City. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Huntington in 1880 and priest the following year. He served his diaconate in Rome, after which he began a succession of successful rectorships. Dr. Jackson was successively, rector of Grace Church, Carthage, Jefferson County, with Champion and Copenhagen as mission stations, 1880-82; rector of St. Peter's, Cazenovia, Madison County, 1882-87; rector of All Saints', Baltimore, Maryland, 1887-89; rector of St. Paul's, Flatbush, Brooklyn, 1889-1919. He served the parish of St. Paul's for over thirty years, building it up until it was a very large parish numerically, and only resigning on account of ill health in 1919, when he was made rector emeritus. The present status of St. Paul's, Flatbush, as one of the outstanding parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York State, is in large measure a lasting monument to the faithful and farseeing labors of Dr. Jackson, who for three decades was its minister. In recognition of his executive ability, Dr. Jackson was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of

Long Island, of which he was also Chancellor. In 1904 Union College, Schenectady, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D. During his ministry at St. Paul's Dr. Jackson conceived the idea of establishing a new parish at Windsor Terrace and accordingly, twelve members gathered to further such plans, and the mission grew until it became necessary to reorganize and found a new church, now known as the Church of the Apostles, so named because of the twelve members present who played an important part in organizing this church. This church, however, was only one of several that Dr. Jackson helped organize. His missionary work covered a large field.

It was while rector of St. Peter's, Cazenovia, that Dr. Jackson was united in marriage, September 20, 1883, with Sophia Childs Fairchild, a sister of the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the United States Treasury, and a daughter of Sidney T. and Helen (Childs) Fairchild, of Cazenovia. Mrs. Jackson's father, who was born November 15, 1808, and who died February 15, 1889, was attorney for the New York Central Railroad for many years, and his portrait, by Cecelia Beaux hangs in the County Court House of Madison County. Dr. and Mrs. Jackson came to Cazenovia to live in their beautiful home by the lake in November, 1919, after Dr. Jackson's retirement from his active duties at St. Paul's.

Rev. Townend Glover Jackson died at his residence, "The Hickories," at Cazenovia, October 15, 1927. The burial service on the following Monday was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Coley, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, assisted by the Rev. Wallace J. Gardner, Dr. Jackson's successor at St. Paul's Church, by other clergy from the Diocese of Long Island, and by the clergy of St. Peter's Church, Cazenovia.

One who knew Dr. Jackson and his work well, paid this tribute to him:

Manliness, honesty, faithfulness, these were marked qualities in Dr. Jackson's character. In the parishes where he ministered the people were devoted to him; children loved him; the sick and needy were the subjects of his unfailing ministrations. He was a delightful companion with his intimate friends with his keen sense of humor and his insight into character. The physical pain that he suffered from time to time was a trial to him, but he was uncomplaining. He loved the church of his fathers with its traditions and customs. Of some innovations and laxities he disapproved, but always with charity.

GEORGE T. CHELLIS—Widely known and highly esteemed throughout northern New York, the progressive activities of George T. Chellis were for a long period largely identified with the Lake Placid and Saranac region of the Adirondacks. Engineering, lumbering and building operations in this area were entered into by him with a spirit of achievement that brought him to the forefront as a progressive citizen and a most useful member of his

community. Industrious at all times, he not only carried on a heavy business in his professional occupations, but was also so interested in public affairs that he accepted public office of honor and responsibility, acquitting himself with credit and to the benefit of the people. Fraternal and social affairs also claimed a part of his time, which was cheerfully given by one who understood the obligations of good citizenship and at all times did his full duty thereby. His death removed a valuable unit in the industrial machinery of the district where he had operated for many years and came as an irretrievable blow to a host of loyal friends.

He was born in Plattsburg, New York, January 20, 1850, a son of Thomas and Eliza A. Chellis. Like his father, he was reared on a farm, was educated in the district schools, and when sixteen years of age himself undertook teaching and taught school for six terms. In another year he augmented his activities by teaching in winter and working at the trade of carpenter during the summer. For a number of years he was in the employ of Isham Sons, carriage builders, of Plattsburg, removing in 1881 to Lake Placid, where he purchased a mill of Carlos White. This venture proved profitable and for some years he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He then disposed of this mill to A. S. Wright and entered mercantile trade and civil engineering. He was a member of the mercantile house of Durgan, Chellis and Company, dealers in general merchandise and hardware, with stores in Lake Placid and Newnan. He completed several important contracts in engineering, notably sewerage work in Saranac and Lake Placid. He was a staunch Republican in politics and served for eight years as town clerk, a number of years as assessor and four terms as supervisor. He was a prominent member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in Lake Placid July 8, 1902.

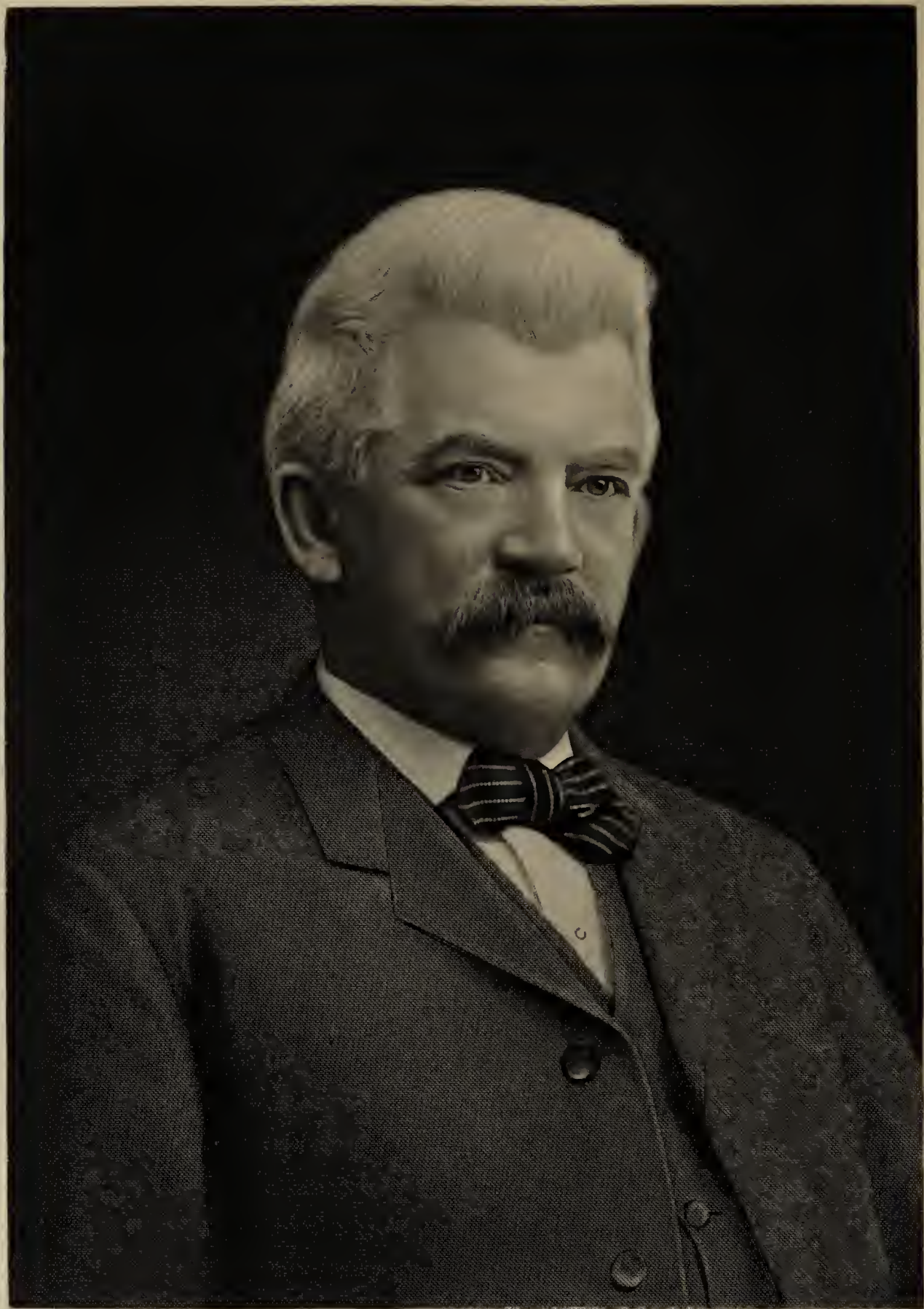
George T. Chellis married, in November, 1875, Ella J. Isham, of Plattsburg, daughter of H. L. and Ada Isham, and sister of Dr. Ira D. Isham, a prominent physician of Chicago, Illinois. They were the parents of one daughter, now Mrs. Nellie Weaver.

Northern New York industrial circles felt severely the loss of Mr. Chellis, who, in a region not generally regarded as a productive center, made his forceful personality and his unflagging industry a vital factor in the development of the community. He was a man of high character, great civic virtue and staunch loyalty to the people among whom he lived and labored, whose name will remain permanently on the records as worthy of highest place among those who have assisted in the progress of the whole people.

HERBERT S. WEET—As an educator Herbert S. Weet, who has been superintendent of the public

schools of Rochester since 1911, has had a highly creditable success and attained a wide reputation. His career as a teacher began before he had matriculated at his university and covers a period of more than thirty years. During this time he has consistently advanced, recognition of his value coming with each position he filled. He has been frequently called upon to lend his services on important governmental and municipal educational surveys and inquiries, and has served in exalted office in many organizations.

He was born at Shelby, New York, February 23, 1871, a son of Elroy Sabin, a physician of Buffalo, deceased; and Jane (Smith) Weet, a native of Norfolk County, England. Following a public school education he attended the Medina Free Academy and later the University of Rochester, graduating from that institution in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Prior to his studies at the university he taught school for six years and after his graduation served as registrar of the university for two years. During these two years he took work in course for which he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1918 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from New York State College for Teachers, Albany, New York. In September, 1901, he was appointed principal of Felton School, at North Tonawanda and remained in that position until 1903, when he came to Rochester to become principal of Monroe grammar school. He held this post for two years and was then transferred to the West High School, where he remained until 1910, when he was made assistant superintendent of the city schools, one year later being again promoted and since that year having been superintendent of all the city schools. During the World War he served as chairman of the Junior Red Cross for Monroe County; in 1921 he assisted in the work connected with the Philadelphia school survey; in 1926 he was a member of the Governor's commission on school finance and administration; in 1927 he was a member of the commission appointed to make a study of the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; from 1921 to 1923 he was a member of the educational finance inquiry commission at Washington, District of Columbia, appointed by the American Council on Education. He was for seven years a member of the board of managers of the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, New York. He also has membership in the Rochester Teachers' Association; New York State Teachers' Association, of which he is a past-president; chairman of a commission selected by the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, on the articulation of the educational units; member of the executive committee of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association; life member of the National Education Association; member of the State examination board; member of the National Association for the Study of Platoon or



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M. Foley

Work-Study Play School; trustee of the University of Rochester; trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association; trustee of the Rochester Dental Dispensary; trustee of Colgate Rochester Divinity School; trustee of Mechanics Institute; member of the Associated Alumni of the University of Rochester; member of the Rochester Automobile Club, Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Fortnightly Club, Oak Hill Country Club, Seneca Club, Rochester Historical Society, University Club, Rotary Club (honorary member), Memorial Art Gallery, New York State Archaeological Society, Izaak Walton League of America, Young Men's Christian Association, Rochester Municipal Museum Association and also belongs to three college fraternities—Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi and Kappa Phi Kappa. He is a member of the Baptist Temple. His favorite recreations include golf and the cultivation of flowers. He is the author of several articles on the purpose, organization and administration of the junior high schools, including: "The Educational Objectives of the Junior High School," "The Washington Junior High School," and "The Junior High Schools of Rochester, New York." He has appeared before many educational groups and societies during the term of his office, giving lectures on educational subjects and topics.

Herbert S. Weet married, June 20, 1894, Ada Eleanor Smith, and they are the parents of one child, Winifred Eleanor, now Mrs. Duncan R. MacKenzie, of Irvington, New York.

WILLIAM O. TERRY—For more than thirty years William O. Terry has been associated with the Rochester Savings Bank at Rochester, New York, rising to an important position within this organization solely through the merits of his services. He is now secretary and treasurer of the bank, and has been a familiar figure in the financial life of Monroe County over a long period.

Mr. Terry was born at Ontario, New York, on January 10, 1874, a son of William H. and Nancy (Adams) Terry. His father, born in England, came to the United States as a young man, and served with the Union forces throughout the Civil War. He was a member of Mack's Battery, New York State Volunteers, and was wounded in action with these troops who were credited with firing the last shots of the war. Afterwards Mr. Terry was an active member of C. J. Powers Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In his business career he was associated with the Rochester Savings Bank as manager of the real estate department until his death in 1904. Nancy (Adams) Terry, his wife, was born at Ontario, New York, and died in 1909.

William O. Terry, of this record, was educated in the public schools of Ontario and Rochester, attending the Rochester High School. Then for five years he worked for the Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Rochester

Railroad, and in 1899 resigned to become associated with the Rochester Savings Bank in the capacity of presidential assistant. Through years of experience he became familiar with every detail of the bank's operations and acquired a sure knowledge of local conditions and difficulties to be met. Gradually he assumed more and more responsibility, and in 1921 was chosen assistant treasurer. In 1923 he became treasurer; in 1927 was elected a trustee, and in the same year became secretary and treasurer. Mr. Terry has since held all these offices with complete efficiency and success. His name has been associated with the progress of the Rochester Savings Bank for many years, and he is known as an able financier and executive.

Apart from his professional and business connections, Mr. Terry is a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. In this great order he is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 109, a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including Rochester Consistory, and a member of Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Republican in politics, supporting its principles and candidates consistently; attends the Presbyterian Church, and finds his chief recreation in golf. Mr. Terry is a member of the Brooklea County Club, the Seneca Club, and the American Institute of Banking. From 1889 to 1895 he served six years as a member of the 34th Separate Company, New York State National Guard, now known as Company B, 3d Regiment, New York State National Guard.

In 1895 William O. Terry married Nellie M. Watrous, who was born at Bradford, Pennsylvania. They maintain their residence at Rochester.

MICHAEL FOLEY—One of the citizens of New York State who acquired a position of prominence in the business and industrial worlds was Michael Foley, who founded the Standard Furniture Company, internationally known as the largest organization of desk manufacturers in the world, and, incidentally, did much toward building up the commercial structure of the city of Herkimer. This company, which began operations in a small way, gradually expanded until it had branch factories in London, Paris and Berlin, and was outstanding in its field. Its development was directly the result of the constant labors of its founder, Mr. Foley, who devoted himself untiringly to the task of broadening its scope and increasing its usefulness to the public. A man of versatility and of marked talents as an executive, he was noted among his associates for his sound judgments, his quickness and accuracy in rendering opinions, and his kindliness of disposition. He possessed those qualities which readily led him toward achievement, and he became one of the leading business men of his day; his death removed from Herkimer and from

the whole industrial world, a man whose work had been thoroughly worthwhile.

Mr. Foley was born in Ireland on November 8, 1848, son of Jeremiah Foley, who crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel with his family, and landed in New York when his son, Michael, was only two years old. It was not long afterward that his parents came to Little Falls, New York, where a man named Broaderrick became interested in Michael Foley and taught him the trade of wood-turning. At the age of fourteen years the boy was standing on a box at the turning lathe. Becoming proficient at his trade, he worked in different parts of the country, but eventually returned to the Mohawk Valley region of New York State. In the 'seventies of the nineteenth century he worked as a cabinet maker for George F. Moore, at Salisbury Center. At that time one of his fellow workers was J. V. Hemstreet, who afterward became prominent in desk manufacturing. After remaining for a time at Salisbury Center, Mr. Foley came to Herkimer as a foreman for Edwin C. Munson in the building and contracting business. Later, when Mr. Munson embarked upon the manufacture of furniture near the site of the present Standard Furniture Company's plant at Herkimer, Mr. Foley continued as foreman. Still later Mr. Foley held a position with the Remington Sewing Machine Company, at Ilion, New York, and subsequently he took a contract with William Horrocks for the manufacture of a typewriter cabinet of Mr. Horrocks' invention. Returning to Herkimer, the partners bought out the Benjamin Lyon property, in which they began the manufacturing of cabinets. After a time, F. F. Lathrop was admitted to membership in the firm, which came to be known as Horrocks, Foley and Lathrop. This enterprise was the forerunner of the Standard Furniture Company, which was destined to develop into the largest desk manufacturing company in the world. Later J. V. Hemstreet and Charles S. Brewer became connected with the firm, and Mr. Horrocks sold his interest, founding two other of the large manufactories of Herkimer, the National Desk Company and the Horrocks Desk Company. Of the Standard Desk Company Mr. Foley was president, and he owned the majority of its stock. During the period of his active association with the business, he devoted his entire time and attention to it, now and then visiting Europe and instituting branch factories at London, Paris and Berlin.

While Mr. Foley was a man who devoted his energies untiringly to the business world, he also took an active interest in the public welfare of Herkimer and in the affairs of a number of social and fraternal organizations. His political interest led him to serve as village trustee and for a number of years as a member of the Municipal Commission. It was through his efforts that the meter system for measuring the use of light and power was adopted in this city. His

business activities also included a directorship in the First National Bank, whose officers appreciated and welcomed his suggestions and opinions. Mr. Foley was also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which his affiliation was with the Ilion Lodge, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which his membership was in the Little Falls Lodge. He also belonged to the Little Falls Country Club and the Down and Out Club. His religious association was with the Christ Episcopal Church. For a man of Mr. Foley's industrious nature, there could be few rest and recreation periods; but those that he did enjoy he spent with his family at his cottage in Thousand Island Park, where he was a member of the Thousand Island Yacht Club.

Michael Foley married Martha Bellinger, daughter of Joseph and Roxanna (Smith) Bellinger, of Little Falls, New York. Mrs. Foley contributed much to her husband's business and his successful career, and accompanied him on his European business trips. The only child of this marriage was a daughter, Bertha, who became the wife of Ralph D. Earl, of Herkimer, New York, and the mother of Mr. Foley's beloved grandson, Samuel Douglas Earl.

The death of Michael Foley, which occurred on April 12, 1920, at Herkimer, was a cause of widespread sorrow and regret, for he had contributed liberally to the support of some of the leading institutions of his city and State, and had won a deserved reputation as a man of kindly disposition, whose many friends respected his business abilities and valued him for his personal worth and sterling traits of character. An able but unassuming man, he led a plain everyday life, untroubled by aspirations to positions which his business and financial standing might easily have won for him. He will long be remembered as one of Herkimer's outstanding citizens, and his memory will serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to those whose privilege it was to know him.

WALTER LEWIS BROWN—Chief of the Buffalo Public Library for the past quarter of a century, Walter Lewis Brown has devoted his active career largely to the librarians' profession. An early interest in books and literature turned his attention to this field in which he has become a well-known figure.

Mr. Brown was born at Buffalo, New York, on January 4, 1861, a son of James Christian and Margaret Greg (Bullions) Brown. He was educated in Buffalo schools, and in 1876 first joined the staff of the Buffalo library. After five years in library work, he became associated with a book store and was in that business until 1897. In that year Mr. Brown returned to the Buffalo Public Library as assistant librarian, and in July, 1906, became chief librarian. He has filled this position with efficiency and distinguished success since that time, building up a smooth-



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Martha B Foley



running organization and increasing the scope of the service which the library offers to the people of the city.

Among the various associations of his profession, Mr. Brown is a member of the New York State Library Association, and was its president in 1906. He is a member of the American Librarian Association, a member of its council, and served as first vice-president of the association in 1915-16 and as president in 1916-17. Mr. Brown is also a member of the Library Institute and of other similar organizations, taking an active part in much of their work. He is a member of the Saturn Club, the Pundit Club, the Buffalo Athletic Club and the East Aurora Country Club.

On September 11, 1909, Walter Lewis Brown married Margaret Bruce McCabe of Buffalo. They maintain their residence in this city at No. 416 Lafayette Avenue.

AMOS JONES—A native and lifelong resident of Beacon, Dutchess County, the late Amos Jones was for many years one of this city's most widely known and most successful business men. From his youth on he took an active share in the affairs of the community. By his public spirit, his kindness and his many other fine qualities of the mind and the heart he gained for himself, to the fullest extent possible, the liking, respect and confidence of all who knew him.

Amos Jones was born at Beacon, Dutchess County, August 31, 1854, a son of Thomas and Ann Jones, both natives of England. Early in life, Mr. Jones entered the contracting and building business in Beacon and he became one of the most successful contractors and builders in Dutchess County, carrying on business actively up to the last of his seventy-six years of life. Numerous commercial buildings in Beacon stand as evidence of his skillful planning. Mr. Jones built the De Garmo Institute, St. Andrew's Church and St. John's Church in Beacon; St. Anne's Church in Nyack; and the Town School for Dutchess Junction. For many years Mr. Jones was prominent in firemen's activities in Beacon. He joined Lewis Tompkins Hose Company in 1888, two years after the founding of the organization, and at the time of his death was an active honorary member. During the time of his most active participation in the affairs of the hose company, Mr. Jones held various offices in the organization and he served as foreman from 1895 until 1899. Until his death he continued to take an interest in the company's affairs. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and more particularly with St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Beacon, of which he was the senior warden at the time of his death.

Mr. Jones married Ida Robinson, a daughter of John Peter and Mary E. (Churchill) Robinson, of Matteawan, Dutchess County. On the maternal side,

Mrs. Jones was said to be descended from the English family of Churchill, to which the famous John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, belonged. Mrs. Jones died July 13, 1915, at Beacon. The children of this marriage were: 1. Ida May, born October 10, 1875, who died August 31, 1899. 2. Wilfrid Robinson, born January 8, 1878, who died November 20, 1909. 3. Ralph Emerson, born November 21, 1883. 4. Bessie Ann, born January 1, 1887, who died August 20, 1915. 5. Nina Marguerite, born June 9, 1892, now Mrs. Joseph V. Chatterton, of Baltimore, Maryland. After the death of his wife, Mr. Jones resided with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Jones, on North Avenue in Beacon.

Following an operation in Highland Hospital, Amos Jones passed away on November 1, 1930. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his son and daughter, also by one brother, Charles Jones, a resident of New York City.

Though Mr. Jones' death at the advanced age of seventy-six years had to be considered the natural conclusion of an exceptionally long, busy and useful life, it nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his family, his many friends and, indeed, the entire community of which he had been such a highly respected and beloved citizen for so many years. How deeply his passing away was regretted and how greatly his fine life and character were appreciated by his fellow-citizens found expression in many ways, of which the following editorial tribute, published in the "Beacon News," was typical:

Mr. Jones was one of the outstanding types of the American citizen. Quiet, yet successful in everything he undertook, whether it was in business or in civic or church affairs, he was typical of the great bulk of home-loving American manhood. He was a good Christian, a good citizen, a good husband and father, a good neighbor. What more can be said of any man?

JAMES G. MADIGAN—One of the best known men in the field of casualty insurance in New York was James G. Madigan, who was admired for his specialized knowledge of this intricate subject, and esteemed for his genial personality and his fine character.

James G. Madigan was born July 7, 1887, at Cohoes, New York, and died November 24, 1924. He was the son of Patrick and Catherine (Gilfoy) Madigan, both of whom were born in Ireland. In early life he was a reporter for the local newspaper at Cohoes, and developed to a marked degree that closeness of observation and keenness of news instinct characteristic of the successful newspaper man. He decided, however, to study law, and enrolled at Albany Law School, from which he was graduated with honors. He then entered the practice of his profession both at Cohoes and Albany. A chance meeting with Louis H. Fibel, president of the Great Eastern Casualty Company, during which they discussed a particularly difficult

case in which the insurance company was the defendant, led to Mr. Madigan's being retained as counsel in the case, and later brought him to New York as head of the company's legal department. When the Great Eastern Insurance Company was merged with the Union Indemnity, Mr. Madigan was made executive vice-president in charge of the Great Eastern department, and later was also elected a director. It was largely due to his firm belief that the corporation should have a home fitting its position in the insurance world, a position he had largely aided it in acquiring, that a building was erected at No. 100 Maiden Lane, New York, for the company's offices. Mr. Madigan was vice-president of the Great Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a past president of the International Claim Association, and secretary of the 100 Maiden Lane Corporation, which built the offices of the company. He was also a member of the Casualty and Surety Club of New York.

Mr. Madigan moved to Rockville Centre, New York, in 1912, and took an active part in all plans for civic betterment. He was especially interested in the project for a new half-million dollar high school in the South Side of Rockville, and his efforts had much to do with the adoption of the plan by the city. Mr. Madigan was a member of the National Democratic Club of New York, and was a member of the board of governors of the Rockville Country Club. In religious affiliations he was a Roman Catholic, belonging to St. Agnes' Parish.

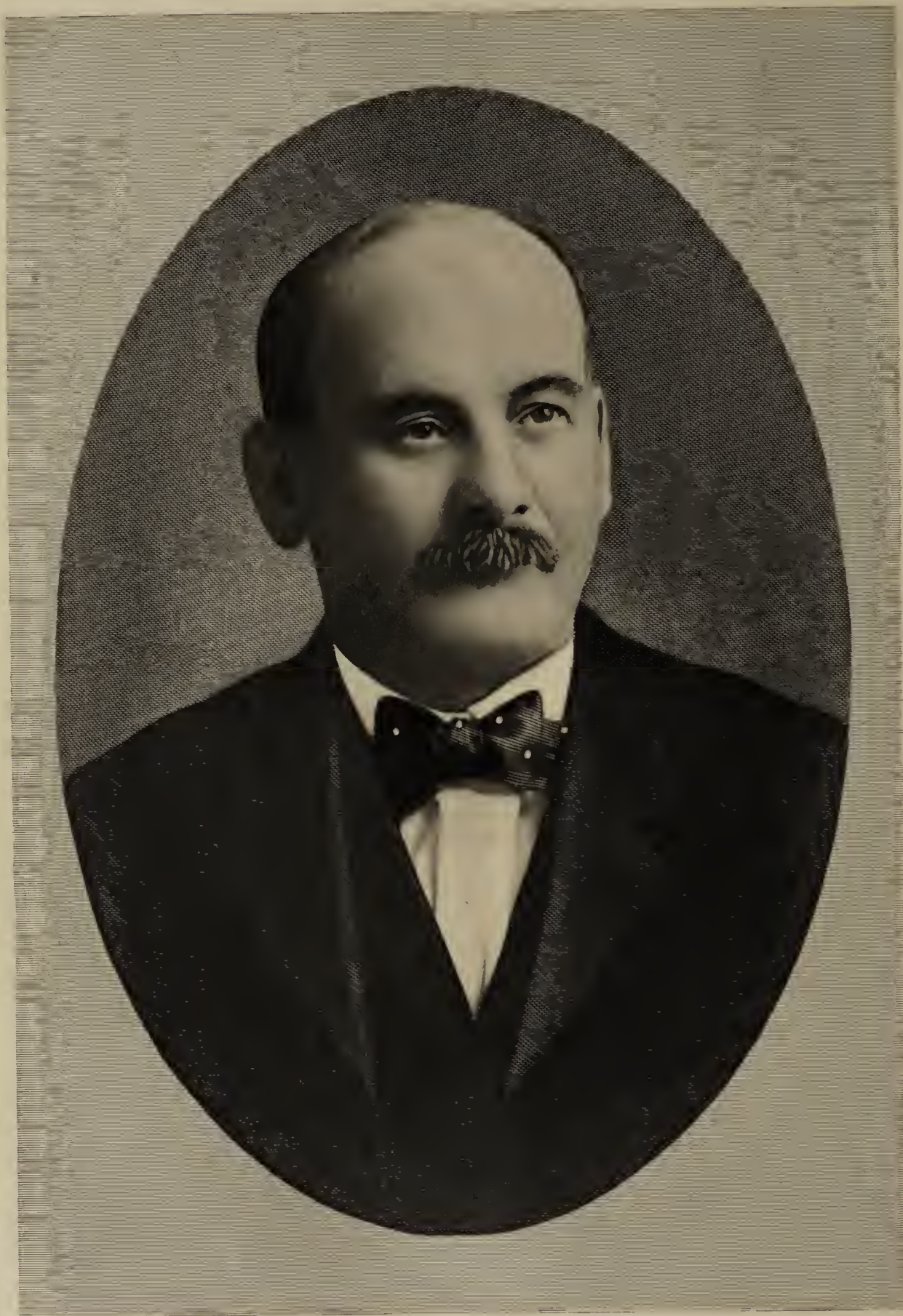
James G. Madigan married Margaret Powers, daughter of John and Ellen Powers, on October 25, 1905, at Cohoes, New York. They have one son, John P.

In the death of Mr. Madigan both the New York business world and his circle of friends and acquaintances at Rockville Centre have lost a member whose place it will be hard to fill.

HARRY HAMMOND HAWES—A native and lifelong resident of Westchester County and during his entire life, excepting only his first nine years, a resident of Peekskill, the late Harry Hammond Hawes was for more than three decades actively identified with many civic, fraternal and religious organizations of this city. He always took a deep interest in everything which affected the welfare of Peekskill, even though his business interests were always centered in New York City. It was characteristic of him that his entire business career, beginning immediately after his graduation from the local military academy and ending only with his death and covering more than four decades, should have been spent with one and the same business enterprise, a large and well-known commission house in New York City, with which he was connected in positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility. In his quiet way he did much to further

civic progress in Peekskill and to advance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions. Harry Hammond Hawes was born in White Hill, Jefferson Valley, Westchester County, February 4, 1867, a son of John Edward and Fannie Field (Vreedburgh) Hawes of Peekskill. His great-grandfather was Peletiah Hawes, a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and his grandfather Solomon Hawes. In his early youth Mr. Hawes attended the Shrub Oak School in his native village. When he was nine years old his parents moved to Peekskill and took up their residence at No. 157 Hudson Avenue, where he was to live until his death, except for a few years of his married life when he and Mrs. Hawes resided on Smith Street. On coming to Peekskill Mr. Hawes attended public and private schools there and completed his education at the Peekskill Military Academy, which he attended from 1883 until 1888, when he graduated with honors. Immediately after his graduation he went into the commission business with Cortlandt DeP. Field at No. 271 Water Street, New York City. After a great many years the business was moved to No. 10 East Forty-second Street, New York City, where Mr. Hawes was located with the firm at the time of his death. Mr. Hawes was elected a trustee of the Peekskill Military Academy in 1898 and retained this office for the remainder of his life. For many years he was also a trustee and the treasurer of the Field Library of Peekskill and a treasurer of the Field Home. He was a member of the Peekskill Chess Club, the Peekskill Tennis Club, and an associate member of the Travelers' Club. For thirty-three years he was a member of Cortlandt Hook & Ladder Company, No. 1. He had joined the Truck Company on May 3, 1892; became a fire department member on December 19, 1892; resigned on July 5, 1898; rejoined as an associate member on July 1, 1902; and was still on the associate list at the time of his death. He was also a member of Peekskill Council, No. 1945, Royal Arcanum. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican party, but would never accept political office, either appointive or elective. He was very active in the work of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at Peekskill. Confirmed at an early age and possessed of a good voice, he became a choir boy, grew up with the choir and continued to sing in it for years as an adult. He was elected a member of the Vestry, was reelected term after term for thirty years, and was for many years treasurer. A certificate of his thirty years of faithful service as vestryman was presented to him by Bishop William J. Manning. He was also a lay reader for years and superintendent of the Sunday school at the time of his death.

Mr. Hawes married at Peekskill, November 4, 1910, Louise Griswold, a daughter of Ezra Purdy and Jennie (Ferris) Griswold, of Peekskill. Their



Geo. A. Daxin

only child, a daughter, Blair, was born May 15, 1914. Mrs. Hawes died April 21, 1924.

At his home in Peekskill, No. 157 Hudson Avenue, Mr. Hawes died May 3, 1929, leaving his daughter under the guardianship of his sister, Miss Mary E. Hawes of Peekskill. Mr. Hawes' other surviving sister was Bertha Hawes, now Mrs. Bayard H. Briggs, of Westcliffe, Colorado.

Mr. Hawes' death at the comparatively early age of sixty-two years was a great shock to his many friends in Peekskill and New York City and represented to them the loss of a genial and loyal companion. To his family it meant the passing away of a devoted father and brother. His many fine qualities of the mind and the heart endeared him quickly to all, who had the privilege of making his acquaintance, and by all of these his memory will long be cherished.

GEORGE NOBLE DAKIN—His native city, Troy, was the scene of the late George Noble Dakin's successful business activities throughout his entire career. Having entered the coal business of the Peterson and Packer Coal Company as a young boy, just out of school, he continued with this enterprise until to within a short time prior to his death. Much of its growth, which eventually made it one of the largest undertakings of its type in the State, was attributable to Mr. Dakin's thorough knowledge of all branches of the coal business, to his devotion to the interests of the firm, and to his untiring energy and industry. Next to his interest in his business came his devotion to his home, family and friends, as well as his participation in civic activities. He was especially active in work connected with the affairs of several volunteer firemen associations and in work in behalf of young people, but any movement tending to promote the welfare of his home city could always count upon his cordial and helpful support.

George Noble Dakin was born at Troy, New York, October 28, 1858, a son of James F. and Harriet (Noble) Dakin. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and, soon after leaving them, entered the employ of the Peterson and Packer Coal Company, even then a prominent enterprise in Troy. Mr. Peterson had established his business in 1860 and, upon his death in 1872, it was continued by his son, who then became associated with George A. Packer, the firm name being changed to Peterson & Packer. From the very beginning of his connection with the business, Mr. Dakin enjoyed the confidence of his employers and as the years passed the friendship between him and them grew stronger and stronger. In the development of the business Mr. Dakin took a leading part, rising from the position of office boy through successive stages to an important place in the active management of the firm's affairs. Mr. Packer died June 28, 1896, and March

28, 1899, the business was incorporated as the Peterson and Packer Coal Company, Mr. Dakin being elected at that time a member of the board of directors, a position he continued to hold until his death. The younger Mr. Peterson died March 29, 1908, and after that Mr. Dakin's share in the direction of the business was greater than ever. For many years he had entire charge of the Green Island office of the company, the office in which a very large part of the entire business of the company was transacted. About one year before his death Mr. Dakin retired from active participation in the routine work of his firm, but even after that he continued his deep interest in the welfare of the concern, with which he had been connected continuously for nearly forty-five years and with which his entire active business career had been spent. For many years he was an enthusiastic volunteer fireman, being a member of the Trojan Hook and Ladder Company for more than thirty years. A prominent member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, he served at different times as its secretary, treasurer and president, holding the latter office for three years and also serving as a trustee for nine years. He was a life member of the New York State Firemen's Association and attended many conventions as a delegate from his section of the State. Always deeply interested in young people, he gave much of his time and thought to work in their behalf. For a number of years he was chiefly instrumental in arranging for an impressive display of fireworks in the Fifteenth Ward on the evening of each Fourth of July, an event to which not only the young people of that section looked forward enthusiastically, but which was also a source of great pleasure to grown-ups as well. To a remarkable degree Mr. Dakin possessed the ability of making friends and of keeping them. To him the bond of friendship was sacred and he enjoyed and treasured throughout his life a reputation for reliability, which made people feel that they could at all times depend on him, both in his business and his social relations. In spite of his success in business he found time to devote himself to many civic undertakings, having always at heart the best interests of the community. His sound and ripe judgment, his strict integrity and his devotion to his business were most happily combined with kindness of heart, pleasing manners and a cordial bearing toward all. In politics he was independent, always throwing his influence to the support of honest government and civic improvement. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church and more particularly with St. Paul's Church of Troy, of which he was a faithful communicant and a liberal supporter.

Mr. Dakin married, June 27, 1894, Fannie W. Anderson, a daughter of Alexander F. Anderson, of New York City, and Mary E. (Wager) Anderson,

of Troy. Mr. and Mrs. Dakin had no children. Their married life was unusually happy and congenial and in his home Mr. Dakin found his greatest and truest happiness. There he was seen at his best, a kind and considerate husband and an ideal host. Mrs. Dakin, like her husband, has been for many years a loyal member and supporter of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

At his home in North Troy, George Noble Dakin died, April 29, 1921. He was laid to rest in Oakwood Cemetery. At the time of his death one of his most intimate friends, who had known him for many years, spoke of him in the following words, which were typical of the sentiments held by many others regarding this splendid man:

In all the multiple activities of his fruitful life, his energies, means and influence were always thrown upon the side of justice and mercy. The wealth of his great nature and the genial companionship of his warm, generous heart drew to him the rare and sweet friendship of many who took high rank in the various departments of the community. He allowed no differences of race, creed, or party to mar these friendships, but took the best of each life that touched his own.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS CHATFIELD—For over forty years the late George Augustus Chatfield, of Jamestown, New York, was a successful and highly esteemed business man of that growing city. He was the founder of a plumbing and heating establishment which thrived under his control throughout most of this period, when he associated himself with various partners. He was prominent in other local activities and was a man much esteemed in all circles.

George Augustus Chatfield was born in Brantford, Canada, March 8, 1857, son of Walter Chatfield, a tinsmith and sheet metal worker, later well known as a coppersmith of St. Catherine's, Ontario. The son attended school in St. Catherine's and completed his education in the Collegiate Institute there. When he was seventeen, he began work in his father's plumbing shop, where he was employed the four years from 1873 to 1877, when he went to Montreal, Canada, and remained working at his trade there for nine months. He then crossed the border into the United States and found employment as a plumber in Portland, Maine.

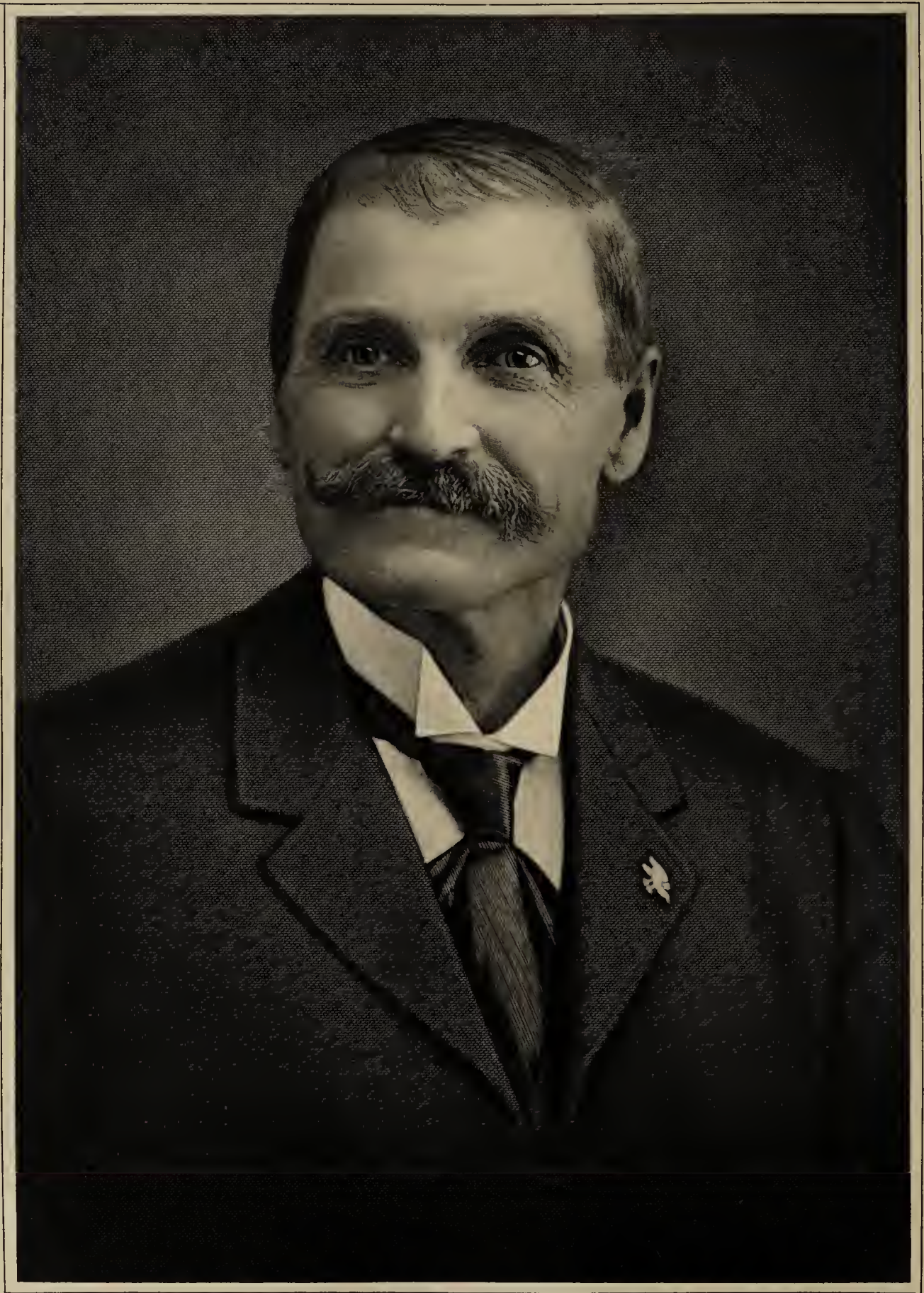
While en route from Portland to Kansas City, Missouri, in further search of an advantageous site, Mr. Chatfield spent four hours in Jamestown, New York, in order to make a train connection, and it was this chance acquaintance with the city which ultimately led to his choice of Jamestown as his home and place of business in 1880. It is true that he spent only a few months there before continuing the journey to Kansas City, where he remained until 1883, but he then returned to Jamestown to stay. His first employment

there was as plumber for the firm of Armitage and Smith, and later for Charles W. Morgan. He then established a business of his own. On February 1, 1886, Mr. Chatfield formed a partnership with John Conway, under the name of Conway and Chatfield, plumbing and heating contractors, with an office on Third Street, near the later location of the Palace Theatre. He purchased his partner's interest four years later and remained sole owner of the business until 1899, when he took in Charles F. Armitage as his partner, the firm assuming the name of Chatfield and Armitage. The death of Mr. Armitage in 1913 brought the partnership to an end. His successor, April 1, 1913, was Floyd H. Sharp, and the new name, Chatfield and Sharp, located at the site of the former firm, Chatfield and Armitage, No. 304 Pine Street. Until Mr. Chatfield's death this concern prospered and maintained the reputation of one of the old and established business enterprises of Jamestown, and a leading heating and plumbing establishment.

Mr. Chatfield was a member of the Jamestown Master Plumbers' Association and the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce, as well as the National Association of Heating and Piping Contractors and the Association of Master Plumbers of New York State. He was at one time a member of the Board of Examiners of Plumbers and Plumbing. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he held the thirty-second degree and was a prominent and popular member, an office holder in several lodges. He belonged to Mt. Moriah Lodge; Western Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar; Ancient and Accepted Order of Scottish Rites, Valley of Jamestown; Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Jamestown Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Sportsman's Club, the Jamestown Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Exempt Firemen's Association. His political party was the Republican. He was for several years vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a communicant.

George Augustus Chatfield married, June 10, 1885, Josephine Myers, daughter of Bernhart Myers and his wife, Rosalia (Wright) Myers, of Jamestown. Children: 1. Rosalia, born April 24, 1886, wife of J. C. McGrew, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and mother of Mary Jo McGrew. 2. Walter Myers Chatfield, born June 6, 1888. 3. Alberta, born January 17, 1890, now Mrs. C. R. Sisson of Jamestown, and mother of George Allen and Virginia Sisson.

A long and successful life was the privilege of Mr. Chatfield, who died at the age of seventy-two, April 28, 1929. His fine character, his inspiring personality, his warm heart and generous nature made a lasting impression on friends and acquaintances, and his



Michael Morgan

influence in the city was on the side of progress and desirable expansion. He left the world better and happier than he found it.

ROBERT C. WATSON—The entire business career of Robert C. Watson has been in association with the Rochester Trust Company, in which institution he has risen from a clerkship to the presidency, having held the last-named office since 1917. He is widely known and highly esteemed in banking and business circles and holds the respect and admiration of the community for his lofty sense of the duties devolving upon good citizenship and for his attitude toward the progress of all worthy causes allied with civic affairs.

Born in Rochester, New York, July 15, 1869, he is a son of the late William G. and Susannah (McDowell) Watson, both natives of Belfast, Ireland. His father was engaged in the nursery business until his death in 1909. His wife is also deceased. Their son received his education in the public schools and at Williams and Rogers Business College, following which he entered the employ of the Rochester Trust Company as a clerk, in 1889. He became assistant secretary, secretary, and vice-president successively and in 1917 was elected president of the company.

Mr. Watson is fraternally affiliated with Genesee Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and belongs to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Genesee Valley and the Rochester Country clubs and the Bankers' Club of New York City. He is a trustee and past president of the Highland Hospital, a Republican in politics, attends the Central Presbyterian Church and his favorite recreations are gardening and motoring.

Robert C. Watson married, in 1905, Christine Hamilton, a native of Rochester, New York.

THOMAS F. TRACY—A native and lifelong resident of New York State, the late Thomas F. Tracy spent all of his life, excepting only the first nineteen years, in New York City and throughout his entire business career was prominently identified with the towing business. For almost half a century he was the head of a well-known and very successful towing and transportation company in the metropolis, a company which bore his name and which he brought to a very high degree of prosperity. He enjoyed a fine reputation in business circles for fair dealing and honesty, was active in religious work, and in every respect represented the highest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship.

Thomas F. Tracy was born at Kingston, Ulster County, in 1862, a son of Michael and Ellen (Connery) Tracy, both natives of Ireland, but who throughout the greater part of their lives were residents of Kingston. Mr. Tracy received his education in the public schools of his native town and then, while still a boy, began to work around the canal at

Kingston. At the age of nineteen years, in 1881, he came to New York City and found employment in the towing business. Soon afterwards he established himself in the towing and transportation business for himself. As the result of untiring energy and industry and of his exceptional business ability, the firm founded by him grew into one of the leading enterprises of its type in New York City. For many years it has been known as Tracy's Transportation Company, Inc., and Mr. Tracy continued actively at its head until his death in 1929. Since then the business has been continued by his son, who has proven himself a worthy successor of his father. Mr. Tracy was a popular member of the Brooklyn Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Holy Name Society. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Tracy married, in Brooklyn, in 1890, Mary Fenlon, a daughter of Martin and Mary (Ryan) Fenlon. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy had six children: Helen, Marie, now Mrs. Murphy; William J., Kathleen, and two sons, Walter, who died at the age of sixteen years, and John, who died when only two years of age. Since her husband's death Mrs. Tracy has continued to make her home in Brooklyn, her residence being located at No. 216 Eighth Avenue.

At his home in Brooklyn, Thomas F. Tracy died August 17, 1929. By his death his family lost a loving and devoted father and husband, his many friends a genial and loyal companion, the world of business an able business executive of unquestioned probity, and his native State a public-spirited and upright citizen.

MICHAEL MORGAN—Among those families who, in the Adirondacks and Northern New York State, have played prominent parts in public affairs in most helpful ways, that of Morgan stands out prominently. One of the esteemed residents of Saranac Lake in his day, and a pioneer in this region of the State, Michael Morgan lived a life of usefulness, served well his fellowmen in his capacity as lumber dealer and later in that of hotel proprietor and manager, and, what was more important, set an enviable example to all who knew him by virtue of the character of his life. Unusually good health and bodily vigor, combined with a most amiable and genial personality, rendered him a citizen who was held in the highest of esteem and affection among all who knew him. His death came as a severe blow to the many persons who knew and loved him.

Michael Morgan was born in the town of Peru, New York, on April 7, 1843, and there spent most of his early life. While still under twenty years of age, he enlisted in the Union cause in the Civil War, and was among the very first men to go forth in defense of his country and his flag in that contest between the states. After the war and his own mar-

riage, he removed to Goldsmith, where he became engaged in the lumbering industry, which in the 'seventies was flourishing in that region. Later, about 1888, he and his family removed to Saranac Lake, where he lived a life of great usefulness to his fellows. Together with his brother-in-law, James Mannix, he built one of the first hotels of the place, naming it the Franklin House. This hotel soon became one of the most popular hostleries in Northern New York, because of its homelike atmosphere and its fine table. Later, when Mr. Morgan's own son, John C. Morgan, a record of whose life and works follows this biography, came of age, he bought the interest of his uncle, James Mannix; and for several years father and son jointly operated the hotel with success. In the autumn of 1907 they sold the property, however, and at that time Michael Morgan retired from active business endeavor. The son then began erection of the St. Regis. The Franklin House name was changed by Mr. Morgan's successors, and is today known as the Grand Union.

Michael Morgan married, on October 11, 1868, Mary Mannix, also a native of Peru, New York, the ceremony having been performed at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, in Keeseville, New York. To this union there were born six children: 1. John C. (q. v.). 2. Michael, Jr., who died upon reaching his majority. 3. Mary, who is now the wife of William Mulflur. 4. Bertha, who died in her youth. 5. Agnes, who is the wife of William Lytel, of Saranac Lake. 6. Jane C., who lives at home with her family in Saranac Lake.

Michael Morgan purchased the property at No. 28 Bloomingdale Avenue, Saranac Lake, where, with his wife and his youngest daughter, he lived until the end of his days. Here he came to be widely known as a man who was not only successful in his business activities, but who at the same time was a leader in social and civic affairs and an entertainer who was dear to his hosts of friends. His death came on March 18, 1923, and took away from the Saranac Lake community one of its most useful and well-loved citizens, a man who, whether engaged in private or public life, was always the same kind, genial, lovable, generous individual, ever ready to give his erring brother the benefit of the doubt. It has been said of him that he had nothing but friends among the many people of this region of New York State, and that their number was legion. His honesty, his faithfulness to an agreement, his public spirit gained for him the reputation of one whose word was as good as his bond. His fellow townsmen looked to him with pride. As a friend and a neighbor, he treated all alike, giving to the poor the same consideration that he accorded the rich and haughty, and ever reflecting a warm benevolence of spirit. His life was one which brought sunshine to the hearts of all who came into contact with him, and his death

laid a heavy weight upon the family circle which he so long graced by his presence and his helpful companionship. On October 21, 1918, the Morgan family celebrated the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. Morgan and his wife, and the number of costly presents bestowed upon them on that occasion attested better than words can do to the high regard in which both he and his wife were held in this community. His memory will live on in the years to come, shedding its influence upon the thoughts and the deeds of others, as he influenced them for good, while he lived in the flesh; and those whose privilege it was to know him will cherish tenderly the remembrance of his gracious spirit.

JOHN C. MORGAN—Business and civic life furnished for John C. Morgan many and excellent opportunities for service to his fellowmen; for, not only was he at one time one of the leading hotel proprietors of Saranac Lake, New York, and this region of the Adirondacks, but he also served as village president and in other public offices. His character and his achievements were such as to win for him the esteem and respect of all who knew him, so that his death came as a great shock and a cause of disappointment and regret among his hosts of friends and acquaintances, who foresaw for him many years of useful endeavor in this community. His unimpeachable integrity, his eagerness to support those movements and projects that he believed likely to bring benefits to others, and his interest in civic growth and development, these were among his outstanding characteristics, and they brought to him the success and the respect that he merited.

John C. Morgan was born in the town of Peru, New York, a son of Michael and Mary (Mannix) Morgan, both outstanding citizens, highly respected in the region of New York State in which they lived. The elder Mr. Morgan was for a time a lumber dealer, and later a hotel proprietor in Saranac Lake, where he and his brother-in-law, James Mannix, built the Franklin House, a leading hostelry in its day. Michael Morgan is now deceased, and his life's record precedes this biography.

John C. Morgan received his education in the schools of this place, and, upon attaining to his majority, he entered business with his father, buying out the interest of his uncle, James Mannix, and becoming a partner with Michael Morgan. Together father and son conducted the Franklin House for a number of years. Then, in the fall of 1907 they sold it, and Michael Morgan retired wholly from active business endeavor. The son immediately made plans for further activities along the same line, however, setting about the construction of the St. Regis, which he conducted for a number of years with marked success.

In addition to his work in this connection, John C.



John C. Morgan

Morgan was active in public affairs, having taken a special interest in politics. His own alignment was with the Democratic party, whose policies and principles he regularly supported. On his party's ticket he was elected village president, and served in that capacity with the faithfulness and efficiency of administration that ever marked his whole relationship with political life. For a long period he was the chief of the fire department of Saranac Lake, and in this work performed his duties with enviable results. Also active in fraternal work, he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he belonged to Saranac Lake Lodge No. 1508. In his lodge he was the First Exalted Ruler, having been elected to that post at the time of the Elks' organization here in 1925. Born on August 2, 1869, Mr. Morgan was fifty-eight years old at the time of his passing. His advent to Saranac Lake took place in about 1887, when his family removed from his native Peru to this place; and he lived here for forty years of his life, and in that time rendered valuable service to all who had dealings with him in business or public life.

Mr. Morgan married, June 2, 1897, Alice English, who survives him. He is also survived by his mother, Mary (Mannix) Morgan, and by three sisters, Jane C. Morgan, Mrs. William Lytel and Mrs. William Mulflur, all of Saranac Lake.

The death of John C. Morgan took place as a result of accidental drowning on July 23, 1927, while he was canoeing on Long Pond, eighteen miles from Saranac Lake. His passing brought profound sorrow to his many friends in all walks of life; for he was one of those splendid citizens who, never narrow or selfish in their outlook, was equally genial in his treatment of poor and rich, and was ever ready to be charitable in his attitude toward the weaknesses of others. His memory will live on, and the chapter that his life wrote into the hearts of his fellowmen will be illumined as his influence makes itself felt in their lives in future years.

DAVID D. KIRBY—For more than three decades the late David D. Kirby was actively identified with the wholesale drug business in New York City. It was characteristic of him that he should have spent his entire active business career with one and the same concern and it was equally characteristic of him that, with this firm, he should have risen from a modest position to one of importance and responsibility.

David D. Kirby was born in Brooklyn, May 3, 1846, a son of Andrew B. and Rachel (Jordan) Kirby. His early years were passed in Brooklyn, in which city he also received his education. As a young man he removed to Rye, Westchester County. By that time he had become connected with the

wholesale drug business in New York City. A capacity for hard work and a grasp of details that always functioned, caused him to be regarded as a valuable man in the business. He held several responsible positions with Weaver and Sterry, drug importers, with offices in Pine Street, New York City. With this firm he remained for many years and up to the time of his retirement from active business about 1920. No man had a more thorough knowledge or a wider experience in the wholesale drug business, than Mr. Kirby, or was more popular with his co-workers.

On February 19, 1873, Mr. Kirby married in New York City, Frances A. Froment, a daughter of André and Sarah (Sutton) Froment of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby were the parents of one daughter, Adele Froment Kirby, a resident of White Plains. After his marriage, Mr. Kirby lived in New York City until 1899, when he returned to Westchester County, settling in White Plains. Retiring from a successful business career soon after that, he continued to reside in White Plains for about thirty years, or for the remainder of his life. Mr. Kirby was a pleasant social man, well known among the older residents of Old Mamaroneck Road in White Plains. He took little part in social or civic activities during the latter years of his life, but was greatly attached to his comfortable home. However, for many years he was affiliated with several Masonic organizations in New York City.

Mr. Kirby's death resulted from the effects of a fall. He died at his home in White Plains, No. 14 Mamaroneck Road, September 28, 1930, survived by his devoted wife and daughter, who continue to make their home in White Plains.

Mr. Kirby's death at the advanced age of eighty-four years, had to be considered the natural conclusion of an exceptionally long life. Nevertheless, it was deeply regretted by his many friends, who sincerely mourned the loss of their genial and loyal companion. His many fine qualities of the mind and the heart greatly endeared him to all who had the privilege of knowing him and by all these his memory will long be cherished.

FRED HENRY SHERMAN—For many years extensively engaged in the business and commercial life of Essex, New York, Fred Henry Sherman won and held the esteem and respect of his fellowmen for the admirable way in which he conducted his affairs so that his life was of value both to his community and to its people. There was no phase of civic life in which he was not keenly interested; and he was, at the same time, loved for his excellent qualities of mind and character. In him, sterling integrity and sound judgment were subtly diffused with breadth of human understanding and sympathy; and he, well-

rounded in personality, was the kindly and generous companion as well as the substantial citizen.

Mr. Sherman was born in Essex on April 28, 1868, son of the late Henry Douw and Sally Maria (Whitney) Sherman, both of Essex, members of families early settled in this town. On his mother's side of the house, the Whitneys, Frenches and Saffords, some of the earliest settlers in New England, were also early settlers in Essex and Lewis, taking up their home in the same school district, known as the "French School District," which included portions of Essex, Lewis and Westport. One of his forebears, Lemuel Whitney, father of the Essex settler, was a Revolutionary soldier, as was another, Daniel Safford, who was buried in the Brookfield Baptist churchyard. Two ancestors, Joel French and Humphrey Sherman, served in the War of 1812, the former at the siege and battle of Plattsburg, the latter on the Niagara frontier. Through his mother's ancestry, his line goes back unbroken to the record in "Domesday Book," 1086 A. D., the roll of those who came to England with William the Conqueror; and through Sir Robert de Whitney, Knight of Whitney-on-Wye, England, in 1242. His ancestral lines show gallant service and wounds in King Philip's and the early Colonial wars.

In his youth, Fred Henry Sherman learned carpentry, and constructed several original buildings on the estate of the late Dr. W. Seward Webb, Shelburne Farms, Vermont, as well as the present Willsboro Methodist Episcopal Church. In the spring of 1895, in partnership with Wesley W. Wilson, he became engaged in business in Essex village, in the William D. Ross store building, one of the old and historic edifices of the community. Later, purchasing his partner's interest in the business, he continued here until his death. At first the firm dealt in flour and feed, but Mr. Sherman extended its scope until it took in a general line of merchandise. The wharf adjoining the store, after fifteen years, became the landing place of the Champlain Transportation Company's steamers, and later of the Charlotte-Essex ferry, and so continues today. In these enterprises, too, Mr. Sherman had a part from the very outset.

Active as he was in the business world and busy as his duties constantly kept him, Mr. Sherman had time for participation in fraternal and social affairs. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belonged to Iroquois Lodge, No. 715, joining in 1895. Later he was a Past Master of his lodge, and for several years before his death was secretary and treasurer. Mr. Sherman was also a charter member of Iroquois Chapter, No. 562, of the Order of the Eastern Star, Essex, and was its first Patron. He had a deep and abiding interest in Masonry, and exemplified its finest teachings, as his brethren can attest, in his own life. In all his work and in all the affairs of his life, Mr. Sherman proved

himself a loyal worker in the interests of his fellowmen and the Essex community; and his career was one of high ideals and deeds.

Fred Henry Sherman married, on December 5, 1895, in Willsboro, Blanche Marie Higby, daughter of the late Edmund Sheldon and Lucy Maria (Jones) Higby, of that place. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Philip N. Moore, of the Congregational Church of that place. The Higbys, like the Shermans, were of an old family, her ancestors having been among the early settlers at Willsboro. Some of them fought at Plattsburg in September, 1814. Mrs. Sherman survived her husband, as did their daughter, Ruth Elizabeth Sherman.

Other survivors were his mother, Mrs. Henry D. Sherman, who was ninety-one years old at the time of his passing, on Monday afternoon, December 19, 1927; and two sisters, Nellie Maria, wife of Philip A. Walker, of Essex, and Cora, wife of Henry Harmon Noble. The Sherman funeral was conducted under Masonic auspices. He had contributed in a most substantial way to the well-being of his community and State, and had won the lasting esteem and affection of his fellows. Many were the tributes that were paid him; but outstanding among these was the comment of the Au Sable Forks "Adirondacks Record":

Inasmuch as Fred Henry Sherman has gone to his reward, it is only fair that he should be credited with taking a deep and abiding interest in all projects which pointed to improving conditions in Essex. Himself a successful business man, he had a wonderful vision as to that which would work out for the well-being of his town and contiguous territory. This was notably true regarding modern State road work, as those who were closely in touch with the preliminary efforts out of which the Essex and Willsboro State highways materialized know. Indeed, it may be said that the deceased won his way to a commanding leadership among his neighbors in a quiet way, and that though he finished his work while still under sixty, his eminently honorable as well as successful achievements were such as would have given lustre to length of life. Few men ever lived who had more friends within the range of their acquaintance and none it is certain ever died leaving fewer enemies. Such a man with such a well-spent life to his credit here deserves, and we hope will have, eternal peace hereafter.

IVAN ALEXANDER GARDNER—One of the leading members of the Orange County bar of New York State, Ivan Alexander Gardner, a native of Goshen, this State, held a place of importance in the ranks of his profession, and was esteemed and respected for the work that he did. For many years he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Middletown, both independently and with others; and his work and the qualities of character that he displayed in the course of his long years of service won for him the admiration and affection of many. Sterling integrity and sound judgment were



Ivan A. Gardner

among his outstanding characteristics. These he combined, in gracious measure, with a sensitiveness of temperament, a delicacy of feeling, and a breadth of human understanding that raised him above the plane of the professionally accomplished, and placed him among the dearly beloved men of his community and State.

Mr. Gardner began life on July 26, 1886, in Goshen, son of Alexander J. and Mary (Wilkison) Gardner; and in his native place he spent his boyhood days. Upon his graduation from Goshen High School, he took a diploma at the Albany Law School in 1905. Admitted formally to the bar, he soon afterward took a place in the law office of I. J. Beaudrias, in Yonkers, New York, although he remained only a short time there. He then returned to Goshen, and opened an office of his own.

His advent to Middletown came when Richard Rendich, a Brooklyn attorney, seeing the young man's ability, offered him a partnership in an office that he had in Middletown. This office was situated at No. 4 East Main Street, and, accepting the offer, Mr. Gardner began, at this address, his work in this community. His association with Mr. Rendich was satisfactory to both him and his partner, and, as a result, the relationship continued until 1916, the year of Mr. Rendich's death. Mr. Gardner then opened offices at No. 62 North Street, and continued in the practice of law, now independently. In 1917 Charles E. Taylor, special surrogate, became associated with him in a practice that brought about another partnership several years later, in 1928.

A practitioner of the law for more than a score of years, Mr. Gardner came to hold a place of leadership among the members of the bar in Orange County. He was president of the Men's Club of the First Congregational Church. He also was a Past District Deputy of the Benevolent and Protector Order of Elks, in which he was formerly Exalted Ruler of the Middletown Lodge. He was a member, too, of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Order of Maccabees. His professional affiliations included memberships in the Orange County Bar Association and the Middletown Bar Association. He belonged, too, to the Orange County Golf Club, was vice-president of the Orange County Society; and was for years a member and president at one time of the Old Orchard Club. He attended and was a generous contributor to the Congregational Church.

A speaker of marked talents, Mr. Gardner frequently received important assignments to appear on the public platform. Especially in Elksdom was he called upon for this purpose; and his fraternal brethren often summoned him to pronounce eulogies and deliver addresses at the annual memorial services in Middletown and elsewhere. A staunch Republican in his political alignment, he often gave freely of his advice and counsel in the matter of party policy. In

all his work he held the same high position of leadership, whether it had to do with civic affairs or with the activities of his own profession; and his labors brought him into a place of high regard among his fellowmen. He was held in very high regard by the members of the Hebrew Association of Middletown and at the annual ball given by this association in 1930 resolutions were passed and this gathering was dedicated to his memory.

Ivan Alexander Gardner married, June 28, 1916, in Brooklyn, New York, Ruth J. De Witt, of Middletown, New York, daughter of Edward Pultz and Mary (Jayne) De Witt. Mrs. Gardner's paternal grandparents were Brigadier-General David and Antoinette (King) De Witt. Brigadier-General De Witt fought in the Civil War, in which he served as colonel of the 43d New York Infantry Regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner had three children: 1. Edward De Witt, born February 8, 1918. 2. Richard Alexander, born April 28, 1920. 3. Yvonne Ann, born October 26, 1922.

The death of Mr. Gardner occurred in the Horton Memorial Hospital on April 25, 1930; and he was survived by his wife and children, as well as by a brother, Leon, of Washington, and his stepmother, Mrs. Josephine Gardner, of Port Jervis, New York. Many were the expressions of tribute that he inspired on the part of his fellow-citizens in widely varying walks of life; but outstanding among these was perhaps the comment of the press, which, after all, most truly represents the general attitude of the people toward any matter under discussion.

The Middletown "Times-Herald" in an editorial on April 30, 1930, said:

He was a man with high ideals which he did his best to live up to; although a young man, he had attained a measure of success seldom vouchsafed those many years his senior, and with it all had never aroused a feeling of envy in a fellow-lawyer. Middletown's legal fraternity will feel a loss for some time. But there are many clients who have been helped, who will miss him most of all and who will always hold the memory of Ivan A. Gardner in their hearts. His place will be hard to fill.

HOWELL SYLVESTER BONTECOU, M. D.

—A lifelong resident of the community in and near Beacon, New York, a practicing physician and surgeon for a quarter of a century, and a veteran of two wars, Howell Sylvester Bontecou, M. D., held a place of outstanding importance in the life of his municipality and in the esteem and affections of his fellows. There was practically no matter of significance, either in his profession or in other branches of the life of Beacon, in which he was not deeply interested and often an eager participant. So it was that, in many different walks of life, he acquired a host of warm personal friends; while his own professional skill was such as to make him a ready helper in the

sick room, and his own personality adapted him to the special task of healing the ill and afflicted. His death, needless to say, caused sincere sorrow and regret among all who knew him, depriving them as it did of one of their most eminent physicians and finest of citizens.

Dr. Bontecou was born on January 23, 1877, son of George H. and Emma (Mase) Bontecou. His father, who survives him, now resides in New York City, where he was for many years a brick manufacturer of Beacon; and his mother was of the family named Mase whose members were the founders of the Mase hat works at Beacon. Howell Sylvester Bontecou, of whom this is a record, received the usual preliminary schooling, and then went to the University of Pennsylvania. After having been a student at that institution, he volunteered his services to this country in the late Spanish-American War, and in that conflict was a private in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. Returning from the war, he served for three years in the Vanderbilt Clinic and the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York City, and in 1902 was admitted to the practice of medicine. From that time onward he conducted an independent medical practice in the city of Beacon, where he became one of the best-known physicians and surgeons, while his fame spread in the years that followed through the Middle Hudson Valley of New York State. Dr. Bontecou made two trips to the polar regions, north of Greenland, during the years of 1915 and 1918, as physician and surgeon aboard the sealing ship "Kyle." He was physician to the crew of one hundred and seventy-five men, and during the trips enjoyed many exciting experiences. The ship came back to the United States with 40,000 seal pelts, and from that time Dr. Bontecou had been greatly interested in polar expeditions; he had been a careful student of the flight of the "Norge." When the United States became a party to the late World War, he at once enlisted, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the medical service. Subsequently he resumed his practice in Beacon, however, and not long before his death opened a modern maternity hospital at his residence.

Dr. Bontecou was active in a number of different organizations in Beacon and in his profession. He was one of the founders of the Dutchess County Medical Society; a member of the Medical Society of Greater New York City, the William Pepper Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association; and a member of the Alpha Tau Omega, a fraternity which he joined while in college. He was, from 1909 to 1913, health officer of the town of Fishkill, while, for several years, he was much interested in the fire-fighting organization of his city, having served as honorary surgeon to the fire department. His special medical service during the World War was at Camp Lee,

where he had charge of the Medical Examining Board for Tuberculosis. He was a member of the Mase Hook and Ladder Company, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Howell Sylvester Bontecou married (first) Frances Allison, of Stony Point, New York; he married (second) Marguerite Grannan, of Cincinnati, Ohio. A daughter, Frances E. was born in 1908. In addition to his immediate family, Dr. Bontecou was survived by his father, a sister, Mrs. Edna Fritts, of Texas, and a brother, Pierre, of Dayton, Ohio.

The death of Dr. Bontecou occurred after an illness that had confined him to his bed only two days, on May, 19 1926, and it was, indeed, a cause of widespread grief in Beacon, and wherever he was known in New York State and elsewhere. For he had contributed richly to the development and welfare of Beacon, both as physician and as a citizen interested in advancing the status of his fellows and increasing their prosperity and happiness. His membership in the different organizations to which he belonged indicated the breadth of his interests and the value of his life to many different branches of his community's affairs; and the memory of this man will long remain in the minds and hearts of his fellowmen, to inspire and encourage them in the course of their own lives.

CLIFFORD EARL TOWNSEND—The business and industrial life of Ithaca offered for Clifford Earl Townsend ample opportunities to become successful and to assume his proper place in community life; and, as a result of his many years of participation in Ithaca affairs, he was highly esteemed and respected among all who knew him. A business leader and a man who was never too busy to take part in different worthy enterprises undertaken by his fellow-citizens, Mr. Townsend deserved the place that came to be his in this city and in New York State. And those who were associated with him recognized themselves as fortunate in having an advisor and helper as intelligent and as sound in his judgments and opinions as was Mr. Townsend. Strict integrity, a kindly interest in the people around him, and a warm and genial personality—these were among the traits of this man that rendered him a citizen of such usefulness and worth, and one whose death brought such great sorrow.

He was born at Genoa, New York, on March 18, 1869, son of Samuel D. and Minerva (Rohbacher) Townsend. He received his early education in the schools of his birthplace, and then went to work on a dairy farm near Locke. Later he came to Ithaca, where he was employed for a year in the shoe store of White and Kiterick. After his marriage in 1890, he removed to Lansingville, where he entered into a partnership with L. V. Main, with whom he con-

ducted a general store. He soon purchased the business from his partner, however, and proceeded to operate it alone for about fifteen years. Then, selling out, he went back to farm work, in which he continued to be engaged for about a year. He next removed to Ludlowville, where he entered the coal and feed business with his brother, Clayton Townsend. In 1916 he sold the business to his brother, and came once more to Ithaca, where he purchased the South Hill coal business, an enterprise, which, after he had conducted it for about four years, he sold because of ill health. After he had sufficiently recuperated to start once again in business life, he bought the Ithaca Fuel Supply Company. In 1923 he organized the Ithaca Oil Company, which grew to such an extent that he found it necessary and desirable to devote all his time to it. Accordingly, he sold his coal business to give his full energies to the newer company, which, under his able management, prospered from the start. In the years that followed, he built this company into one of the leading organizations of its kind in Ithaca, and thoroughly proved his ability and acumen in the industrial world by his careful and sound manipulation of this company's affairs.

Then, too, Mr. Townsend was ever active in social and fraternal organizations, having been a member of the Lansing Lodge, No. 544, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Forest City Grange, and the United Commercial Travelers. In addition to his fraternal connections, he was active in many projects designed to improve some phase of Ithaca life, and in this city, as a result of his lifelong industry and his upright and kindly character, he had a host of business acquaintances and warm personal friends.

Clifford Earl Townsend married, on December 3, 1890, Maude Bower, daughter of Mervin Bower, of Lansingville. To this union there was born a son, Leslie Bower Townsend, on September 7, 1897.

The death of this leading Ithaca citizen, which took place on July 28, 1929, was mourned by a wide circle of Ithacans, as well as by a host of people in other parts of the State and Nation. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. William H. Powers, D. D., of Syracuse, once a beloved Ithaca pastor, and interment was in East Lawn Cemetery. Mr. Townsend was survived by his widow and his son, as well as by his sister, Mrs. Lena M. (Townsend) Conklin, and his brother, Clayton D. Townsend, of Myers, New York. The passing of this widely known Ithacan was a cause of profound sorrow, for he had contributed richly to the life of his city and State, and had done much, in the business world, to elevate the standards of the principles governing that branch of life. Everywhere he was known for his utter reliability and his constant interest in those movements and projects that he believed to be in the best interests of his fellowmen.

In his own family circle, and among his intimate friends, he was loved and cherished for those subtle qualities that go to make up the finest of characters and to make men held dear as sons, husbands and fathers. He will live on in memory, in the minds and the hearts of others, though he be gone in the flesh; and for years to come he will be respected and thought of in a way that will identify him with those whose lives are of more than passing value.

JOHN PAUL HERREN—Well known in New York legal circles for many years, John Paul Herren maintained a general practice with offices on Nassau Street, New York City. He possessed a legal talent of the first order, quick intelligence, ready tact, and a profoundly analytical mind, scoring many notable victories in the courts of the State for the causes which he espoused. In various appearances, his court room presence and the degree of success which he attained compared most favorably with figures of national reputation.

Mr. Herren was born on March 4, 1861, at Charleston, South Carolina, a son of Stephen and Margaret (Withers) Herren, of the well-known South Carolina family. His father was a rice planter and large slave holder prior to the Civil War.

John P. Herren received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, and following graduation from the local high school undertook the study of law at New York University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1890. Two years later he was admitted to the New York State bar, and immediately afterwards began the practice of his profession, in association with Francis Dugro, of New York City. This arrangement continued for only a short time. In 1893 Mr. Herren opened his offices on Nassau Street, and there began the general practice which occupied his attention thereafter until the time of his death. He was quick to win the confidence of those who came to consult him professionally, and over a period of years gradually built his following to flattering proportions, as the demands on his services constantly increased. Mr. Herren was at home in any field of the law. Through careful study he acquired complete mastery of legal principles, while his many years of experience brought home to him the significance of their application in modern procedure. An important case could have been put in no better hands. He was an active member of the New York Bar Association, and enjoyed the highest reputation among his fellow-members in the profession.

Through a long period, Mr. Herren maintained his residence at Tarrytown, New York, and he became a prominent figure in the life of the community here. His support was always ready in the cause of worthy civic or charitable movements, but he was particularly interested in the work of the Young

Men's Christian Association. The interests of the Tarrytown branch became a sort of hobby with him, and for many years he taught a Bible class in this institution. In politics he was a member of the Democratic party, while fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and belonged to the Southern Society.

In April, 1896, in New York City, John P. Herren married Emma Jean Banks, daughter of Joseph and Helen (Marsh) Banks, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Herren were active in attendance at Christ Church in Tarrytown, and liberal in their support of all church work. Mrs. Herren, who survives her husband, still maintains her residence at Tarrytown.

Mr. Herren's death occurred at his home on April 24, 1925, bringing to a close a career of usefulness and service. Throughout life he had been a builder, a constructive worker in both professional and private life, laboring toward those ends which he thought most worthwhile. In his death the New York bar lost a valued member, and the communities of both New York and Tarrytown, an estimable citizen. But only with his passing, perhaps, did those who knew him come to realize the extent of their deep affection for him, and the constant value of his mere presence.

MELVIN E. LUCK—Long one of the leading hotel men of Keene Valley, New York, Melvin E. Luck rose to a place of outstanding character in this phase of the business life of the Adirondacks. His was a position of prominence and esteem, and he was distinctly original in his method of handling his special hotel problem. Appealing notably to summer sojourners, he gradually extended his properties to include many cottages, as well as the original Interbrook Lodge, as his place was so beautifully called because of its situation between two brooks. Personally attending to the cuisine and the dining-room, doing all in his power to provide for the comfort of his guests, he came to be known as a most genial and considerate host. His friends were scattered far and wide; and he listed among them many people who stood high in national life, people who stopped at his lodge and found their vacations and visits there most enjoyable. Mr. Luck was loved, too, for his excellent qualities of character and personality, for his kindness and generosity in his dealings with others, his understanding of men and their motives and aspirations, and his abiding faith in the finer things of life.

Mr. Luck was born on July 23, 1871, at New Russia, New York, of sturdy stock. His grandfather, the late Samuel Luck, was a printer in his early years, having learned to set type in the office of the old Montreal "Star." He was also a shoemaker, having conducted a shoe shop at New Rus-

sia for a number of years. The father of Melvin E. Luck was George Luck, who was a charcoal iron bloomer, highly gifted at his trade. He worked for years in the Putnam forge at New Russia, where Melvin E. Luck was born and lived until the spring of 1890. The father also served the Union cause in the Civil War, having been a member of Company K. 38th Regiment, New York Volunteers (2d Scott Life Guards); he was in the thickest of the fighting, and took part in every battle in which his company was engaged.

In the winter of 1885 and 1886, Melvin E. Luck attended the New Russia district school. In 1890 his family removed from his native New Russia to Keene Valley. He was then nineteen years of age. Soon after he arrived in Keene Valley, the town received a visit from Salvadore De Mendonca, Brazilian Minister to Washington, District of Columbia, who wished to buy a certain tract of land there and build a country place. The owner of the tract, the late Percival V. Weeks, was at that time, however, in Vermont; and the young Mr. Luck and another boy went by horse and wagon into the Granite State to find Mr. Weeks. The owner of the property returned, and sold his place to the Brazilian Minister, who built the substantial mansion now owned and occupied by Charles Gibson, of the Gibson-Snow Company, of Albany, New York.

Such was Mr. Luck's first real association with business and the world of affairs. Afterward he leased what was known as Flume Cottage, in Keene Valley, where he catered for several seasons to summer boarders from the city. By this means he earned sufficient money to enable him to build the first summer hotel of his own. Purchasing a beautiful site in the famous Johns Brook Valley, he built his hotel there, and named it Interbrook Lodge. From the outset he gave personal attention to its management, and, meeting with signal success, soon found that he did not have room enough to accommodate the guests who sought admission. It was then that he began the construction of cottages to meet this need; and year after year, he continued to fill the new cottages that he built. The food that he served was clean and wholesome; and he arranged for every possible convenience for his patrons. He saw to it, for instance, that the meat was properly carved at table. And so successful were his methods that he was said to have made more money on his investment than any other summer hotel man in the Adirondacks. Only a few weeks before his death, he sold Interbrook Lodge and the surrounding property to Bert Tryon and his son, Paul, feeling that retirement was necessary to his state of poor health.

In addition to the hotel, Mr. Luck owned two of the best farms in the town of Keene—the Shaw place and the old Harvey Holt place, adjoining properties on the east branch of the Ausable River.



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Melvin E. Luck

He was active, too, in public life. From 1921 to 1925, he served as supervisor of Keene; and he was also father of the movement to construct the \$300,000 Keene Center-Cascade State highway, work on which was being done at the time of his passing. Mr. Luck was also active in fraternal life, having been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he joined Adirondacks Lodge, No. 602 on April 25, 1911. In all of his activities and affiliations, Mr. Luck was a man whose relationships with his fellowmen were amiable and pleasant, whose career was worth while, and whose philosophy was such as to make him a friend to man and all living things.

Melvin E. Luck married, on January 25, 1896, in New York City, Rose G. Jermain, daughter of William and Margaret (Enno) Jermain. They became the parents of two sons: 1. Samuel B., who died on October 7, 1927, only five months after his father, at the age of thirty-one years. 2. Melvin A., born May 31, 1915, a student, living at home at time of this writing.

The death of the father of this family occurred on May 12, 1927, and produced widespread sorrow among his hosts of fellowmen. For he had taken part most effectively in the affairs of Keene Valley, had proven himself a loyal and public-spirited citizen as well as a man of marked business ability, and had well deserved the position of respect and esteem that was his. His funeral services were conducted under Masonic auspices, and several Knights Templar in uniform acted as a guard of honor. The memory of such a man must live on in future years, a source of encouragement and inspiration to others. And his life shall not have been lived in vain.

NATHAN T. HEWITT—For many years Nathan T. Hewitt was a prominent figure of legal circles in Keeseville and the district and was widely known and highly respected throughout the Champlain Valley. He was for more than a generation a vital force in civic affairs and a practitioner of the law with keen sense of its responsibilities and its honorable application to the adjudication of opposing demands before the bench. He was a kindly man, generous and genial, deeply interested in the progress of the community among whom he had made his home since boyhood and possessed of a host of loyal friends.

Judge Hewitt was born in the town of Peru, New York, August 12, 1859, a son of Sanford and Katherine Hewitt, and attained his early education in the local schools, afterward attending the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated with his legal degree and at once came to Keeseville, where he established himself in practice. He accumulated a considerable fortune and retired from active practice three years before his death. He was an honored member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons

and for a number of years a delegate to the meetings of the Grand Lodge, held in New York City. His death occurred in the Champlain Valley Hospital, February 19, 1928.

Nathan T. Hewitt married twice (first), in 1895, Lillian Stevens, of Keeseville. She was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Stevens, and following her death, Judge Hewitt married her sister, Amy Stevens, who is also deceased, and they were the parents of one daughter, Sylvia A., of Keeseville.

HARRY J. BAREHAM—County treasurer of Monroe County, New York, Harry J. Bareham has been an important figure for many years in the life of this section, both in business and in public affairs. He has found time for much service in the public interest, wielding a decisive influence in Republican party councils, and otherwise contributing to the advancement of the city and county in which he has long made his home.

Mr. Bareham was born at Palmyra, New York, on March 3, 1876, a son of Henry and Ellen M. (Randall) Bareham. The father, who was born at Rochester, New York, was engaged as a contracting mason until the time of his death. The mother was born in England and is still living.

Harry J. Bareham moved with his parents to Rochester at an early age, and received his education in the public schools of this city. Following completion of the high school course he took up the plumber's trade, being engaged in this work until 1906. In that year he organized the corporation of Bareham and McFarland, plumbing and heating contractors of Rochester, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer. Thoroughly familiar with all details of plumbing work through intimate, first hand experience, his services were of great value in building up the company, and his direction of affairs in larger executive phases of the business was no less valuable.

In the meantime Mr. Bareham had entered the sphere of public life. He has always manifested a willingness to assume the full duties of a good citizen, serving where he could if it was asked of him. Thus for four years he was a member of the Rochester Common Council from the Sixteenth Ward, and for part of this time was president of the Common Council. He served, in addition, as commissioner of public safety for four years, and, in 1926, as the standard bearer of the Republican party, was elected county treasurer of Monroe County. For this office he was well qualified by a long and successful business career, and his record as county treasurer has been one of distinguished efficiency. Mr. Bareham has been chairman of the Monroe County Republican Committee since 1927, assuring a smooth-functioning organization and a strong program. He is also president of the Monroe Republican Paper. Fraternally Mr. Bareham is affiliated with Genesee Falls Lodge,

No. 507, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order is a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including Rochester Consistory, and a member of Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Lalla Rookh Grotto, a member of Tippecanoe Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Rochester Lodge, No. 24, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Rochester Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Independent Order of Foresters, of which he is Past High Chief Ranger for the State of New York. Mr. Bareham is past president of the New York State Master Plumbers' Association and past president of the Rochester Master Plumbers' Association. Aside from his business connections he has been active in the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the following clubs: the Rochester Club, the Oak Hill Country Club, the Washington Club, the Seneca Club, and the Rochester Masonic Club. Politics is his hobby and his chief diversion. Mr. Bareham worships with his family in the Episcopal faith, and is a member of the vestry of the local church.

In 1899, Harry J. Bareham married Emma A. Hynes, who was born at Rochester. They are the parents of three children: Harry W., Carolyn E., and John W.

WILLIAM H. HEDGES—Active for many years in the business, social and religious life of Beacon, New York, William H. Hedges held a place of outstanding character in the esteem and affections of his fellowmen. Practically a lifelong resident of this community, he was a most familiar figure among his many friends here, and one who will long be missed by those who knew him. Engaged first in the hat manufacturing industry, he later abandoned this trade to go into the decorating and painting business, and in both of these enterprises, as in all the other undertakings to which he put his hand, he was eminently successful, as well as a man who was valuable to those around him. In the church work of Beacon there was no more earnest or devout worker than Mr. Hedges, whose death occurred while he was endeavoring to locate a leak in the tower of the Dutch Reformed Church, of which he was a member, in his capacity as church custodian. His passing caused widespread sorrow to Beacon and its people, and to all who were acquainted with him here and elsewhere.

Mr. Hedges was born in Beacon, New York, on August 25, 1855, and he received his early education in the schools of the former village of Matteawan, after which he entered the hatting industry. For nearly half a century he was associated with William Carroll and Company and the Matteawan Manufacturing Company and in this type of work continued until, several years ago, he retired from the hat

business entirely and entered the painting and decorating business, in which he took into association with him his two sons, Frank L. and Charles W. Hedges, also of Beacon.

Aside from his business activities, Mr. Hedges' foremost interest was in church affairs. He became a member of the Dutch Reformed Church on profession of faith in April, 1897, and was elected, in April, 1902, to the board of deacons of that church. Then, in 1910, he was made an elder, while at the same time he began his duties as custodian, which office he held up to the time of his death, having been performing the duties of office when he expired from a heart attack. He was also for many years superintendent of the Reformed Sunday school.

Mr. Hedges married, on June 30, 1886, at Beacon, New York, Sarah E. Higgins, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Darragh) Higgins, and it was by this marriage that he became the father of two sons, Frank L. and Charles W., referred to above as having been associated with him in business.

The death of William H. Hedges, which occurred on January 29, 1928, caused general sorrow among all who knew him. The funeral services were held from the family residence at No. 15 Dutchess Terrace, the Rev. Leonard Appeldoorn of the Reformed Church conducting the services. Interment was in the Hedges family plot in the Fishkill Rural Cemetery. So widely and favorably known was Mr. Hedges that his memory will long last in the minds and hearts of his fellows, and through it, he himself will long survive the mere physical event of death, living on in remembrance to inspire others in their future lives and actions. His many good-natured traits that he demonstrated in the business and social relationships of life had their definite influence upon the people with whom he came into contact, and will have their influence upon others in the years to come, who will perhaps recall some pleasant word or kindly deed of Mr. Hedges and then themselves have a more kindly attitude toward the world in which they live.

ELLIOTT COLBURNE LOW, M. D.—A native and lifelong resident of northern New York, the late Dr. Elliott Colburne Low was engaged in the active practice of medicine for more than half a century in Essex and Clinton counties. All but two of these years he spent in Plattsburg, Clinton County, of which town he was for forty-nine years one of the leading physicians and throughout his entire residence there, covering about fifty-seven years, one of the most highly respected and most greatly liked citizens. A typical country doctor of the old school, Dr. Low was deeply devoted to his work and gave unsparingly of himself in order to meet the exacting requirements of his profession. No weather was too bad, no road too poor, no hour too



E. C. Linn



late, to prevent Dr. Low from responding promptly to any call for his professional attendance. Exceptionally able as a physician, tirelessly devoted to his patients, and kindly, generous and friendly by nature, Dr. Low was known and loved wide and far.

Elliott Colburne Low was born at Westport, Essex County, February 16, 1843, the youngest of the ten children of the late John Hatch and Eliza Smith (Rising) Low. His father was one of Westport's old and most substantial merchants, and during the life of Dr. Low's parents the Low mansion, the White House on the hill, was the scene of generous hospitality. Dr. Low's mother was descended from the Perkins family of Connecticut. After having received his early education in the public schools of his native town, Dr. Low's studies unfortunately were interrupted by an accident. He was thrown from his horse, when he was only twelve years old, and for nearly two years his health was much affected. During this period he also suffered a rupture of his left ear-drum, the result of an explosion of a gun. These two occurrences had a deciding influence on Dr. Low's life. For up to that time he had set as his goal a course at the United States Military Academy at West Point and a military career. His two accidents, however, made it necessary for him to change all his plans. After he had recovered his health, he resumed his studies at the academy at Burlington, Vermont, where he remained for some time. After leaving this well known school he entered the office of Dr. Pollard, of Westport, a noted practitioner of the Allopathic School of Medicine and a fine surgeon. Under this doctor he perfected himself in surgery. However, at this time an older brother, a homeopath of note, prevailed upon him to take up the study of homeopathy and for that purpose he went to Philadelphia and entered the Hahnemann College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in due course with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After leaving Philadelphia Dr. Low became associated with Dr. Houghton of Keeseville, Essex County, a homeopath with a very large practice. This was in 1866 and two years later, in 1868, Dr. Low came to Plattsburg in response to the solicitations of the former patrons of the late Dr. Dewey. From then on until his retirement from active practice in 1917, some eight years prior to his death, Dr. Low was one of the outstanding physicians of the Homeopathic School of Plattsburg and of Clinton County. Dr. Low's specialty was "Materia Medica." Surgery he gave up early in his practice. He firmly believed that one man should not take up both branches of the profession unless compelled by circumstances to do so. As a prescriber he seemed to have an intuitive gift to "look behind the veil." His first office was over the G. V. Edwards Dry Goods Store. Two years later, in 1870, Dr. Low bought the lot and built a new home, where later the Everleth

Drug Store was located. At that time the lower part of the new building contained Dr. Low's suite of offices, while the remainder of the building was occupied by the Sentinel Publishing Company, which published the Plattsburg "Sentinel," then a paper of wide circulation. About four years later Dr. Low remodeled the lower floor for a drug store, then conducted for many years by Mrs. Gilbert. Later he purchased the corner of Oak and Brinkerhoff streets and for many years occupied it as his residence and office. During this time he had also built the block on Margaret Street, containing stores and apartments and had sold to the late Mrs. John Henry Myers the historic White House. This lady purchased this property with the intention of building a fine library on it and of presenting it to the town. But unfortunately the plans were never carried out. Dr. Low had amongst his patrons many of the leading men and families of Plattsburg and the vicinity. Most of these were also his intimate friends.

During his long career Dr. Low had many cases, in which he served as family physician for three and even four successive generations of one and the same family. Of course, Plattsburg was then only a small village. There were no macadam roads, no cars, no telephone, no electricity. Most travel had to be done by means of horses and carriages over dirt roads never too well kept and at some seasons of the year almost impassable with holes and mud. But through all weathers and over all roads in all kinds of disrepair, whether the call meant miles of travel over roads with mud or sand up to the carriage hub or a walk a few blocks in town, whether a fat fee or none at all, whether for rich or poor, Dr. Low went on his errand of help and cheer, and, as life neared its close he could look back down the long decades and find comfort in the thought that he never refused to respond to the call of duty if it were possible. This was the warm sunshine in the Indian Summer of his life. His village practice, for Plattsburg was then only a village, was large, but his country practice often took him on long drives, frequently during the nights. His territory extended from Saranac Lake to Rouses Point and from Rand Hill to the lake front. Payments for these services were not always forthcoming promptly and frequently not at all. But Dr. Low, like the kindly, generous gentleman that he was and in full accord with the best traditions of the old type of country doctors, was quite willing at times to find his compensation in the gratitude of his patients and in the deep sense of relief which they expressed, when they came to their door at different farm houses to welcome him, and to tell him how they had eagerly watched for the glimmer of his lantern down the road. Dr. Low was on terms of friendship with all his colleagues of that period, Dr. DeForris, Dr. Patison, Dr. Cole. He was also an intimate friend

and a great admirer of Rev. Father Maloney, then rector of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, whom he frequently met at the bedside of his patients and of whom he often spoke as one of the "uncrowned kings" of the earth.

Dr. Low was an ardent Free Mason and a member of the three Masonic bodies in Plattsburg, the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and the Commandery, Knights Templar. He was one of the small band of enthusiastic Masons who early fought for the formation of the local organizations, being associated in this work with other pioneer residents of that period, including Benjamin Beckwith, Sylvester Miller, William Chappel, Mr. Graves of Ausable Forks, and Joseph Forkey. The last time Dr. Low went to any Masonic gathering was on the occasion of the Ascension Day banquet given by the DeSoto Commandery, Knights Templar, at the Cumberland Hotel, Plattsburg, on Ascension Day, 1924, the year preceding his death. At that occasion he was the oldest Past Commander present. Dr. Low also was a member of the New York State Homeopathic Society. For many years he was a very loyal member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Plattsburg, and a good friend of its successive rectors.

Dr. Low married, May 5, 1869, in Plattsburg, Anna E. Emerson, a daughter of Joseph R. and Emily D. (White) Emerson. Mrs. Low's father was a prominent merchant of Plattsburg. Dr. and Mrs. Low had one daughter, Eliza Mary, who was born in 1871 and who died in July, 1909.

At his apartment on Margaret Street, Plattsburg, Dr. Elliott Colburne Low died after a prolonged illness, January 3, 1925. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow, also by one sister, Mrs. Clara McKinney, of Ottawa, Illinois.

Some eight years prior to his death Dr. Low had retired from active practice. At that time he purchased the pleasant old home of the late "Uncle" Ira Rowson, in which he continued to reside, until increasing feebleness and total deafness made his return to the city advisable. Of course, Dr. Low's death at the advanced age of eighty-two years after several years of feeble health did not come unexpectedly and had to be regarded as the natural conclusion of an exceptionally long, busy and useful life. Nevertheless it came as a distinct shock to the community and was everywhere met with expressions of regret at the doctor's passing and of admiration of his life, character and achievements.

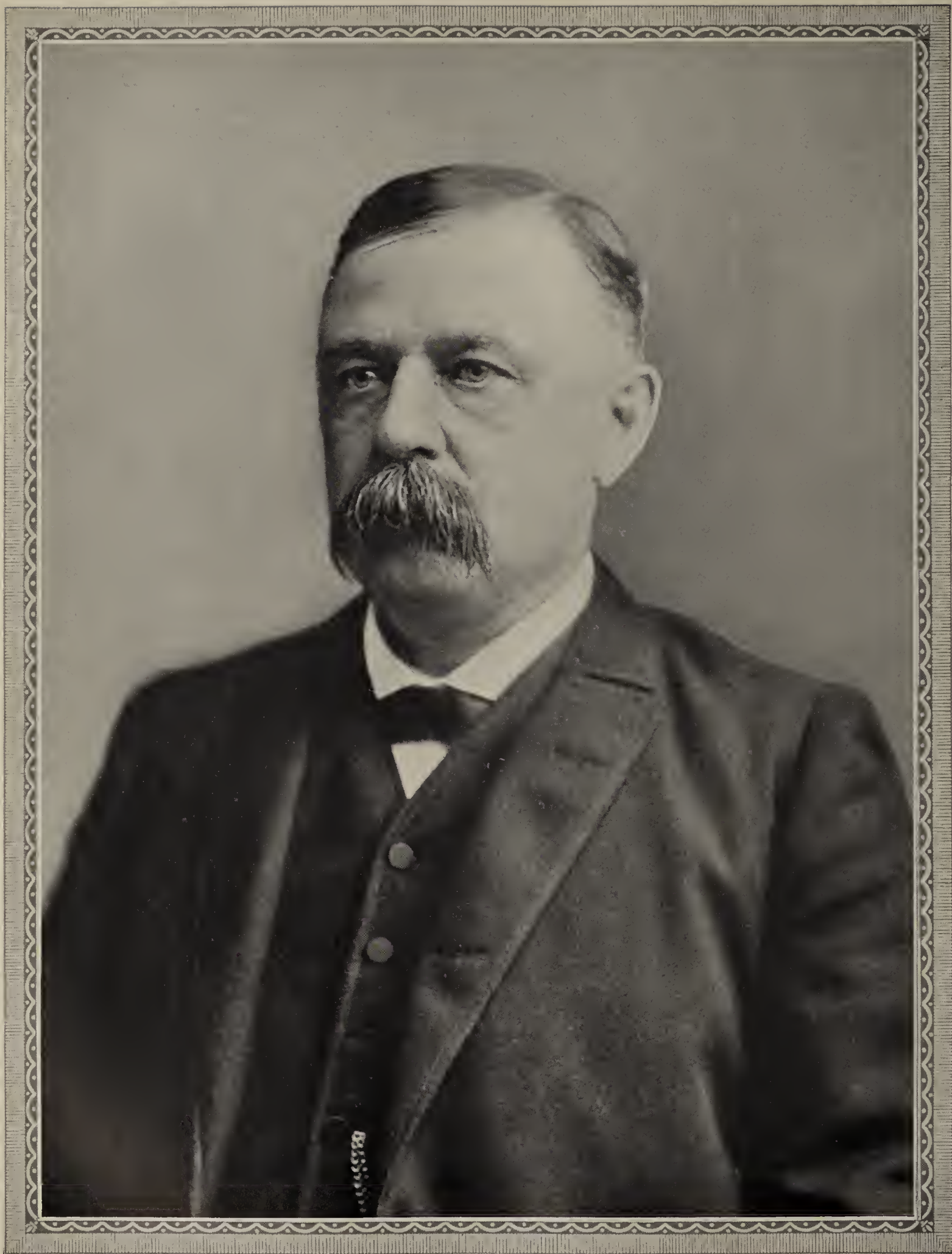
One of the local newspapers in reporting his passing spoke of Dr. Low in the following terms:

Dr. E. C. Low was a prominent and active factor in the life and interests of Plattsburg, going back for more than half a century, up to the time of his retirement from practice.

IRVING E. MATTHEWS—Educated as a civil engineer, Irving E. Matthews, since 1926 filling the position of superintendent of the Bureau of Water Supply of the city of Rochester, has been engaged in his profession and its allied branches since 1887 and in it has achieved a very high reputation. Additional to his professional work, Mr. Matthews has attracted the favorable attention of the communities in which he has been occupied by a devotion to the principles of sound citizenship and the progress of civic activities that have been promoted for the general improvement and welfare of the people. He has also been honored by election to important office in professional organizations and with membership in religious government, these selections clearly indicating the esteem in which he is held, as well as his recognized ability in fields other than that of his chief occupation. These attributes characterize the substantial and valuable citizen and one who honors the profession of which he is a member.

He was born in Pittsford, New York, January 4, 1865, a son of the late Wirt Matthews, a farmer of Pittsford, and Ellen M. (Brown) Matthews, deceased, a native of Henrietta, New York. His paternal great-grandfather, Edward Matthews, was a native of Wales, and settled in Ontario County about 1800; and his maternal grandfather, George W. Brown, descended from Thomas Brown, who settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1630.

Irving E. Matthews was educated in the public schools of his native place and afterward attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1887. His professional career began in the employ of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, where he remained until 1892, working as rodman, transitman and assistant engineer in the maintenance of way division at Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1893 he was assistant engineer in Cleveland under James Ritchie and in 1894 became associated with the Rochester city government as an employee of the water works department. He then went to the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad as transitman and from 1896 to 1898 was assistant engineer of the west side trunk sewer commission at Rochester, New York. This was followed by a year of private practice and in 1900 he was appointed as chief engineer of the Rochester and Sodus Bay Railroad. In 1901 he accepted the position of assistant engineer of the New York State Barge Canal Survey and in 1902 became assistant engineer of the King Bridge Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. He later entered into association with George A. Ricker, of Buffalo, remaining there until 1903 and then becoming chief engineer of the Rochester Railway Company for five years. He again engaged in private professional work and in



C. B. Bennett

1910 became resident engineer of the city of Rochester Sewage Disposal Department, filling it until 1916, when he was made assistant engineer of water distribution and filled that post for ten years, when he was made superintendent of the Bureau of Water Supply of Rochester.

Mr. Matthews is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Rochester Engineering Society, of which he has served as vice-president, and of the University Club of Rochester. He is a Republican in politics and an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Irving E. Matthews married, in 1887, Hattie Hodges, of Henrietta, New York, and they are the parents of: Stanley W., deceased; and Dorothea, who married Norman B. Strong, of Rochester, and has one child, David Burbank.

LEWIS F. HICKS—A native and lifelong resident of Dutchess County, the late Lewis F. Hicks was one of the best-known, most successful and most highly respected business men of this part of the State. First in his native town, Clinton Corners, and later in Poughkeepsie he proved himself an exceptionally able business man. For many years he was engaged in the grocery business in Poughkeepsie, making for himself an enviable reputation for probity and fair-dealing. Before removing to this city, Mr. Hicks was also active in public life and for a number of years he served with characteristic efficiency and conscientiousness as postmaster of the town of his birth.

Lewis F. Hicks was born March 21, 1871, at Clinton Corners, Dutchess County, a son of George S. and Emma L. (Foster) Hicks of that town. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and, after school days were over, went to work in the village store. There he obtained his first experience in business, mostly, he used to relate in later years, without pay of any tangible sort. In June, 1901, he became postmaster of Clinton Corners, which office he filled very ably and efficiently until 1906, when he removed to Poughkeepsie. In that year he began his business career in Poughkeepsie, where he and his wife were to spend the remainder of their married life. For fourteen years, he was in the grocery business, conducting first a store at No. 389 Main Street and then, for ten years, at No. 350 Main Street. Mr. Hicks was a widely popular man in Poughkeepsie, with friends on every hand. Just and kind to everyone, even to his competitors in the business world, the large and generous nature of the man was recognized by all who came into contact with him. Conducting his business with careful attention to all important details, he yet found time enough for courtesy and friendliness. Not neglectful of his own affairs, he was always ready to respect the rights of others. Mr. Hicks was president of the

Wholesale Grocers' Association. He was a member of Triune Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Poughkeepsie Kiwanis Club. After a steadily successful and prosperous period of fourteen years of business in Poughkeepsie, Mr. Hicks retired on September 1, 1920, after which his former store was conducted by the firm of Mack and Frey.

Mr. Hicks married at Clinton Corners, on June 10, 1907, Gertrude Hoag, a daughter of Charles William and Laura (Bryan) Hoag of that town. There were no children of the marriage.

He was allowed to enjoy his well-earned leisure for only three years, when death overtook him at his home on Church Street, Poughkeepsie, on September 14, 1923, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two years. He was survived, besides his wife, also by one sister, Mrs. Norman J. Douglas, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County.

Cut down in the prime of life, Mr. Hicks left behind him not only a sorrowing family, but also a very large circle of friends, who deeply mourned his passing and who will long cherish his memory.

CHARLES EMMETT BENNETT, prominent business man and banker, was a lifelong resident of Ticonderoga, New York. Imbued with a deep sense of civic responsibility, and of fine personal character, Mr. Bennett did much for the upbuilding of the town, and his influence and leadership will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Bennett was born in Ticonderoga, June 1, 1844, and in the eighty-two years of a useful and well spent life, witnessed many stirring events in the Nation's history. His father was Charles Hiram Bennett, and his mother Betsey Louise (Bailey) Bennett.

After attending the local schools and Ticonderoga Academy, Mr. Bennett later became a member of its faculty, teaching until 1870. He then undertook the study of pharmacy, and going into partnership with Carlton Cook, the Bennett and Cook Drug Store was formed, which was maintained with conspicuous success. Mr. Bennett remained with this firm until 1882, and then, after one or two other business ventures, he retired. He was largely responsible for the organization of the Ticonderoga National Bank, and the erection of its present building, and in 1905 was elected its president, which office he held up to the time of his death. For twenty-one years Mr. Bennett never missed a meeting of the board of directors, and to his earnest and active guidance, much of the success and prestige of the bank may be attributed. Mr. Bennett was also largely responsible for the building of the Drake Block, in Ticonderoga. With an intense interest in the welfare of the town, and especially in education, he served both on the board of trustees for the town, and on the Board of Education. For several years he was superintendent of the municipal water supply, and he also served for

a time as a director of the Moses Luddington Hospital. Mr. Bennett was prominent in Masonic circles, being the first member of Defiance Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the first member of the Royal Arch Masons, when that lodge was instituted in Ticonderoga. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and in religious affiliation a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being an attendant for years of the Church of the Cross.

Charles Emmett Bennett was married in Chicago January 23, 1912, to Catherine Stockover, daughter of Christian John and Julia Anne (Keeley) Stockover. Mrs. Bennett has formerly taught in Ticonderoga, and continues to make that place her home.

Mr. Bennett's death occurred March 16, 1926, and was the cause of universal regret both in the town and in the surrounding sections, for his influence had penetrated far. He was identified with the best interests of the town all his life, and this devotion, coupled with a truly fine Christian character and a kindly, helpful nature, led to his being regarded with affection and esteem by all who were privileged to know him.

GEORGE H. KING, M. D.—A man who, in the community of Watkins Glen, New York, accomplished valuable work in the medical profession, of which he was a member, George H. King, M. D., was here esteemed and respected by his fellow-citizens. Gifted with both skill and desire to alleviate suffering, he possessed a will that brought him remarkable results in all his undertakings; and his courage and strength of personality were qualities that were always helpful and reassuring in the sickroom. He was chiefly loved, however, for his many and excellent qualities of mind and heart, his concern for the happiness and comfort of others, his warm human sympathy, and his breadth of understanding and vision. His career was highly useful, his life beautifully lived, his death a cause of widespread regret.

Dr. King was born in Mecklinburg, New York, on December 24, 1844, of English ancestry, and a son of George Austin and Dolly Ann (Culver) King. His ancestors came from Suffield, Connecticut, where the King family in America was founded by James King, of Ogborough, Devonshire, England. The coat-of-arms granted his family in London in 1611 is still used by the King family in America. Dr. King received his early education in the public schools, later attending Trumansburg Academy. At the age of fifteen years he was granted a certificate to teach school by the late Daniel Beach, then school commissioner. He continued teaching for a few years, in the district schools of his native region of this State, and then began to study medicine with Dr. Isaac Hill, of Trumansburg, finally entering the Eclectic School of Medicine, at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he took, in 1868, his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He began his practice at Interlaken, where he remained for three years, moving at the end of that period to North Hector, New York, now Valois, where he remained for two years. He had been married one year after completing his formal studies at medical college, and in Hector his four children were born. While at North Hector, too, he became prominent in civic life, having been elected a school trustee. While serving in that capacity, he engaged as a teacher William Seaver Woods, who lived then with the King family and who at the time of writing (1931) is editor of the "Literary Digest" and a warm personal friend of the family.

In 1892 Dr. King removed to Watkins in order that his children might have better educational facilities. Here it was that he continued his medical practice until his final illness, and when he retired from active work in his profession he was the oldest practicing physician of this region, it is said, if not of the State. Dr. King placed particular emphasis on children's diseases and was an authority on the treatment of pneumonia.

Always active in public affairs and keenly interested in promoting the best interests of his community, he was, in his political views, a staunch advocate of the Democratic party and its policies and principles. He remembered well the stirring events of former years, and had many interesting anecdotes to tell of political activities. During the Presidential campaign of Abraham Lincoln he was a member of the male quartet that accompanied the speaker, Samuel Keeler, a promising young lawyer who spoke in nearby towns and villages. These incidents were often recalled by Dr. King with the greatest of pleasure, as was also the laying of the corner-stone of Cornell University, where Horace Greeley, Ezra Cornell and William Cary were speakers of the day.

Deeply concerned, too, with the affairs of his village, Dr. King served as president of the Board of Education, a trustee of the Public Library, health officer and medical examiner of the school district. He was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Seneca Lake Club, of Glen Eldridge, and was president of the King Family Association, and historian. He was an honorary member, too, of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society and dean of the Schuyler County Medical Association, which attended his funeral services in a body. Perhaps his greatest hobby was music, and he frequently played the violin down to the time of his last illness. At a meeting of the Rotary Club, held not long before his death, he was the speaker, and he closed with these words, so typical of his brave and enterprising spirit:

In a long and busy life I have never had any desire to reach a do-nothing period and become stationary. For a man who is well there should be no stopping place in the life's journey except the

final one. "To travel hopefully is better than to arrive."

Dr. King was not a member of any specific religious organization, but was for many years active in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church, at Watkins Glen. He shared the belief that God is just and that good will triumph over evil. His life was honest and upright in all its details, and his friends came from all denominations. In all his activities he substantially proved by his acts and thoughts and words the excellency and worth of his own character and personality; for, retiring and modest, he was always ready to yield to the wishes of another.

He was chiefly fond of his family, however, and his home life was ideal. He strove always for the comfort and happiness of the loved ones around him, thereby creating on a plane of greater intimacy the same pleasant atmosphere that so often consoled those whom he visited professionally.

Dr. George H. King married, in 1869, Elizabeth Townsend, daughter of Orville and Persina Townsend, of Hector, New York. They had children: 1. Alice, who became the wife of Dr. F. B. Weller, of New York City. 2. Georgia, who became the wife of J. A. Secord, of Trumansburg. 3. Orville Townsend. 4. Austin Culver, of Binghamton, New York, himself the father of one son, John Culver King, of Binghamton.

The death of Dr. George H. King, of this review, took place on March 17, 1931, and was a cause of sincere bereavement. He had contributed richly, indeed, to the well being and advancement of his community and State, and his labors had given him a place of high standing among his fellowmen in all walks of life. His memory will live on for long years to come, a source of encouragement and inspiration to others and an influence for good in their lives.

JOHN FRANK FRAZIER—Widely known and highly respected as a citizen of Plattsburg, New York, where he took an active part in city affairs and won the esteem and affection of his fellowmen, John Frank Frazier was a man who enjoyed the very high regard of all who knew him. An earnest worker in business, civic and social life, he was noted among all who knew him for his achievements, as well as for his excellent traits of character and personality. Combining a strong spirit of service with a sterling integrity and an attitude of kindness toward his fellowmen, he was well equipped, by his own natural inheritance, for a life of usefulness and public-spirited citizenship. Adding to these qualities a keen sense of humor, which was apparent in his conversation and his everyday life, Mr. Frazier was a companion and a friend, as well as a worthy leader in his community.

Mr. Frazier was born on September 16, 1870, in Plattsburg, New York, son of the late Joseph and Ellen Frazier, the latter of whom survived her son. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and early in life began his active association with the commercial world. He was, first of all, a machinist, employed by the Williams Manufacturing Company in the manufacture of sewing machines and typewriters. Then, about 1910, he became connected with the Dock and Coal Company, with which he continued his activities for the rest of his life.

But his business labors were, in reality, a small part of his service to his fellowmen, important as they were. For he was chiefly noted for his valuable work as acting mayor of his city, and as alderman of the First Ward. From 1924 until his death, Mr. Frazier was a member of the common council of Plattsburg, representing Ward One as alderman. At the time of his passing he was serving as acting mayor of his city. In his public life he served well his constituents and their interests, and he was justly known as a wise legislator and executive for his municipality. Fraternal and social affairs, too, attracted his interest. He was a member of the Knights of the Macabees, in which he was affiliated with Plattsburg Tent No. 272, and was for two years Supreme Representative of the order, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was for many years secretary of the Plattsburg lodge. He also belonged to the Rebekahs. It may readily be inferred that Mr. Frazier was a man of varied interests and activities, and, moreover, one whose life was of distinct and lasting value to his fellow-citizens and his community.

J. Frank Frazier married, on November 11, 1901, in Plattsburg, New York, Minnie J. Cooke, daughter of the late William Cooke. From that time onward they made their home at No. 7 Miller Street, Plattsburg. They had a daughter, now Mrs. Charles Silver, who, with the widow, survived Mr. Frazier. He was also survived by his mother, Mrs. Ellen Frazier; a granddaughter, Charlotte Silver; three brothers: Stewart J. Frazier, of Plattsburg; W. W. Frazier and E. R. Frazier, of New York City, and one sister, Nellie Frazier, also of Plattsburg.

The death of J. Frank Frazier occurred on August 3, 1930. He had contributed substantially, indeed, to the well-being of his community and its people, and had come to be favorably known and widely loved in this region of New York State. An accomplished business man, a public-spirited citizen and municipal leader, a kindly and generous man and friend, an ideal husband and father, Mr. Frazier was all that man might ask man to be. And his memory lingers, a warm and inspiring influence in the minds and hearts of those who knew him.

JOHN H. MEYER—Long active in the business world in New York State, where he was engaged for many years in the grocery trade, John H. Meyer was highly esteemed and loved in the place where he so long lived, Lynbrook, Long Island, and in all quarters where he was known. Especially among those who knew him and worked with him when he was active with the different grocers' associations of New York State, was he widely known and dearly loved. For all who came into contact with him could not but be aware of the excellent qualities of character of the man; nor could they fail to appreciate the contribution that he made, through his sound judgments and careful analyses of situations, to the business with which he was connected. He will be remembered for years to come as a man whose life and work were worth much to his State and his fellowmen.

Mr. Meyer was born on October 12, 1865, in Brooklyn, New York, in that part of the city known as Front Street, where his father conducted a grocery store. He was a son of George and Anna Meyer. He received his early education in the public schools of his native community, and after school hours worked hard in his father's store, learning the trade in all its various departments and ramifications. After a time, he became a salesman with one of the big wholesale houses of the period. Later he joined the sales staff of different manufacturing and specialty houses in the grocery field. Meanwhile, he became a member of the Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Association, in which he acted as agent for nearly ten years and acquired a wide acquaintance among its members of the late 'eighties and the early 'nineties. He was an early pioneer in Brooklyn Food Show work, and was likewise active in the formation of the first buying exchanges in Brooklyn, the forerunners of our large modern retailer-owned wholesale grocery houses. Toward the close of the century he took up the manufacturing and selling branches of grocery work, and in these phases of the business worked with B. T. Babbitt and later with the Shredded Wheat Company. Upon the death of Charles Thorpe, in December, 1919, Mr. Meyer was named secretary of the New York State Association of Retail Grocers, an office that he administered with marked ability and success until January, 1928, when he became connected with the New York State Wholesale Grocers' Association as secretary, the post that he held until his death.

Mr. Meyer contributed, too, to the journalism of the grocer's trade, having been editor, during his first two years as secretary of the New York State Retail Grocers' Association, of the "Retail Grocers' Advocate." In later years he was famed for his promotion of many successful food shows for the New Jersey Retail Grocers' Association, and one show each for the Bronx and Queensboro associations. He was also noted for his work at the national conven-

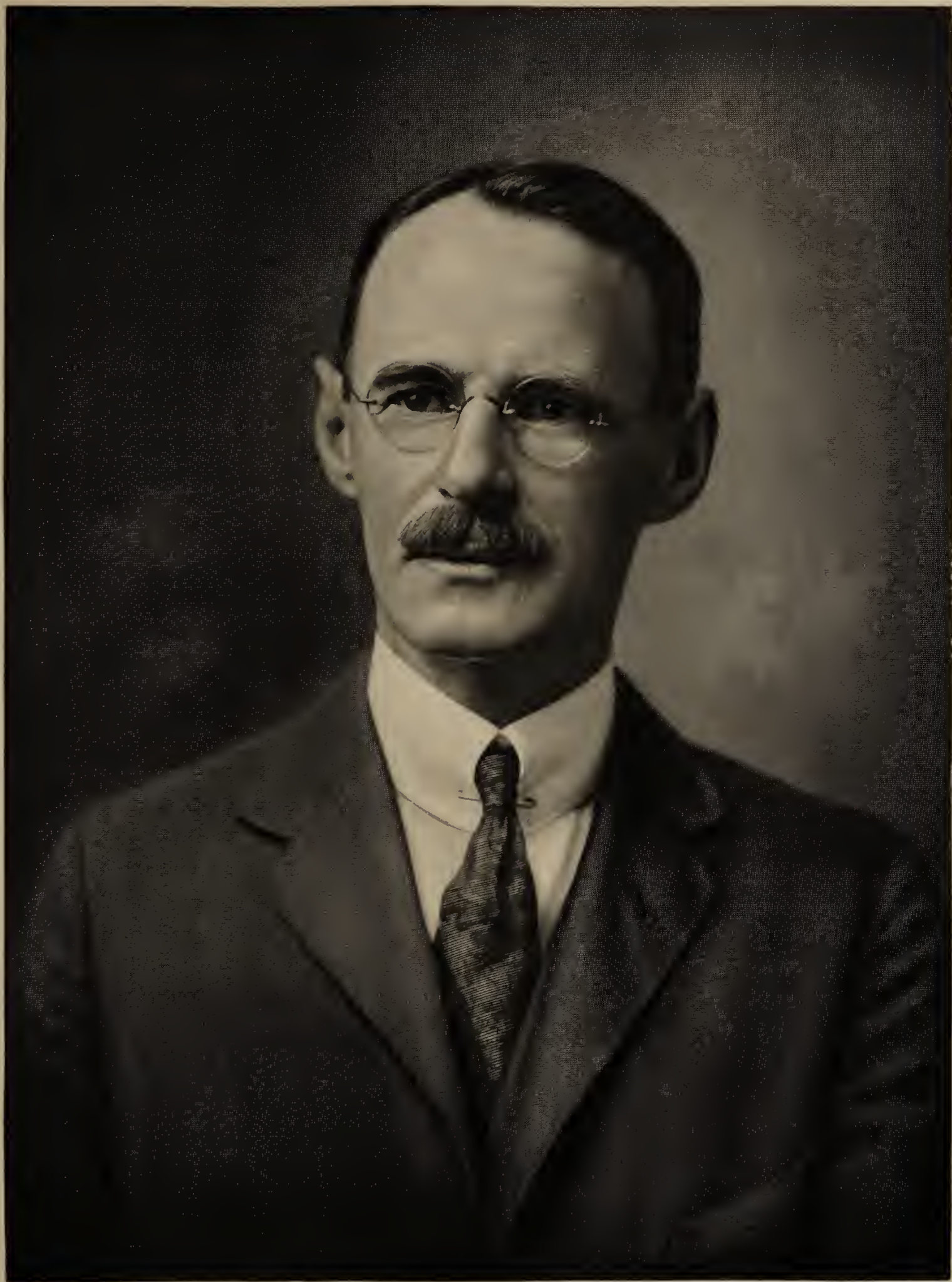
tion periods, in collaboration with Frank W. Meyer, of the Fleischmann yeast organization, taking care of the convention trains and traveling arrangements of the grocers from New York and the eastern states to the scenes of the national gatherings. One of the conspicuously noteworthy tours of this sort was the one to Los Angeles, California, in June, 1924. Other tours of the sort soon followed, and at one time, in 1926, Mr. Meyer successfully conducted a party of three hundred and twenty-seven persons through Europe, showing them the beauties and noted places of foreign lands. When grocers were first becoming organized into State and national groups, it was Mr. Meyer who instigated the renting of the first hall for meeting purposes. Probably few men possessed a wider knowledge of this particular business than did Mr. Meyer, who devoted his life to the improvement of trade conditions therein, and who, in associational, legislative and editorial work, was a brilliant and eager defender of the independent retail grocer and a fighter for the interests of the independent retailer everywhere.

Mr. Meyer married (first), Anna N. Mettler, on May 20, 1891, who died in January, 1907, and (second), Louise C. Mettler, daughter of Charles and Catherine Mettler. He had four children, three of whom survived him, as did his widow. The three surviving children were two daughters and a son, John H., Jr. His domestic and family life was always of the happiest, and he was a devoted husband and father. His last ten years at his home in Lynbrook were very pleasant ones, and his house and garden were to him places of the modest ideal enjoyment.

The death of this business leader, which took place on December 22, 1929, at his home in Lynbrook, at the age of sixty-four years, was a cause of widespread sorrow. Many were the tributes that were paid to his character and achievements on that sad occasion, but outstanding among these was the comment of the "Retail Grocers' Advocate," which said in part:

We cannot write of John H. Meyer without this parting thought, that we have all lost a good friend, a fine companion whose humor and ready philosophy and wit salted his discourse on any subject, and a sincere worker for our welfare and that of our field of endeavor. He was one of the old time individualists with a remarkable training and vast experience; we shall not look upon his like again. For now, farewell, John, and may your rest be sweet and undisturbed. Our paths that now diverge will reunite again in time to come.

BERTRAND CLIFFORD MARTIN—For many years the late Bertrand Clifford Martin was associated in various important capacities with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Hudson Division. His final post was that of resident engineer on the Hudson River Connecting Railroad with



Lewis Historical Photo

Engraving of * 111

B. C. Martin

headquarters at the Divisional Office at Albany, New York. He was an engineer of marked ability and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Bertrand Clifford Martin was born at Fort Fairfield, Maine, November 18, 1879, son of Nelson H. and Estelle G. Martin. He graduated from the University of Maine, at Orono, in 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. At college, which was also the *alma mater* of his father, he had been a fine athlete and for two years pitcher on the university baseball team. As soon as he graduated, he entered railroad work. His first position, beginning in September, 1901, was that of levelman on the survey of the Fish River Railroad, of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company. He was transitman and assistant engineer in charge of seven miles of railroad construction at Portage, Maine, for the company, and of a four-mile branch line at Van Buren, Maine, which included the construction of an eight hundred-foot timber trestle on a pile foundation. In June, 1903, he joined the staff of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, of New York, as instrumentman on railroad location in western Virginia, and later on Long Island. In July, 1905, he was sent to Ohio, where he was again employed in railroad work, in charge of a party which was locating twenty miles of double-track interurban electric line between Vanport, Pennsylvania, and Wells-ville, Ohio. Mr. Martin then returned to New York and in March, 1906, drew plans of track layouts for the railroad terminal at Toronto, Canada, and checked the track layout for the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York.

His next task was that of assistant engineer in the office of the designing engineer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, a position he assumed in November, 1906. He designed and estimated the cost of track work, passenger and freight yard layouts, masonry, water tanks, structures, etc. His ability brought him advancement, in 1909, to the post of head of the resident office, at Watertown, after which he was transferred in the same capacity to Utica, New York.

From 1913 to 1917, Mr. Martin was engineer in charge of the four-tracking of the Hudson Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, with headquarters at Poughkeepsie. During the next four years, he handled the preliminary surveys, location, etc., on the Hudson River Connecting Railroad, and he was also in charge of the Mohawk and St. Lawrence divisions. The exigencies of the World War took him to the New York office of his company, where he was placed in charge of a re-valuation of the railroad properties. This work completed, he returned to his post as resident engineer. He was also in charge of roadway completion reports, and he was occupying the post of resident engineer in charge of Castleton

Bridge, when his premature death from pneumonia occurred on June 8, 1924.

His professional interests found expression in his membership in the American Railway Engineering Association. He belonged also to the Free and Accepted Masons and the Columbia County Country Club, where he enjoyed golf and tennis. He was a communicant of the Dutch Reformed Church. His election as associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers took place on May 4, 1909.

Bertrand Clifford Martin married, June 12, 1906, in Brooklyn, Adelaide W. Ketchum, daughter of George J. and Ella S. (Wickware) Ketchum, who survives her husband and resides in Hudson. They were the parents of two sons: George Nelson, graduate of University of Maine, 1928; now associated with Bates and Rogers Construction Company, New York City; and Charles Bertrand, graduate of University of Maine, 1930, as civil engineer.

The death of Mr. Martin occurred in his prime, June 8, 1924. He was an able engineer and a faithful and highly capable executive, whose employers held him in high esteem. To his section of the State he rendered a material and lasting service in the way of railroad construction and improvement.

STEPHEN AUGUSTUS SIMMONS—A native of New York State and a resident of this State throughout his entire life with the only exception of some years during his youth and young manhood spent chiefly in the West, the late Stephen Augustus Simmons was for almost half a century successfully engaged in the jewelry and watch making business at Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County. A thorough knowledge of his trade, his pleasing personality and his firmly established reputation for honesty and fair dealing gained him to the fullest degree possible, the liking, respect and confidence of the community. During his long residence in Wappinger's Falls he was always ranked as one of the most substantial business men and citizens of the town, towards the development of which he did much.

Stephen Augustus Simmons, was born in Madison, Madison County, April 18, 1851, a son of the Rev. William A. Simmons, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Susan (Durfee) Simmons. Mr. Simmons, when a young man, went West, locating at Davenport, Iowa, where he learned the trade of jeweler and watchmaker. After having acquired a very thorough knowledge of his trade, he returned to the East, remaining for several years in business at Philadelphia. Going West again, he was located for a year at Champaign, Illinois, and then lived for five years in Indianapolis, Indiana. Always sedulous to improve his knowledge and efficiency during these years of wandering, Mr. Simmons worked during this period for some of the largest jewelry manufacturers. From Indianapolis he went to Denver, Colo-

rado, where he was employed by the H. P. Tryner Company, the largest jewelry concern in the Middle West at that time. Mr. Simmons did not find that the climate of Denver agreed with him, however, and returned to his native East again. Locating in Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, he established a jewelry and watchmaking business there on June 15, 1882, which he conducted for the rest of his life, a period of almost half a century. Mr. Simmons' place of business was in the Library Building, where he not only repaired watches, clocks and jewelry, but kept an extensive stock of silverware, diamonds, watches and clocks. He was always systematic in his business methods and kept strict account of all repairs and sales. A man active in body and mind, courteous and friendly, he had a multitude of customers and friends. He always took a deep interest in village and town affairs. He was affiliated with the Presbyterian Church in Wappinger's Falls and was a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. A substantial business man and a public-spirited citizen, he was in every way an asset to his home town.

Mr. Simmons married (first), April 9, 1918, Mary Agnes Sewell, who died August 17, 1921. On May 31, 1923, he married (second) at Wappinger's Falls, Ida M. Ward, a daughter of Stephen and Mary Ellen (Ferdon) Ward, of Hughsonville, Dutchess County. The children of the latter union were Maud E. and Ella Simmons. The former became Mrs. O. E. Rifenbary, and the latter Mrs. William Gencen.

Mr. Simmons, after a long and successful business career died at his home in Wappinger's Falls, No. 51 South Avenue, on November 1, 1930. Respected and loved not only in the village but in the surrounding territory, there were many to recall him with regret and to mourn his passing.

THOMAS WESLEY NEARY—For many years one of the outstanding citizens of Cohoes, New York, the place in which he was born, received his education and became a leading contractor and builder, Thomas Wesley Neary was here held in the highest esteem by his fellowmen, who came to know him as a talented business man, a fine public-spirited member of the community, and a staunch and loyal friend. A man of rare good qualities of character, Mr. Neary always enjoyed the confidence of his associates and customers, among whom his word was as good as his bond, for they knew that he was a man of the highest principles of living and one who lived in accordance with those principles. The death of such an individual could not but bring widespread sorrow to all whose privilege it had been to be listed among his colleagues and companions.

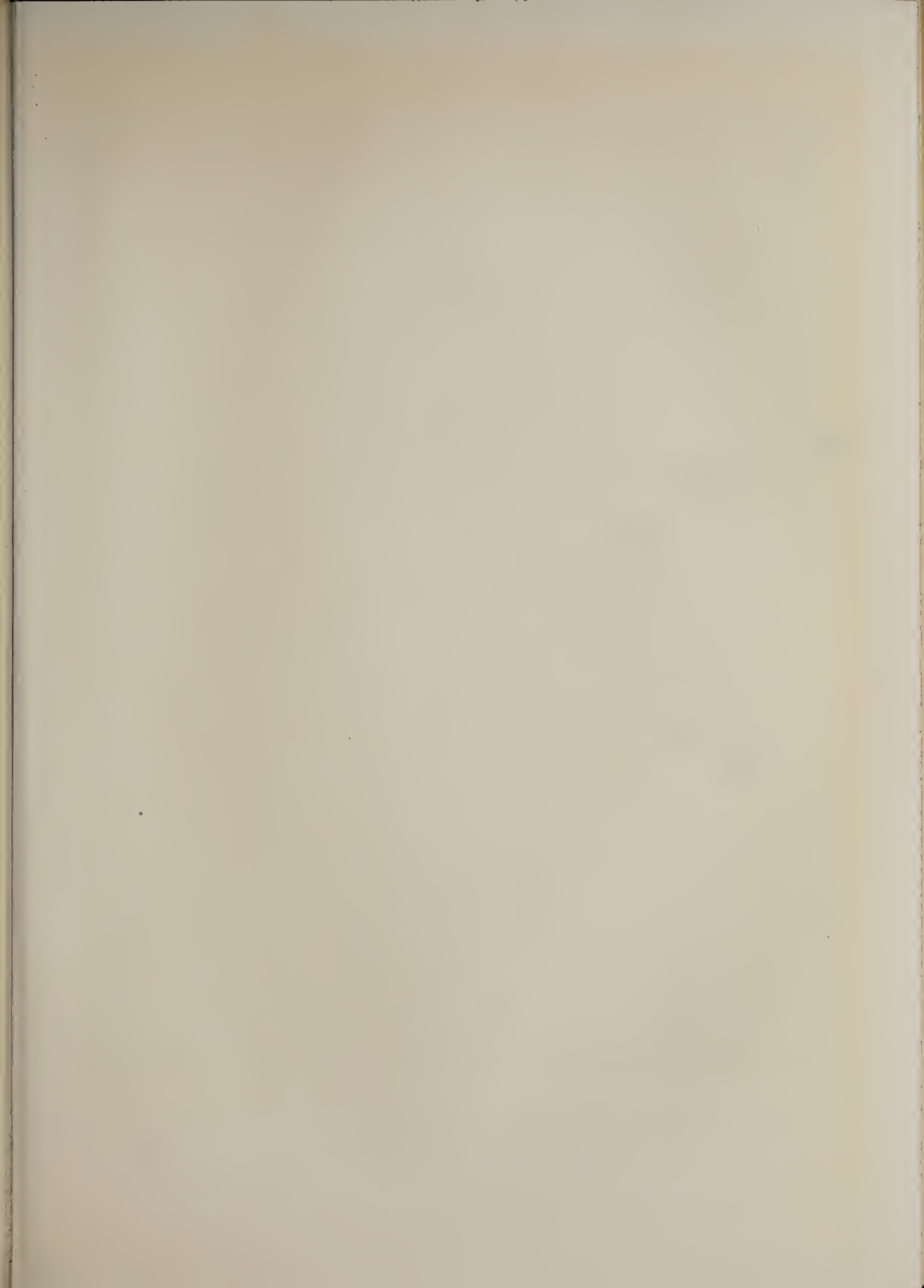
Mr. Neary was born in Cohoes, New York, on September 3, 1864, son of John and Priscilla (Howarth) Neary. His father was engaged for many years in

the draying and trucking business, and was a prominent figure in Cohoes life, while the mother was the daughter of Henry Howarth, an Englishman, who had built several of the locks in the Erie Canal and also one of the forts on Long Island. Thomas Wesley Neary, after having attended the public schools of his native place, Cohoes, learned his trade as carpenter and builder, and in the time that followed was for more than thirty-two years in business as a skilled contractor and builder. He became widely known for his signal capacity in his chosen work, and built up a substantial and lucrative enterprise. In this organization he remained active, both physically and mentally, up to the time of his death, and was a man whose efforts toward civic betterment were at all times appreciated by his fellows.

Mr. Neary was also active in community affairs, having been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with the Cohoes lodge; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he belonged also to the Cohoes lodge, and the Fellowcraft Club of the Masonic fraternity. In his political views he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he regularly backed, and he especially admired the candor and aggressiveness of the character of President Theodore Roosevelt. From 1896 until 1904 he held the office of assessor in Cohoes. His religious affiliation was with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, whose pastor said that Thomas Wesley Neary not only believed the "Golden Rule," but lived it. And into all of his organizational activities, as into the business that he founded and continued for more than three decades, Mr. Neary put that full measure of energy and enthusiasm that characterized his work in any field that engaged his interest.

Thomas Wesley Neary married, on December 29, 1898, Anna Veghte, daughter of Nicholas and Lucinda (Stone) Veghte. To this union no children were born, but the home was ever a most happy and beautiful one. Mrs. Neary, a woman of excellent character and cultural attainments, created an ideal home atmosphere for her husband. Mr. Neary was never devoted to club or political affairs except with a mere passing interest, but after the hours of business toil were over enjoyed nothing more than the happiness of domestic life.

At the close of the year which was also to be the close of his own well-spent life, Mr. Neary had arranged his personal affairs with his characteristic thoroughness and efficiency; and his death, resulting from a motor accident not far from his own home in Cohoes, occurred on December 31, 1928. Funeral services were held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cohoes, New York, and he was buried in Albany Rural Cemetery. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Anna (Veghte) Neary; two sisters, Mrs.





Herbert Horton.

Thomas Bolton and Mrs. Willis F. Stone, and two brothers, James H. and Arthur Neary. A man of sterling traits of character and strong common sense, Thomas Wesley Neary was one who was valued and trusted by many others, whose advice and counsel were ever sought by his friends and co-workers and ever given with the generosity that marked his whole nature, and whose presence was cherished by those around him. Especially in the business circles of Cohoes will he be missed for years to come. His care in matters of dress and deportment marked the self-respect which was as characteristic a part of him as his consideration for others and kindness to them. He was a man whose life was good and a benefit to others, and whose memory will long live to inspire those he left behind in the thoughts and the deeds of their lives.

CLARENCE COLEMAN LARKIN—Prominent in Ithaca, New York, as a broker and sportsman, Clarence Coleman Larkin was widely and favorably known in the business, fraternal and sports circles of this city, although he was one of its youngest citizens to be actively engaged in important business activity. In his brief career, ended before he had rounded out his twenty-ninth year of life, Mr. Larkin won a host of friends, and had to his credit more useful and varied achievements than many men twice his age. His life, short as it was, went through the trying and hectic period of the World War, in which he enlisted as a member of the tank service, thereby rendering valuable aid to his country and to the Allied cause. Had he been spared more years of life, it is certain that he would have gone far in whatever fields he had entered upon in Ithaca and elsewhere, and his record would have been, if possible, one of even greater glory and accomplishment than it was at the time of his passing.

Mr. Larkin was born in Ithaca, New York, on August 8, 1899, a son of Walter F. and Marie L. (Coleman) Larkin. He received his early education in the public and high schools of this city, and later became a student at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. The World War came in the midst of his course at the university, and called him away from his studies. In the United States Army he entered the tank service, as above noted, and attained the rank of first lieutenant while stationed at Baltimore, Maryland. Resuming, after the war, his interrupted studies, Mr. Larkin entered the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania. Then, upon returning to Ithaca, he formed a partnership with Frank Macumber in November, 1924. Their brokerage business under the name of Macumber and Larkin prospered from the very outset, and before long a third partner, George Carpenter, joined

the organization. In this business enterprise Mr. Larkin was making rapid headway, and was coming to be known as one of the leading financial experts of his generation, when death suddenly came to take him away and cut short the career thus nobly begun.

He was also active in fraternal and social affairs, having been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he belonged to the Ithaca Lodge, No. 636, and also of the Ithaca Council of the Knights of Columbus. An enthusiastic horseman and horse lover, he was for several years a member of the Cornell University polo team. Into these activities, as into his business life, he put the fullest measure of his energy and enthusiasm, with the result that he was esteemed and respected as a business man, and held a warm place of affection in the hearts of many people prominent in the social life of Ithaca.

Clarence Coleman Larkin married, on January 18, 1923, in Ithaca, New York, Isabel Cuervo, daughter of José M. and Elizabeth T. Cuervo, of Havana, Cuba. By this union there were two children: 1. Betty Marie, born on August 6, 1924. 2. Clarence Cuervo, born on May 2, 1926.

On May 30, 1928, Mr. Larkin suffered a serious accident on the Cortlandt polo course, and, to the great grief of his many friends in Ithaca, died from his injuries on June 5, at the Cortlandt Memorial Hospital. He was survived by his young wife, his two children, his parents and his sister, Mildred Larkin, all of Ithaca, New York. Only a young man at his death, he left behind him an unusual and an enviable record, and he will be remembered for years to come as a man whose life was a valuable one in the Ithaca community.

HERBERT HORTON—In the business, civic and fraternal life of Glens Falls, New York, Herbert Horton for years took an important part, and his services to his community and State were of outstanding character. Several different types of commercial endeavor brought him to a position of high standing in his city and among his fellowmen; but for his excellent qualities of personality and disposition, as well as for his achievements, he held the respect and love of many. In him were blended those traits of sterling integrity and thrift and a keen sense of humor that tempered the more serious aspects of his nature. His deep understanding of men, their motives and their aspirations, and his sympathy for them in their sufferings and their efforts to settle the problems of life—these attributes of mind and heart rounded out the character of a man who, being the sort of man that he was, could not but have lived a useful and a well-spent life.

Mr. Horton was born in Conklingville, New York,

on April 19, 1868, son of Almon Day and Amanda (Wait) Horton. While still very young, he came to Glens Falls, where he studied at Glens Falls Academy. At the age of twelve years he entered the employ of Smith and Quinlan, grocers, a firm in which he became a partner in 1891, when it came to be known as Smith and Horton. In 1904 he retired from that company, and, with his younger brother, A. Day Horton, formed the firm of Horton Brothers, grocers, an organization that continued until its dissolution in 1907. Mr. Horton's next business enterprise was with Gilmour, Horton and Allen, contractors. Still later he went into partnership with Lang Brothers, of Schuylerville, another contracting firm, although a few years afterward he reentered the grocery business. First establishing a store of his own, he operated it for a time until he again became associated with the O. C. Smith Company. He was still actively engaged in this work when his final illness forced his retirement a year before his death.

In commercial affairs, Mr. Horton contributed much to his community and its people; but he did not confine his activities to business alone. For he was also prominent in politics in his village, before the days of the granting of a charter as a city to Glens Falls, having served for some time as village treasurer. In 1906 Mr. Horton was elected village president, and in that office served until the village became a city in 1908. For several years he also served as treasurer of the D. J. Finch Hook and Ladder Company. He was a charter member of the Firemen's Exempt Association, in which he was also a trustee and was at one time president. His religious faith was that of the Church of the Messiah.

From an early period in his life, Mr. Horton was a leader in fraternal affairs, notably in Freemasonry, though he was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In the Free and Accepted Masons he was affiliated with Senate Lodge No. 456; Glens Falls Chapter No. 55 of Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery No. 33 of Knights Templar, of Saratoga; and Oriental Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy, New York. He was ever zealous in his advocacy of Masonic principles of living, and was a faithful follower of the teachings of the order. His father and brother were also loyal Masons, and all three members of the family were exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Masons on the same night and were made Knights Templar at the same time—an unusual occurrence in Masonic history. In the Elks' order, Mr. Horton's connection was with Glens Falls Lodge No. 81, in which he held charter membership. And into his fraternal life, as well as into his business and civic activities, Mr. Horton ever put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, with the result that his career was valuable in this, as in other

fields of life, and his circle of friendship was materially widened.

Herbert Horton was twice married. His first wife was Florence Harris, whom he married on November 19, 1889, daughter of Lyman J. Harris, of Glens Falls, New York. She died on August 23, 1907. He then married (second) Annie (Bontems) McDonald, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Martin) Bontems. Mr. Horton had two children, a son and a daughter, Almon Harris Horton, of New York, and Mrs. Baucus C. Kellogg, of Joliet, Illinois, respectively. He was survived by his wife and his two children, as well as by a sister, Mrs. Marcus C. Allen, of Hudson Falls, New York, and two brothers, Beecher and A. Day Horton, both of Glens Falls.

The death of Herbert Horton occurred on February 28, 1930. He had contributed richly to the well-being of his community and its people, and had in his own life set an example of worth while living. Well did he merit the many tributes that were paid him on the occasion of his passing, a time when reckonings are made and friends realize the true value of one whom they have lost. Outstanding among these tributes was the comment in the editorial columns of a local newspaper in Glens Falls, which ran as follows:

In the passing of Herbert Horton, one of the best-known men of this part of the State, the city of Glens Falls loses a citizen who in offices under the old village government fulfilled his duties in such a manner as to best serve the interests of the taxpayers, and who was ever honorable, kindly, and considerate in his business dealings. As a friend and neighbor he was greatly beloved.

Mr. Horton had the distinction of having been the last village president of Glens Falls, the highest honor which could be bestowed by the citizens under the village government. The fact that he was elected as a Democratic candidate in what was at that time a Republican stronghold is indicative of the esteem in which he was held.

The passing of Herbert Horton to the Great Beyond will be the cause of sorrow among a wide circle of friends in this city and neighboring communities.

WILLIAM JAMES COULSON—A picturesque and popular figure in the political, business, and fraternal circles of Albany, New York, was the late William James Coulson, proprietor of an extensive newsdealing enterprise. A self-made man, he was well read and amazingly informed, particularly in regard to American History. He was ardently patriotic and keenly interested in all that promised to benefit either his city or his country. Among the important public officials who were glad to number themselves among his friends was Theodore Roosevelt during the years in which he was Governor of New York.

William James Coulson was born in East Greenwich, New York, May 1, 1871, son of William James and Mary Jane (Hogeboom) Coulson. The father was a Civil War veteran. The son, after attend-

ing the schools in his native town, began what was to develop into a highly successful business career as a newsboy. His first papers were sold from a little cart in the vicinity of State and Pearl streets. His next step was the ownership of a doorway stand, and his next an enlargement on this and so on until he became the proprietor of an extensive business, first at State and North Pearl streets, and finally at State and Broadway. There he came into prominence as Albany's best equipped and most popular newsdealer. He prospered and found opportunity to count actively in many lines of civic progress.

With an extensive acquaintance among politicians and public leaders, Mr. Coulson had a collection of more than 1,000 snap-shot photographs of prominent people. There was only one occasion on which a famous personage disliked being photographed, and that was in the case of Dr. Mary Walker, celebrated feminist who donned man's garb, and who took her cane to Mr. Coulson when he attempted to take her picture. It was quite natural for so popular a man to become politically significant. A Republican, Mr. Coulson ran for assemblyman in the Ninth District. He was also prominent in fraternal life as a member of Schodack Union Lodge of Masons, the Knights Templar, and Cyprus Shrine. He belonged also to the Albany Chamber of Commerce.

To Mr. Coulson the flag symbolized admirably the country he loved, together with its fine spirit of freedom and its richness of opportunity, its encouragement and care of its citizens. He was always intensely patriotic, and lavished much devotion on the Stars and Stripes. He was probably the first in Albany, and one of the first in the country, to advocate the observance of Flag Day. On June 14 he always made an elaborate display of flags at his place of business. A citizen of the State in which the Stars and Stripes were first flown in the face of an enemy at Fort Stanwix, "the fort which never surrendered" Mr. Coulson will long be kindly remembered for his early advocacy of Flag Day. Only a year before his death, while at Lake St. Catherine, Vermont, he and his younger daughter climbed to the highest of the neighboring peaks on the fourteenth of June and planted the national colors on the summit.

William James Coulson was married, June 7, 1904, in East Greenbush, to Adela Crannell Elliot, daughter of Charles Augustus and Maria Frances (Crannell) Elliot. He left three children, two by a former marriage: Beatrice Roberta, born April 20, 1895, and William James, Jr., born August 27, 1896, and a daughter by his second marriage, Arvilla Baker Coulson, born August 19, 1906.

Death came to Mr. Coulson at his home in Albany, September 15, 1922, when he was still a comparatively young man of fifty-one. A large circle of warm personal friends and a devoted family

grieved over a loss that was immeasurably great, for the good nature, the sympathetic understanding, the tolerance, of Mr. Coulson endeared him to all who knew him. Life had given him many hard knocks, which sweetened rather than embittered him, and taught him the needs of others and ways in which truly to help them. His death was indeed a community loss.

FRANK H. CLEMENT—Having become identified with banking more than a quarter of a century ago, immediately following his graduation from high school in his native Michigan, Mr. Clement has continued to be connected with this type of business ever since then. For the last seven years he has been president of the Silver Creek National Bank at Silver Creek, Chautauqua County. In this capacity he has proven himself not only a very able and successful banker, but has also become one of the leading civic workers of this town and this section of New York State. He is especially interested in education and has very ably served for some time as president of the local school board.

Frank H. Clement was born at Gobles, Michigan, July 18, 1883, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Clement. His father is a well-known and successful retail lumber dealer at Gobles, Michigan. Mr. Clement was educated in the public schools of his native town and graduated from the local high school in 1901. In the following year he became connected with the Gobles Bank, with which he continued until 1905. In that year he became associated with the First National Bank of Petoskey, Michigan, with which he continued for seventeen years, until 1922. His outstanding ability as a banker and his wide experience in his chosen field brought appointment as a national bank examiner, in which capacity he served during 1922-23. Since 1923 he has been president of the Silver Creek National Bank at Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, New York. Mr. Clement is a member of Silver Creek Lodge, No. 327, Free and Accepted Masons; Silver Creek Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Silver Creek Boat Club; and the Tri-County Country Club. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ever since coming to Silver Creek, Mr. Clement has been prominently active in all worthwhile civic enterprises and for some time he has served as president of the Silver Creek School Board. In that capacity he has rendered important services to the community and has helped to make the local schools extend their usefulness and influence. The Silver Creek High School, which owes much to Mr. Clement's interest in its various activities, was built in 1922. It has a faculty of thirty-seven and an annual enrollment of eight hundred and fifty students. The school draws its students not only from Silver Creek, but also from several nearby towns, includ-

ing Sheridan, Smith Mills, Erving, Farnham and Log Village. Amongst its students are several Indian pupils enrolled from the nearby Indian reservation.

Mr. Clement married at Gobles, Michigan, in 1907, Frances Weaver, a daughter of Butler and Matilda Weaver. Mr. and Mrs. Clement have four children: 1. Helen, born in 1909. 2. Harold, born in 1910. 3. Lorraine, born in 1927. 4. Barbara, born in 1930.

MERRITT ELMER VAN AERNEM, M. D.—In Saratoga County there was, in his lifetime, no more eminent physician nor willing helper of mankind than Meritt Elmer Van Aernem, M. D., of Saratoga Springs, New York, who was a medical man of the highest order. Skill in his craft brought him countless patients and a large practice; and, coupled with this attainment, his inherent love of his fellowman and eagerness to lend aid wherever and whenever he could won for him hosts of friends. In him, brilliance of mind was united and blended with warmth of human understanding and sympathy, with the result that his ministrations were sometimes as valuable from the psychological point of view as from the more strictly medical. As he used it, psychology was an instrument of the physician's skill, a portion of his equipment that often exerted a healing influence; and though it did not replace, it frequently supplemented, the ordinary methods of the practitioner. A pleasing presence in the sickroom, a friend to all who might be in need, a companion and a true comrade to those whose privilege it was to know him well, such was Dr. Van Aernem—physician, man, and friend.

Born on August 10, 1877, in Saratoga Springs, New York, the place where he was destined later to take up successfully the practice of medicine, Dr. Van Aernem was a son of Nanning and Mary (Vincent) Van Aernem. They were the parents of one other child, a twin brother of Dr. Van Aernem, named Lansing N. Van Aernem. In the public schools of this city he received his early education, and in the middle 'nineties was graduated from high school. He then became a student at Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1899; and afterward he acquired further education at the Albany City Hospital, eventually going to New York City for a post-graduate course.

In 1900 he returned to Saratoga Springs, where he opened an office and began his professional practice. It steadily grew in the months and years that ensued, and was encouraged by his remarkable skill and his close attention to duty. From then onward he took an increasingly important part in the affairs of his profession in Saratoga Springs and in this county, becoming visiting obstetrician at Saratoga Hospital and visiting physician at the Saratoga Hospital Dispensary. Also a member of the Saratoga Springs

Medical Society, he served this organization for several years as its secretary-treasurer, and was its president in 1919 and 1920, having been chosen to the chief executive office of that society in June, 1919. He also served for a term as vice-president of that organization. He was a member, too, of the Saratoga County Medical Society. At the time of his death, too, he was school physician for a majority of the schools in the outside district of the city; and in this connection he made a systematic examination of the health of every child in the schools in the fall of 1929, just preceding his death.

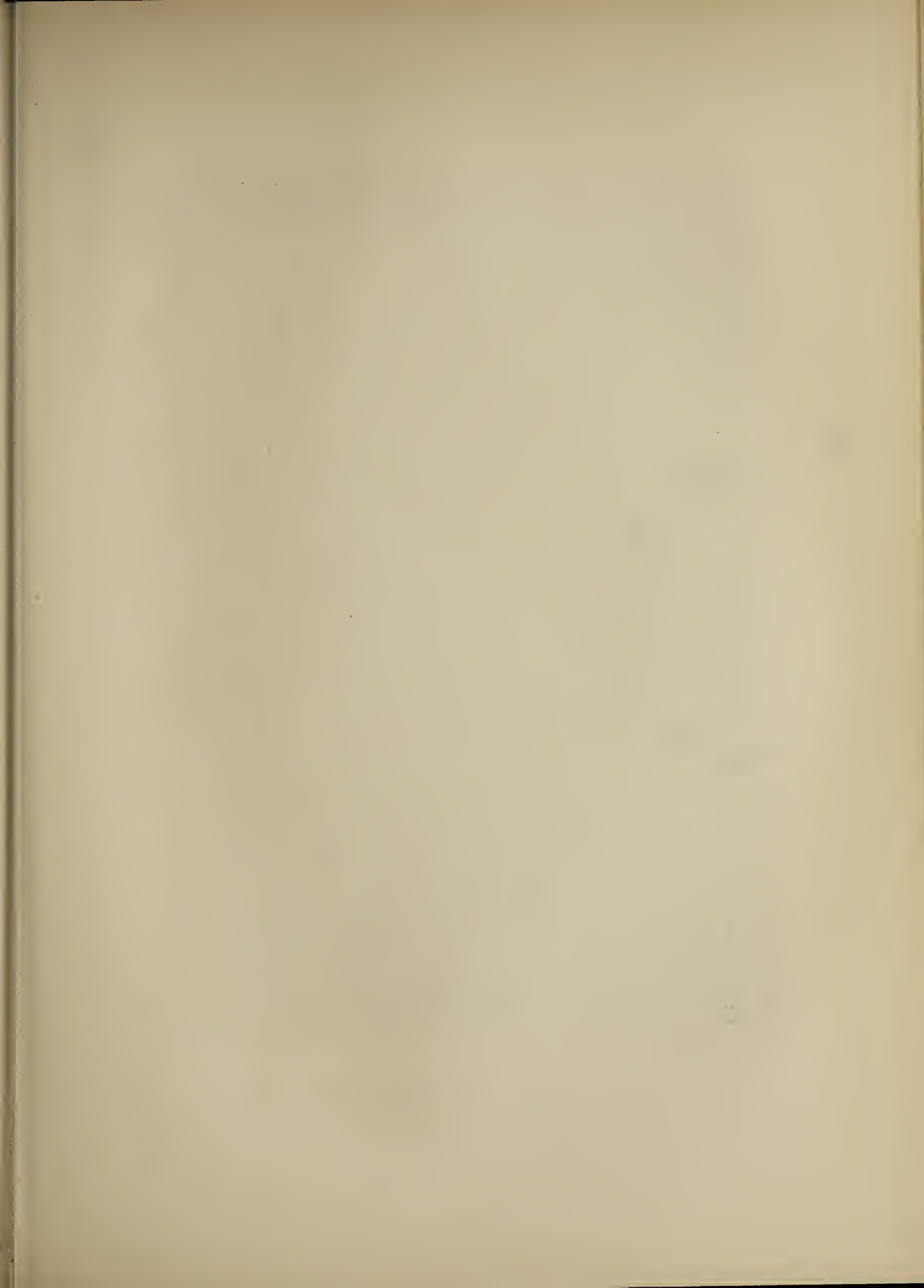
Busy as he was with his professional activities, and closely as he kept in touch with the newest developments in medicine and surgery, Dr. Van Aernem never permitted himself to become obsessed with the more intellectual aspects of medical science. He was essentially a "people's doctor," and never at any time did he lose touch with the man in the street. His fundamental purpose in life was what that of every physician ought to be—to relieve pain and suffering and to promote health. A public official of Saratoga Springs who knew him well, spoke of him thus:

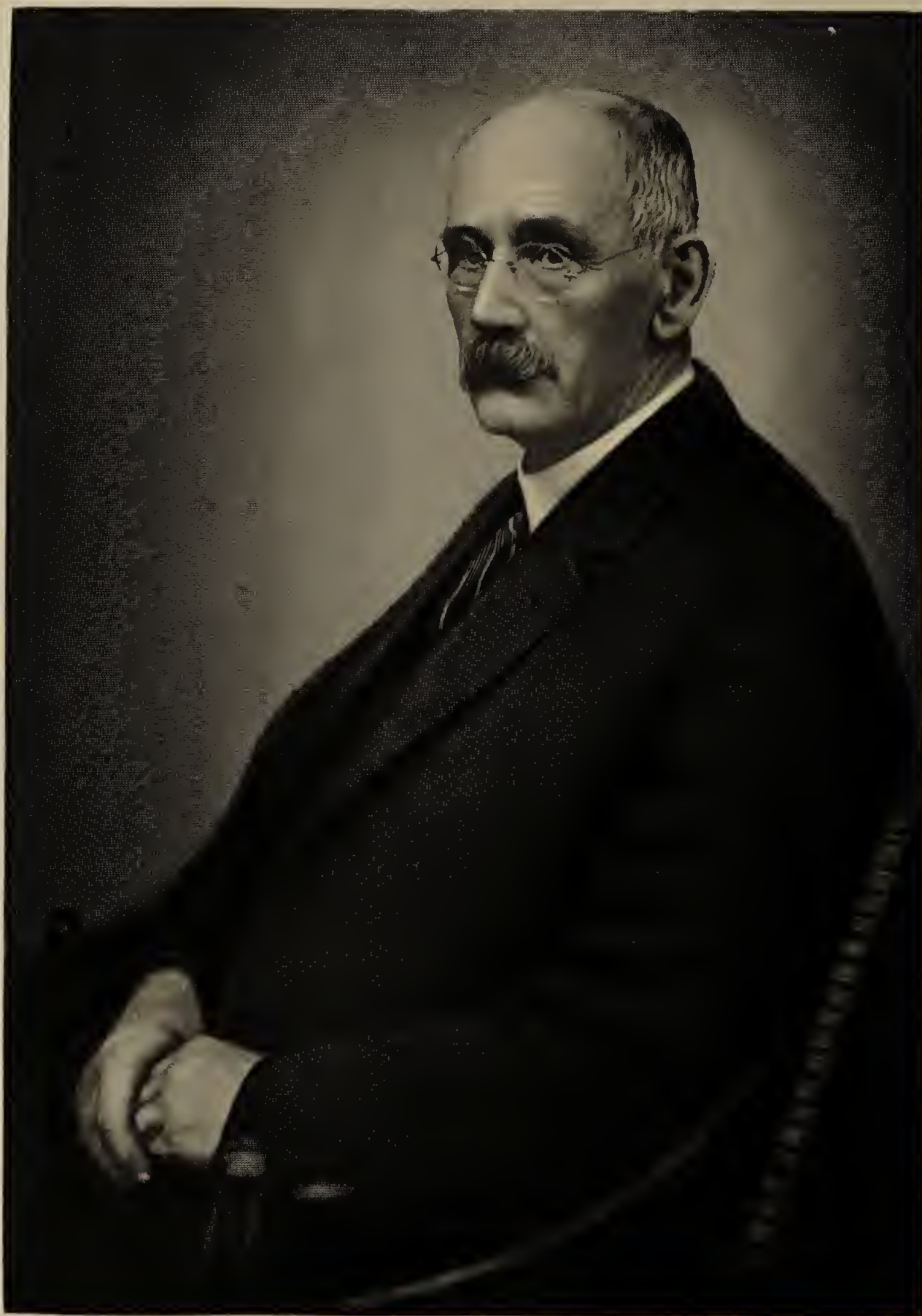
I have known him many times to drive his cutter for miles into the country until the road became impassable, and then to strap on his snow-shoes and hike for more miles to reach some little country home. And he did this not once, but until he had pulled the family through its illness.

A lover of sports, Dr. Van Aernem was an avid hunter and an accurate shot with either shotgun or rifle. In college he earned a good portion of his spending money by speed skating. Each year, when his practice would permit, he spent many hours in the woods, sometimes with his gun as his only companion, other times accompanied by one or two companions.

In civic life, too, Dr. Van Aernem took his full part. Not a politician in the accepted sense of the term, he was none the less a member of the Republican party and a supporter of the Old Guard organization of his county. He was never a strenuous campaigner, yet the appearance of his name on the county ticket as a candidate for the office of coroner was always sufficient to secure his election by a heavy vote. He was first elected to this office in November, 1919, and after that time served continuously until his death. It was a source of quiet gratification to him that Saratoga Springs, his home city, returned him majorities which always averaged a far greater number of votes than any of his associates on the ticket received.

Dr. Meritt Elmer Van Aernem married, on January 24, 1917, Rose C. Haas, a lifelong resident of Saratoga Springs, New York, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Conroy) Haas, of this city. Two old families of this region were thus united, the Van Aernems, of early Dutch descent, who came to the





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Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Albert E. Bibby

Mohawk Valley of New York State from Holland early in the eighteenth century, and the Haases, an old New York State house. Dr. Van Aernem's survivors in his immediate family were his wife, his mother, and his twin brother, all of Saratoga Springs.

Death came to Dr. Van Aernem late on the afternoon of Monday, December 30, 1929, as a result of his being struck by a falling tree branch in a hard sleet storm. He was widely known in this region of New York State and, as a result, the sorrow of his fellowmen on the occasion of his passing was widespread. His career was outstanding, his life well and beautifully lived, and his death a cause of sincere regret. Such a man must live on in the minds and hearts of those who knew him, a source of joy and inspiration to them and an influence for good in their lives.

ALBERT ERNEST BIBBY—Both in his native county, Warren County, and in Essex County, in which latter the late Albert Ernest Bibby had for many years important business interests in the public life of which he took a leading part, he was widely known and highly respected. A man of great energy, untiring industry and keen public spirit, he did much to further the development of this section of New York State. To know him, was to like him, and the number of his friends in both counties was very large indeed.

Albert Ernest Bibby was born at Pottersville, Warren County, February 11, 1868, a son of Leo and Anna (Labery) Bibby. After attending the lower schools at his birthplace, he was graduated from the Glens Falls Academy. Mr. Bibby became one of the most prominent and useful men of Essex County and was loved and honored far and wide in that section of the Empire State. His qualities of the mind and the heart were such that he served all his life in an unusual number of capacities, and always successfully. For more than twenty-eight years he was superintendent of the Huntington estate at Newcomb, Essex County. For more than twenty years he was a member of the Essex County Board of Supervisors, on which he represented the towns of Minerva and Newcomb. Mr. Bibby also had the unique distinction of being the only Democrat who ever was elected and served as chairman of the Essex County Board of Supervisors, acting in that capacity for two years. Although his business interests were centered in Newcomb for many years, he made his home for the last nineteen years of his life at Glens Falls, Warren County, where early in life he had attended school. Mr. Bibby was a director of the North Creek National Bank, at North Creek up to the time of his death. He was also a director of the "Adirondack Record and Elizabethtown Post," a weekly publication, published at Ausable Forks. In addition to his business interests he was active in fraternal affairs. He was a member of Glens Falls

Lodge, No. 81, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Senate Lodge, No. 456, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Masonic Club of Glens Falls. Politically, he was a Democrat.

On June 27, 1901, Mr. Bibby married, at Olmsteadville, Essex County, Margaret Ann McNally, daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Burnell) McNally of Olmsteadville. Mr. and Mrs. Bibby were the parents of three children: 1. Helen Margaret, born July 20, 1904. 2. Evelyn Rose, born July 20, 1908. 3. Albert Ernest, born January 13, 1910.

At the time of Mr. Bibby's death, which occurred at his home on Bay Street, Glens Falls, November 17, 1930, he was survived, besides by his widow and three children, also by three brothers, William, Herbert and Roy, and one sister, Miss Rose Bibby. At his funeral the following, all friends of long standing, served as active pallbearers: Supreme Court Justice O. Byron Brewster, Assemblyman Fred L. Porter, County Clerk Nathan D. Barnard, County Attorney Robert B. Dudley, former County Treasurer E. W. Parker, and J. A. Roberts, clerk of the Essex County Board of Supervisors. His fellow-directors of the North Creek National Bank acted as honorary pallbearers.

His passing away occasioned an outpouring of sympathetic tributes from many of the prominent men of Essex County, who appreciated how much Mr. Bibby's long and useful life had contributed to the welfare of his county.

WELLS W. PARKER—On both his parents' sides belonging to families long established in western New York, Mr. Parker himself is a native and lifelong resident of Erie County. For more than three decades he has been successfully engaged in the practice of law at East Aurora, Erie County, of which town he is one of the leading lawyers. At different times he has held important local public offices, which he has invariably filled with marked ability and efficiency. He is prominently active in politics and, of course, enjoys a position of importance and influence in the community.

Wells W. Parker was born at Wales, Erie County, July 9, 1873, a son of Gordon and Nancy (Woodworth) Parker, both now deceased. His father, who was a farmer, was born in Holland, Erie County, and died in 1922. Mr. Parker's mother was a native of Java, Wyoming County, and died in 1901. Having received his early education in the public schools of his native town, Mr. Parker then attended the East Aurora High School, from which he was graduated in 1892. The next two and one-half years he spent in teaching school in Erie County. At the end of this period he took up the study of law at the University of Buffalo Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1896. Admitted to the Erie County bar in 1897, he established

himself in the general practice of law at East Aurora, where he still is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. His offices are on Main Street. His practice is of a general nature. He is counsel of the Erie County Trust Company of East Aurora, of which he is also a director. At one time he served as village clerk of East Aurora and later also as village attorney. He is a member of the Erie County Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party and he has been for four years the State Committeeman from the Eighth Assembly District. He is also a member of the East Aurora Country Club.

Mr. Parker married, in 1903, Ella M. Nye, a daughter of Frank B. and Louise (Holmwood) Nye. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, who make their home at No. 34 Maple Road, East Aurora, have two children: 1. Gordon N., who was born in October, 1904, and who was graduated from Hobart College at Geneva with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1928. 2. Mary Louise, who was born in December, 1905, and who was graduated from Wells College at Aurora in 1927.

GEORGE J. MEASER—A native and lifelong resident of Erie County, Mr. Measer is on both his parents' sides, a member of old and well-known families, who have long been settled in that part of Erie County, in which he himself has always lived. Having learned the printer's trade, following the completion of his education, Mr. Measer ever since then has continued to be identified with the printing and newspaper publishing business. For almost a quarter of a century he has now been the owner, publisher and editor of the "Amherst Bee," a weekly newspaper published in Williamsville for the last half century. Under his management this publication has enjoyed steady growth and prosperity and has continuously extended its influence and increased its usefulness to the community. Mr. Measer is also prominently active in civic, fraternal and religious affairs, and his position in the community is one of importance and influence.

George J. Measer was born in the township of Lancaster, Erie County, February 12, 1883, a son of John and Mary (Rothernburg) Measer. His father, who was a farmer and auctioneer, was also born in the township of Lancaster, in 1854. He died in January, 1889. Mr. Measer's mother, still living, is a native of the town of Amherst and was born at East Amherst, Erie County. Mr. Measer himself, one of a family of five children, of whom all but one are still living, received his education in the public schools of his native region and, after having attended the Williamsville High School, entered the printing and newspaper office of the late Adam L. Rinewalt, founder and owner at that time of the "Amherst Bee." Under his expert guidance he acquired a very thorough knowledge of the printing and publishing business and him-

self became an expert printer. In 1907 Mr. Measer acquired, together with his wife, the "Amherst Bee" from Mr. Rinewalt's son and widow and since then has conducted this newspaper, ably assisted by his wife, with marked success.

The "Amherst Bee" of Williamsville was founded in 1879 by the late Adam L. Rinewalt, a native of Williamsville. It was the first newspaper ever to be published in this town and was continued to be published and edited by Mr. Rinewalt until his death in 1902. He was succeeded in the ownership and management of the newspaper by his son, Allan B. Rinewalt and by his widow, Mrs. Sarah F. Rinewalt. Together Mrs. Rinewalt and her son conducted the newspaper until 1907, when it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Measer. It is published every Thursday and now has a circulation of almost 3,000, covering not only Amherst, but also Clarence Township and surrounding territory. It is non-political and usually each issue consists of twelve pages. A large job printing business is also carried on. The "Bee" is the official newspaper of the village of Williamsville and the town of Amherst. The present office and plant were built by Mr. Measer in 1914 and are equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery. Some eight people are employed.

Since 1922 Mr. Measer has been a member of the local Board of Education, in which capacity he has made important contributions to the advancement of the cause of education. He is a member of the Buffalo Council, Knights of Columbus, and a charter member of the Williamsville Rotary Club. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church, while in politics he is a supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Measer married, June 1, 1907, Eugenie W. Snyder, a daughter of the late Philip J. and Magdalena (Baumgarten) Snyder. Mrs. Measer, a member of an old and representative family of this section of Erie County, was educated to be a teacher, a profession she followed a short time. She has shared her husband's business and other interests to an unusual degree, being associated with him in the management and conduct of his newspaper and printing office. Mr. and Mrs. Measer have two children: 1. Robert Snyder, born April 10, 1911, who became, in 1930, a student at Notre Dame University, where he takes a course in journalism. 2. George J., born June 10, 1925. They live at 120 Miller Avenue, Williamsville.

EDWARD PENFIELD—Originality of his ideas and ability to coördinate them with the work of magazine editors and others who were in the market for art, Edward Penfield was one of the foremost men of his times engaged in illustrating, designing and painting. He is credited with the achievement of originating "posters" in the United States and so making way for a vogue that has come to be of in-

creasing importance with the passing of years, while his other attainments included the use of certain "textures" in reproducing his drawings that were not attempted before in relief printing from zinc or other plates. His friends were many in the literary and artistic world, in which he was highly regarded, both for his outstanding work and for his excellent personality, for he was a man who got along well with his fellowmen, who was ever ready to help them, and whose sense of fairness and integrity made him regularly and highly respected in a wide circle of acquaintance.

Mr. Penfield was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 2, 1866, a son of people who were natives of Rye, New York, and member of a family that had long been important in this State. The Municipal Building of Rye, New York, is the old Penfield family homestead. Mr. Penfield received his early education in the Brooklyn schools, and then studied at the Art Students' League, in New York City, where he acquired his training in painting and designing. After he completed his school work he served for ten years, from 1891 to 1901, as art editor of "Harper's Magazine," "Harper's Weekly" and "Harper's Bazaar." Later, however, he gave up editing, and devoted his time and energies exclusively to painting. He was, from 1893 to 1899, the designer of all the posters used by "Harper's Magazine," while he also designed poster calendars and a considerable amount of art work for R. H. Russell, as well as numerous other posters and designs for many and varied purposes. He illustrated a number of magazine articles in colors, and also executed decorations for the breakfast room of Randolph Hall, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and for the Rochester Country Club, of Rochester, New York. In all of his work he possessed and demonstrated that enviable characteristic—ability to consider the special needs of his magazine in relation to the problems of each painting or illustration that he undertook. In addition to his work as artist, Mr. Penfield also did a considerable writing on the subject of art and design. He was author of "Holland Sketches," which he produced in 1907, and "Spanish Sketches," which he wrote in 1911. In these, his explanations of his subject matter were clear and lucid, and the works which he thus turned out were such as to win the favor of all his readers.

On April 27, 1897, Mr. Penfield married in New York City, Jennie Judd Walker, daughter of Charles A. Walker, who was treasurer of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad for fifty-two years, and is at the time of writing (1928) retired and living with Mrs. Penfield. Her mother was Bessie (Jones) Walker, who, like her husband, was a native of Albany, New York.

Mr. Penfield's death, which occurred on February 8, 1925, was a cause of profound sorrow among his many friends and acquaintances. He was survived

by his wife and by a son, Walker Penfield, born 1898, who married Helen Hays and had a son, Hays Penfield. His son, Oliver, born in 1905, died in 1910. During the World War, Walker Penfield served in the United States Navy.

By his family, by editors and business men with whom he associated, as well as by his numerous personal friends, Edward Penfield was dearly loved and cherished, and, needless to say, was widely mourned upon the occasion of his passing. For it is all too seldom that a man of his abilities and achievements is given to the world, or, for that matter, a man whose company afforded to his friends such delightful comradeship.

GEORGE E. MERRILL—Though a native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Merrill has spent practically his entire life in New York State, of which his father was a native. After having, during the earlier part of his career, successively taught school, worked with railroads and express companies and studied law, Mr. Merrill eventually entered banking and for the last four decades has been an executive of two well known Erie County banks, first in Holland and for the last twenty years in East Aurora. During the thirteen years, in which he has so far been president of the Erie County Trust Company of East Aurora, he has become widely known in this part of New York State as an exceptionally able and successful banker. He has made many important contributions to civic progress and to the development of the community, is a member of numerous social, civic and fraternal organizations and in every respect ranks as one of the most representative, most substantial and most useful citizens of East Aurora.

George E. Merrill was born at North East, Erie County, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1866, a son of the late Edward and Margaret (Marshall) Merrill. He lost his father when he was very young, the older Mr. Merrill, who was a native of Dayton, Cattaraugus County, and a farmer, having died in 1868. Mr. Merrill's mother, who was born at Solon, Ohio, died in 1893. One of a family of four children, of whom three are now living, Mr. Merrill received his education in the public schools of Dayton and then attended for a short time the Fredonia State Normal School. After that he taught for one term in the public schools of North East, Pennsylvania. He then became connected with the Erie Railroad, for which he worked for one year at Dayton. This was followed by three years with the Wells Fargo Express Company, first at Bradford and later at Hornell. During this period he also studied law with Allen and Thrasher, a well-known Dayton law firm, for three years. Eventually Mr. Merrill entered banking and for two and one-half years was connected in a clerical capacity with the Bank of Cattaraugus. Next he became cashier of the Bank of Holland, at Holland,

Erie County, of which he later became president, his connection with this financial institution covering a period of eighteen years. In 1911 Mr. Merrill became identified with what is now known as the Erie County Trust Company. This well-known financial institution was organized in April, 1911, under the name of the First National Bank of East Aurora. In May, 1916, it was changed to a trust company and ever since then it has been known under its present name, the Erie County Trust Company of East Aurora. The attractive bank building occupied by the company now was erected in 1912. At the time of its organization Mr. Merrill was its cashier, and Mr. Abbott S. Griggs, now deceased, the president, with William Tackbary the vice-president. In 1916 Mr. Merrill was made an active vice-president and Charles H. Norton became secretary. Following the death of Mr. Griggs in April, 1917, Mr. Merrill was elected president of the bank, in which capacity he has served ever since then with marked ability and success. He was the first president of the Erie County Bankers Association, and is also the past chairman of Group One, New York State Bankers Association, comprising the eight western counties of New York State. He has also taken a very active part in other phases of the community's life and ever since coming to East Aurora, in 1911, he has been a member of the local school board. He is a member of the Buffalo Athletic Club, the East Aurora Country Club, the East Aurora Fish and Game Club, the Wyoming Valley Rod and Gun Club and the East Aurora Kiwanis Club, of which latter he is a past president. He is also a life member of the East Aurora Board of Trade and a member of the following fraternal organizations: East Aurora Lodge, No. 642, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Blazing Star Lodge, No. 694, Free and Accepted Masons, and East Aurora Chapter, No. 282, Royal Arch Masons. In politics he is an affiliated Republican, but independent, while his religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church.

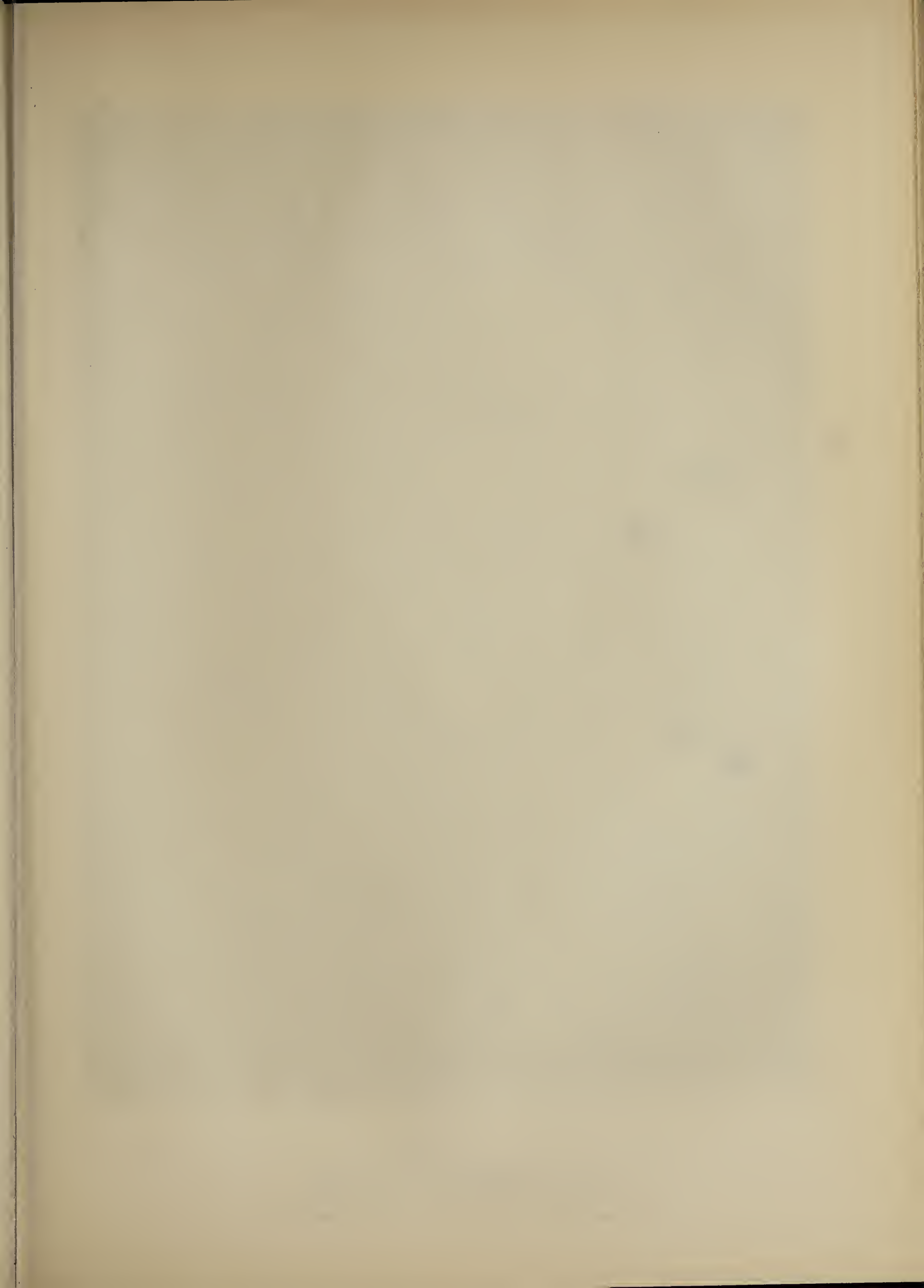
Mr. Merrill married in 1894, Abbie Ellen Lattin, of Cattaraugus, a daughter of Mrs. Cornelia Lattin. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have three children: 1. Lucille, now Mrs. Howard J. Reuther, of East Aurora. 2. Irene, now Mrs. George H. Heller, of East Aurora. 3. George Edward, Jr., who was born in February, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have the pleasure of seeing grow up around them seven grandchildren, the children of their two daughters.

JOHN MAGNUS WINNBERG—A native of Sweden, but a resident of the United States since his early manhood, the late John Magnus Winnberg had received a most thorough training in the science of pharmacy in his native country. Soon after his arrival in this country he located in Jamestown, New York, and some ten years later he established himself here, together with a partner, in the drug busi-

ness. For more than thirty years he operated one of the best known, most popular and most up-to-date drug stores in western New York, a business which owed its success largely to Mr. Winnberg's ability, industry and conscientiousness. Though naturally the major share of his time and attention was always devoted to this enterprise, he did not permit it to absorb him to the exclusion of other interests. His public spirit led him to take an active part in civic affairs and to support all worthy movements promising to advance the welfare of Jamestown, its people and its institutions. For many years he was also prominently active in fraternal affairs, especially in those of the Masonic Order, as well as in the social life and the religious work of the city. Far beyond its limits he was known as an enthusiastic and exceptionally well-posted coin and stamp collector, and in every respect he thus represented the highest type of useful, upright and progressive citizenship.

John M. Winnberg, prominent in business circles and public affairs of Jamestown for many years, was born in Leksand, Dalarne, Sweden, June 23, 1861, the son of Johan Gustaf and Laura Maria (Walin) Winnberg. He received his education in the Swedish public schools and having graduated from high school, attended the College of Pharmacy at Stockholm. Later he served an apprenticeship in the Royal Lion Drug Store in that city, working in the laboratory and filling prescriptions. In 1887 he came to the United States and located in New York City, where he secured a position in the laboratories of Eimer and Amend. He remained there for one year and then worked as a prescription clerk for Dr. Gottfried Hirschman, in Brooklyn. In 1888 he passed the State examination for assistant pharmacist and in 1889 for pharmacist. In the latter year he came to Jamestown, first securing a position with Hult & Swanson and then entering the employ of the C. A. Swanson Drug Company, with which he remained for nine years. In 1898 he formed a partnership with L. B. Batcheller. They purchased the City Drug Store, in the conduct of which he remained active until his death, more than thirty years later.

Actively interested in advancing the public welfare, Mr. Winnberg was a member of the Board of Health for several years and at the same time served as registrar of Vital Statistics. Subsequently he served on the first Municipal Hospital commission. At one time he also was a Republican city committeeman from the Third Ward. He was one of the organizers of the American National Bank of Jamestown in 1910 and remained a member of its board of directors until his death. He served also at one time as vice-president of the Norden Club, and he was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as of numerous Masonic bodies, including: Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chap-





John Wimber



Laura M. Winberg



ter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, No. 32, Royal and Select Masters; Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar; Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His religious affiliations were with the First Swedish Lutheran Church of Jamestown, in the work of which he took an active and helpful part.

Mr. Winnberg was greatly interested in archæology and possessed a fine collection of coins, stamps and curios. He was a member of the American Numismatic Association, the New York Numismatic Club and the Swedish Numismatic Society. His collection of coins consisted of United States gold pieces, commemorative coins and half-dollars, cents, and many other interesting specimens; Scandinavian coins, of which his Swedish collection was unusually large, rich in rarities and gold, together with coins of Finland and Poland of great interest. He also collected medals relating to Scandinavian history. Of his collecting activities, Dr. Julius Lincoln, of Chicago, said at the time of Mr. Winnberg's funeral:

Systematizing and ordering his wonderful collection of coins, stamps and curios gave him a special delight, and the exhibits contained in his home would be a credit to many a large museum. He had an eye for the unique and for rare values. His leisure moments were spent under this roof among mementos which told their own story of taste and progress in many lands.

Mr. Winnberg never married. Of his two sisters, one, Jennie Gustafa Winnberg, who was born February 20, 1867, died February 9, 1920. Hulda Maria Winnberg, his other sister, who was born November 8, 1862, survives her brother and lives in the family home in Jamestown, at No. 345 Prather Avenue, where she has a large circle of friends.

John Magnus Winnberg died in Jamestown June 5, 1929. Mr. Winnberg's death, though it was the natural conclusion of a long and busy life, was generally regretted throughout the community, of which he had been such a prominent and substantial resident for the greater part of his life. His loyalty to the city of his adoption, his high ideals expressed in all his business and personal relations, his kindness and his many other admirable qualities had gained him the good-will, respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and many of them will long remember him and regard their lives the poorer for his passing.

EDGAR O. MITCHELL, M. D.—In the municipality of Newburgh, New York, Edgar O. Mitchell, M. D., conducted a specialized practice in that branch of medicine and surgery which treats the nose and throat, and in this field of his profession became eminently successful. He did much for the main-

tenance of health conditions in this respect in Newburgh and its environs, and came to be widely and favorably known, both for his work in connection with his own practice and for his hospital activities. Equipped with a genial temperament and a disposition of helpfulness which rendered him ever a pleasant influence in the sick room, Dr. Mitchell was so enabled to do much good in the community in which he lived. In addition to his professional work, he was a sportsman and clubman, and took an active part in many organizations having to do with different phases of community and professional life.

Dr. Mitchell was born on October 25, 1864, in New York City, son of a man who also was a practitioner of medical science, Dr. John James Mitchell. His father's practice was also in Newburgh. His mother was Philena (Baker-Roose) Mitchell. Dr. Edgar O. Mitchell, of whom this is a record, attended the public and high schools of Newburgh, New York, to which city his parents moved when he was five years old, and then studied at Exeter, after which he entered Harvard University, which, in 1892, granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then studied at the Homoeopathy School of New York City for a time, supplementing his previous knowledge with a great deal of information in this special department of medicine. His internship he served at Bellevue Hospital, and then he began his general practice of medicine in Newburgh in 1894. Along with his work in the general field of medicine and surgery, Dr. Mitchell paid special attention to the diseases of the nose and throat, in which he studied deeply. He was a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, of Newburgh, New York.

Dr. Mitchell was also active in a number of organizations, including the State and county medical societies. He belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which his affiliations were with the Hudson River Lodge and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was an ex-Ruler. He was also a member of the Harvard Glee Club, the College Club, the Bicycle Club, the Shooting Club, the Banjo Club, the Institute of St. Paul's, and the Powelton Country Club. An all-around sportsman, he was fond of outdoor activities, and while he was a student at Harvard he held the lightweight boxing championship for one year. His religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Edgar O. Mitchell married on April 4, 1904, in New York City, Elsie (Babcock) Griggs, daughter of Katherine and Isaac Griggs, of New York City. By this marriage there were the following children: 1. John Sheffield, born December 20, 1905. 2. Elsie Thorne, born May 16, 1909.

The death of Dr. Mitchell occurred in June, 1926, and caused sincere sorrow in Newburgh and its en-

viros, as well as in the ranks of the medical profession, in which he was widely and favorably known. There were few men who did more for the advancement of health in his community or who were better liked by their fellows. A man of genial, yet quiet, disposition, he put into every enterprise with which he was associated that full measure of vigor and enthusiasm that was characteristic of his work and his activities, with the result that he became a leader in many different undertakings and established for himself in this community and in the minds and hearts of his associates and comrades a place which will never be effaced.

BURROWS MATTHEWS—Associated with journalism in Buffalo since the completion of his school work, Burrows Matthews was identified with the "Express" in various capacities, principally editorial, eventually becoming president and general manager of that newspaper. In June, 1926, a merger was effected between the "Express" and the "Courier" and the new paper became known as the present "Courier-Express." The late William J. Conners, owner of the "Courier," became chairman of the board and Mr. Matthews was named president and editor. When Mr. Conners died on October 6, 1929, the chairmanship was abolished and his son, William J. Conners, Jr., became president and Mr. Matthews vice-president of the company.

The Buffalo "Courier," one of the oldest daily newspapers in the United States and one of the most influential in moulding and reflecting public opinion, was founded in 1831, while the "Express," equally well and favorably known throughout the country, was established in 1848. On December 14, 1930, the "Courier-Express" officially opened its new building, one of the finest and handsomest structures of its character in the United States, with Mr. Matthews in the supreme editorial chair, supervising the contents of a great newspaper with a daily circulation of upward of one hundred and thirty thousand copies. The equipment of the new building is absolutely unexcelled in modernity by any plant in the country, from its business offices through its various departments to the great presses in the basement. Magnificently furnished in all departments, with a personnel of high efficiency, this plant is an ornament to Buffalo and a pride of the newspaper profession, while, under the editorial direction of Mr. Matthews the paper itself justifies the confidence reposed in him by the late William J. Conners, whose business ability created this modern enterprise and started it on its successful career.

Burrows Matthews was born in Buffalo, New York, January 27, 1893, a son of George Edward and Mary Elizabeth (Burrows) Matthews. His father was born in Westfield, New York, March 17, 1855, and died June 11, 1911. He was editor and publisher of

the Buffalo "Express" from 1888 until his death, the paper having been the property of his father, James N. Matthews, from 1878. Mrs. Matthews is a native of Buffalo. She was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1867.

Their son received his education in private and preparatory schools in Buffalo and at the Hotchkiss School, in Lakeville, Connecticut, and St. Luke's, at Wayne, Pennsylvania. He then entered the service of the "Express" and since then has been identified with that paper and its merged successor, the "Courier-Express," with the exception of eighteen months when he served in the army during the World War. He was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry at Fort Niagara and joined the 306th Infantry at Camp Upton. He was transferred to the 152d Depot Brigade, promoted to captain and became assistant camp inspector. In December, 1918, he rejoined the "Express."

Mr. Matthews is a Republican in politics and attends the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Buffalo Advertising Club, the Saturn Club, Luncheon Club, the Buffalo Country Club and the American Legion.

Burrows Matthews married, June 1, 1916, Edith Peter, daughter of Herbert C. and Rose M. (Byers) Peter, of Buffalo, and they are the parents of one son, James N. Matthews, born June 1, 1920.

RALPH PRYNE HUYCK, M. D.—A member of an old and prominent Central New York family and himself a native and lifelong resident of Herkimer, the late Dr. Ralph Pryne Huyck was for more than two decades one of the leading physicians of his native town. His entire professional life was spent here, excepting only two years during the World War, during which he served overseas in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, his active military service being quite in line with the traditions of his family, earlier generations of which had fought in the various wars of this country, in Colonial days and later. Though Dr. Huyck always gave the greater part of his time and attention to his large private practice, he was also prominently active in several other directions. After the war he was especially interested in work in behalf of ex-service men, to which he devoted himself with characteristic thoroughness and kindness. In many other ways, too, he proved himself a very useful and public-spirited citizen and throughout life he enjoyed to the fullest degree the respect, liking and confidence of all who knew him.

Ralph Pryne Huyck was born in Herkimer, February 6, 1886, a son of James Horatio and Clara Maria (Pryne) Huyck. He was a descendant of Jan Huycke, who came from Holland in 1625, as a missionary to the Mohawk Indians. His descendants,

remaining in the Colony after it passed under the British flag, fought valiantly in the French and Indian Wars, the Revolution and the War of 1812. Dr. Huyck's father held many public positions, including those of loan commissioner of the county, town assessor, trustee of the village of Herkimer, village president, village treasurer and supervisor. By his first wife, Ella Harvey, he had one daughter, Mrs. A. E. Williams. He married (second) Clara Maria Pryne, whose father was Dr. Peter Pryne and who died July 30, 1924. For many years James Horatio Huyck was engaged in the coal business. He died in 1908, leaving two sons, Dr. Ralph Pryne Huyck, of further mention, and Eugene Pryne Huyck.

Dr. Huyck spent two years at Amherst College, after having graduated from the high school of Herkimer, and in 1906 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in New York City. The next two years were spent in post-graduate work at the J. Hood Wright Memorial and Roosevelt hospitals, New York City. In 1908 he returned to Herkimer and began private practice at No. 107 Court Street. Dr. Huyck was among the first of the citizens of Herkimer to go to the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, in the summer of 1916. On April 19, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army and, commissioned a captain June 24, 1917, he went to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, later that same year. After some time spent in the study of brain surgery, in Chicago, he embarked for overseas March 4, 1918. He was stationed first at Evacuation Hospital No. 2, and later at hospital No. 10, and then with Sanitary Train No. 110. Attached to the 9th Infantry Second Division, he saw service in the Lorraine sector and in the Marne, Soissons, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne drives. He received a machine gun bullet wound in the wrist, was gassed and returned to the United States April 26, 1919, later being promoted to major. He was discharged May 6, 1919. Just before entering the hospital, prior to his death, he was notified of his appointment to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Reserve.

After his return to civilian life, Dr. Huyck resumed his private practice as a physician and surgeon at Herkimer. From then on until his death he also took a deep interest in the welfare of the ex-service men, particularly those who were disabled during the war, and he worked tirelessly in their behalf. It was mainly through his efforts that the American Legion Post No. 38, of Herkimer, was organized and he was its first Commander. He was also a member of the executive committee and district chairman of the fifth judicial district of the American Legion, Department of New York. Dr. Huyck was a director of the Veterans' Mountain Camp at Tupper Lake, and supervisor for the fifth judicial district of the New York Veterans' Relief

Association. In addition, he was instrumental in securing compensation in many individual cases and had helped many veterans to aid themselves in the rehabilitation adjustment. Dr. Huyck served as coroner from 1912 to 1919 and was reelected in 1916 by a large majority. A Republican in politics, he was associated fraternally with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was an early member of the Down and Out Club of Herkimer. His religious affiliations were with the Dutch Reformed Church.

Dr. Huyck married (first) at Haverstraw, February 1, 1908, Nellie Burgess Hull, to which union there were born two children: 1. Eleanor Louise, born August 13, 1911. 2. James Horatio Huyck, born November 15, 1914. In San Francisco, October 30, 1920, he married (second) Helen Augusta Bedford, a daughter of Norman and Mary (Enderly) Bedford, of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York. Before her marriage Mrs. Huyck was a nurse and during the World War was in the government service, stationed at the Debarkation Hospital on Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

At Faxon Hospital, Utica, New York, Dr. Huyck died April 23, 1930, survived by his wife, son and daughter; by his brother, Eugene P. Huyck, of Herkimer, and by his half-sister, Mrs. Mabel (Huyck) Williams, of Herkimer.

Dr. Huyck's death at the early age of forty-seven years was a great shock to his family, his friends and the community in general, and was felt by all as an irreparable loss. Comparatively short as had been his career, it had been notable in achievement. As a physician and surgeon, a soldier, and a citizen, Dr. Huyck had constantly given proof of exceptional qualities. His name is assured of a permanent place in the annals of his native town, in the history of the medical profession in New York State and in the hearts of all those who had the good fortune of being acquainted with him.

NELSON RUST GILBERT—A lifelong resident of Little Falls, New York, Nelson Rust Gilbert was more than lawyer, business man and civic servant, though he served well in these capacities and at one time held the chief executive office in the municipal government. He was a man with a cultural background and understanding, a writer and a student of literature, a gracious host and a true friend. His book, "The Affair at Pine Court," published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, was a popular work, having run through four editions. An individual of fine instincts and generous impulses, he possessed in his character and personality qualities of delicacy and refinement that subtly placed him as an unusual man among men, yet one who was perfectly at home with his fellows and put them at ease when they

were with him. In his death, Little Falls lost a substantial citizen, and many of its people a most companionable man.

Mr. Gilbert's parents were Joshua Judson and Elizabeth (Rust) Gilbert, and he was born in Little Falls, New York, on October 21, 1866. His family was an old and honored one, his great-grandfather, Edward Gilbert, of Baltimore, Maryland, having purchased large tracts of land in Delaware and Oneida counties, New York State, and established the family in this Commonwealth. Mr. Gilbert's mother came of the noted Rust family that founded Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635.

In the public schools of Little Falls, and later in Holbrook Military Academy, on the Hudson River, Nelson Rust Gilbert received his early education. From the Holbrook institution he was graduated in 1884. Four years later, in 1888, he took his Bachelor of Arts degree at Williams College. Studying law in the offices of McEvoy and Jones, in Little Falls, and later at the Columbia Law School, New York City, he was admitted to the bar at Syracuse, New York, in November, 1890. Then it was that he spent a year in travel, mostly in Italy, India and Japan. He spent a great deal of time in Ceylon, India. In 1892 he began his active practice of law in Little Falls, first with the Hon. A. M. Mills, and later as a member of the firm of Jones and Gilbert. In 1894 Mr. Gilbert withdrew from the firm to enter upon his business activities, which had to do with the talc products in Lewis County, the development of the Fulton Chain region of the Adirondacks, the Fulton Chain Railway Company, and other interests. Subsequently he became one of the organizers of the Little Falls Electric Light and Power Company, of which he was a director until it was sold to the Utica Gas and Electric Company. He was a director, too, of the Herkimer County Trust Company; president of the Gilbert Knitting Company, Inc., and a director of the Mount Annable Corporation, as well as its president.

Always keenly interested in civic affairs and in the promotion of his city's best interests, Mr. Gilbert was, in the truest sense of the word, a well-rounded citizen. There was almost no phase of community, national or social life in which he was not an active worker. In 1920 and 1921 he served as mayor of his city, a position that he filled faithfully and well. He was a trustee of the Little Falls Public Library from 1912 to 1919, as well as its treasurer. He was successively vestryman and warden of Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church for nineteen years. He also belonged to the Sigma Phi Alpha Fraternity, in which he was a member of the Williams College chapter, and he was a member, too, of the Little Falls Country Club, the Fort Schuyler Club, of Utica, New York, and the Mastigouche Fish and Game Club, of Montreal, Province of Quebec. During the World War

he was a member of the Herkimer County Home Defense Committee, as well as Federal food administrator for Herkimer County from the inception of the United States food administration period until the close of hostilities. From his student days, Mr. Gilbert was devoted to literary studies, and so continued until the end of his life. He owned many books, and read them with a discriminating taste for the best in the world's literature. He wrote stories, essays and sketches, and came to be nationally and internationally recognized as an author for his writing of "The Affair at Pine Court," referred to above. That book was first published in 1907.

Nelson Rust Gilbert married on October 15, 1903, in Little Falls, New York, Mary Annette Louise Allen, daughter of John Edwin and Alice Lillian (Arnold) Allen. The two children of this union were: 1. Alice Lillian Arnold, who studied at Johns Hopkins University. 2. Nelson Rust, Jr., who entered Hamilton College.

The death of Mr. Gilbert, which took place on May 26, 1927, caused sincere sorrow. He had contributed extensively to the broadening of life and its cultural influences in Little Falls and this region of New York State, and ever devoted himself to the advancement of his community and its best institutions.

RUPERT LE ROY MALONEY—A native and during the greater part of his all too brief life a resident of Jefferson County, the late Rupert Le Roy Maloney spent the last nine years of his life in Watertown. Here he quickly became one of the leading lawyers and most prominent and most popular citizens. In many ways he made important contributions to the development of the city and to the furthering of civic progress. He gave numerous proofs of his public spirit and also showed his patriotism by active military service during the World War. In every respect he represented the finest type of useful and patriotic citizenship.

Rupert Le Roy Maloney was born July 28, 1891, at Antwerp, Jefferson County, the son of John and Alice Maloney. He spent his boyhood in that village and secured his early education in its schools. After having graduated from the Antwerp High School in 1906, he entered Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Taking the bar examinations in this State, he passed them successfully and was admitted to practice by the Appellate Division. He followed his profession in Rochester until the United States entered the World War in 1917. At that time Mr. Maloney enlisted in the United States Air Service, in which he was commissioned a first lieutenant. His war service covered two years, of which ten months were spent in France. Upon being honorably discharged he came to Watertown in 1920. For some time he



Rupert H. Maloney.

was a member of the legal staff of the Sinclair Oil & Gas Company. In September, 1920, he associated himself with Thomas Burns in the practice of law in Watertown and became a member of the Jefferson County Bar Association. The firm of Burns, Crabb & Maloney was formed in the fall of that year, Mr. Burns being the senior member, and Clarence L. Crabb, who had up to that time been the junior member of Burns and Crabb, becoming also a member. This firm continued until February 1, 1923, when Mr. Maloney withdrew and established himself in offices, afterward occupied by Judge J. Frank La Rue, in the Otis Building. On July 1, 1925, the partnership of Maloney and Coan was formed, George A. Coan, assistant corporation counsel, becoming associated with Mr. Maloney. The firm occupied the same suite of offices that Mr. Maloney had used alone for two years in the Otis Building. When this partnership was dissolved on January 1, 1929, Mr. Maloney took a suite of offices on the fourth floor of the Woolworth Building. These he maintained up to the time of his death, conducting the practice of law alone and devoting the greater part of his time to his financial affairs. During the last two or three years of his life Mr. Maloney gave less of his time to the law and more to the handling of his personal business. After the death of his brother-in-law, Celestin Burns, prominent contractor, who had amassed a fortune in the power and paper industry, Mr. Maloney looked after the legal details of the Burns estate. In 1925 he purchased the entire strip of vacant lots on the north side of Flower Avenue, West. Mr. Maloney named the tract "Sunnyside." It was opposite the club house and links of the Jefferson County Golf Club. There he established his own residence, a beautiful specimen of Colonial architecture. Later he sold some of the lots to others. Many attractive residences were built there during the first two years of his ownership, and, at the time of Mr. Maloney's death in 1929, only a few lots were left vacant. Mr. Maloney was a young man of distinct public spirit and took a keen interest in civic affairs. He was a Republican and interested in the activities of the party. In 1927 he was mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney and his name came up at various times for other posts in the public service. In the summer of 1923 he was chosen District Deputy of the Knights of Columbus for the Fiftieth New York District. At that time he was only thirty-three years old and one of the youngest deputies in the State. He first became a member of the order in 1912 in Rochester. He was prominently identified with the Watertown Post of the American Legion and was also prominent in the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On June 27, 1923, at Danville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Maloney was united in marriage with Dorothy Mary

Tooley, daughter of John F. and Alice (McCann) Tooley, of Danville. The children of this marriage were: 1. Rupert Le Roy, Jr., born March 27, 1924. 2. Alice Marie, born April 3, 1925. 3. William Edward, born April 17, 1926. 4. Robert, born June 17, 1927.

Mr. Maloney died in his prime, after a life of remarkable activity and accomplishment, on November 12, 1929. Besides by his widow and children, he was survived by his mother, now Mrs. Alice (Maloney) Waters, of Watertown; four sisters: Mrs. Celestin C. Burns, of Rochester; Mrs. William Barrett, of Watertown; Mrs. John Brehm, of Antwerp, and Mrs. Ivan J. Gotham, of Watertown, and by two brothers, William Maloney, of Rochester, and John Maloney, of Buffalo.

At a special meeting of the Jefferson County Bar Association, held at the courthouse on November 13, 1929, Judge J. F. La Rue, George A. Coan and Bernard A. Gray were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the untimely death of Mr. Maloney. These resolutions were typical of the sentiments expressed everywhere in regard to Mr. Maloney's notable career and his sterling character and also in regard to the sense of loss felt in the entire community by his sudden and tragically early death.

GEORGE FARNSWORTH FISK—A native of Massachusetts and on both his parents' sides a member of old and prominent New England families, Mr. Fisk has been a resident of Buffalo for the last twenty-five years. During this period he has been continuously connected with the Department of Public Works of Buffalo, his ability and his devotion to the best interests of the city having gained him numerous promotions to positions of ever increasing responsibility and importance. For the last few years Mr. Fisk has been commissioner of public works, in which capacity, as well as in the various offices held by him previously, he has made many important contributions to the progress and welfare of the city of his adoption. In his particular field Mr. Fisk is regarded as one of the ablest engineers and one of the leading authorities in this country. He is a member of numerous engineering and other scientific organizations and has been prominently active for many years in the work of several, especially in connection with the simplification and standardization of methods and materials.

George Farnsworth Fisk was born at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, September 27, 1878, a son of the late George Washington and Eloise Mary (Farnsworth) Fisk. His father, who was a merchant, was a native of Northfield, Vermont; his mother, who died in 1880, was born at Lincoln, Massachusetts. Mr. Fisk himself received his early education in the public schools of his native town and of Boston. After attending the Hyde Park High School and Chauncy Hall School in Boston, he became a student at the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1901. He then served with the United States Government in Havana, Cuba, for one year on a fortification survey. After that he was connected for two years with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and then did engineering work for one year with the John G. Wallace Company, well known consulting engineers of New York City. On May 10, 1905, Mr. Fisk accepted a position as draftsman in the Department of Public Works of the City of Buffalo and ever since then he has been continuously identified with this department. He became a transit man on February 22, 1911; assistant city engineer on January 15, 1913; first assistant city engineer on April 9, 1925, and January 1, 1928, he was appointed commissioner of public works of Buffalo, which position he has continued to hold ever since then with marked ability and much success, his offices being located in the Buffalo City Hall.

It is interesting to note that the new Buffalo City Hall, costing \$7,000,000 and considered to be the largest and most fully equipped of any city hall in the United States, was built under Mr. Fisk's supervision, as well as the new New York State Teachers' College at Buffalo, costing \$1,600,000; the new City Court Building, Buffalo, New York, costing \$1,400,000, and the new South Buffalo Conservatory at Buffalo, New York. During the period of his responsible charge of work for the City of Buffalo, 1912 to 1932, he has expended approximately \$75,000,000 of public monies.

Mr. Fisk is a past president of the American Society of Municipal Engineers, in the work of which he has been prominently active. He was chairman of this organization's finance committee and of its committee on airports and landing fields. He has also served as chairman of the committee of this organization on street railway pavement and track construction and at present is the chairman of its committee on brick pavements. He also represents the Society on Committee C3 on Brick of the American Society for Testing Materials. To what an extent Mr. Fisk is regarded as an authority on the type of work with which he has been identified for so many years, may be seen from the fact that he is the chairman, at present, of the committee on the simplification of the varieties and styles of paving brick of the United States Department of Commerce, Division of Simplified Practice. Mr. Fisk is a member of the American Standards Association and chairman of its committee on the American Society of Testing Materials. He is also chairman of the sectional committee on brick and block pavements of Committee D4 of the American Society for Testing Materials. Other organizations in which Mr. Fisk maintains membership include the following: American Society of Civil Engineers, Permanent International Association of

Road Congresses, American Highway Traffic Association, Association for the Advancement of Science, Engineers Society of Buffalo, Clay Products Institute of America, of which he is a director. He represents the American Society of Municipal Engineers on the Section Committee A41 of the American Standards Association on the proposed code of good practice for brick masonry work. Always interested in everything pertaining to the advancement and the welfare of Buffalo, Mr. Fisk has been for many years an active member of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. His clubs include the Shorewood Country Club and the Buffalo Rotary Club. For many years prominently active in Masonic affairs, he is a member of Mystic Art Lodge, No. 899, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master; Triangle Chapter, No. 314, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is a Past High Priest; Palmoni Lodge of Perfection of Buffalo, Buffalo Chapter of Rose Croix, of which he is a Past Most Wise Master; Buffalo Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Zuleika Grotto, Mystic Order, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, and more particularly with the Richmond Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Buffalo.

Mr. Fisk married, August 25, 1906, Minnie Florence Torge, of Buffalo, a daughter of William A. and Jennie (Coe) Torge. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk, who make their home at No. 829 Bird Avenue, Buffalo, have two children: 1. George William, born April 23, 1907, a member of the class of 1931 at the University of Pennsylvania. 2. Dorothy Eloise, born January 25, 1910.

ARTHUR ROBERT ATKINSON—Few men in Erie County, the native county of Mr. Atkinson, enjoy a wider acquaintance and greater popularity than he. A lifelong resident of this county and for many years successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Kenmore, Mr. Atkinson has been prominently active in public life since his early manhood. Both in Kenmore and in Tonawanda he has held important public offices, which he has invariably filled with the greatest conscientiousness and with exceptional ability. For the last nine years he has been county clerk of Erie County. How ably he has administered the important duties of this office, has been proven by the fact that he is now serving his third term. Mr. Atkinson is also very prominently active in fraternal affairs, is a member of several clubs and a director of several financial and commercial enterprises. Indeed, in every respect he is representative of the best type of vigorous, useful and public-spirited citizenship.

Arthur Robert Atkinson was born in the town of

Tonawanda, Erie County, January 13, 1878, a son of the late William R. and Catharine (Gall) Atkinson. His father, who was born in Washington County, New York, and who died in 1910, was a pastry cook and designer and later engaged in farming, but at the time of his death was retired. Mr. Atkinson's mother, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, died in 1904. Mr. Atkinson is one of the two surviving children of a family of thirteen. He received his education in the public grammar and high schools of his native town and some twenty years ago entered the real estate and insurance business under his own name at Kenmore. Though in recent years his participation in public life has forced him to devote the major share of his time and attention to public affairs, he still maintains an office at Kenmore, of which town he has also been a resident for many years and where he still makes his home. In politics a supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Atkinson, many years ago, started to take an active part in public life. During 1907-13 he served as chairman of the board of assessors of the town of Tonawanda; during 1917-1921 he was supervisor of this town; and during 1917-1921 he served as president of the village of Kenmore. Elected county clerk of Erie County in 1921 he has been reelected ever since then and now serves his third term in this office, which he has filled, like all the offices held by him previously, with great conscientiousness and ability. For many years prominently active in Masonic affairs, he is a very popular member of numerous Masonic bodies, including the following: City of Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons; Tonawanda Chapter, No. 278, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is a Past High Priest; Lake Erie Commandery, No. 20, of Buffalo, Knights Templar; Zulecki Grotto, of Buffalo, Mystic Order, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; and Ismailia Temple of Buffalo, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Atkinson is also a member of Buffalo Nest, No. 1, Order of Orioles; Kenmore Lodge, No. 938, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Lake Shore Field & Trap Club of Buffalo. During his long residence in Kenmore he has also been active in financial affairs, and he is a director of the State Bank of Kenmore and vice-president and a director of the Kenmore Savings & Loan Association. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Buffalo National Corporation. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kenmore.

Mr. Atkinson married, in 1904, Lillian E. Horning, of Michigan, a daughter of James L. and Georgiana (Pollard) Horning of Lenox, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson have no children and make their home at No. 2802 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore. Mr. Atkinson's offices in his capacity as county clerk of Erie County, are in the County Building at Buffalo.

CHARLES FRANKLIN SISSON, JR.—The late Charles F. Sisson, Jr., was president of the Sisson Brothers-Weldon Company and a dominant factor in shaping the policy which had resulted in its prosperous expansion. To the upbuilding of the community of Binghamton, New York, he contributed something of the same spirit of leadership, and with similar results of growth and progress.

Charles Franklin Sisson was born in Binghamton, February 18, 1877, son of Charles Franklin and Anna M. (Carey) Sisson. His education was acquired in Miss Hopkin's private school in Binghamton and at St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, where he was, according to the records, "honor boy" of the class of 1895. Keeping pace with his high scholastic standing was his proficiency in military affairs which caused him to be chosen captain of his class company.

His business career was interwoven with the rising fortunes of the Sisson store in Binghamton, operated by his father in his lifetime. The son learned the business under his father's tutelage and proved so quick a pupil that he helped materially to treble the business done during the years which he was active in the management. After the death of his father in 1915, Mr. Sisson became president and executive head of the store. He saw it develop from a simple sales enterprise to a vast and highly complicated department store, and he put into that development his own spirit, industry, judgment and foresight. He knew his store and his customers, and he brought the two together by means of his sympathetic understanding of both, making each serve the interests of the other. For the welfare of his co-workers he also had a ready understanding, and he had their loyalty in all that he did. He was a Democrat in politics, but never a seeker after office nor prominence. He belonged to the Trinity Memorial Church and contributed liberally to its work. He was also affiliated with the following organization: the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce; the Central Young Men's Christian Association; the Army Athletic Association; the Exempt Firemen's Association; the Binghamton Club; the Binghamton Country Club; and the Binghamton Automobile Club. His fraternal affiliations were with the Otseningo Lodge, No. 435, Fire and Accepted Masons; Otseningo Consistory of the Scottish Rite Masons, in which he held the thirty-second degree; and Kalurah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Charles Franklin Sisson married, May 8, 1901, Alice Conant, daughter of Eugene H. and Caroline (Phelps) Conant, of Camden, New York. Mrs. Sisson survives her husband, as do their children: Eugene Conant, born November 25, 1913; Janet Alice, born November 17, 1917.

This more than ordinarily successful and useful

career ended May 6, 1928, when Mr. Sisson died at the age of fifty-one, when he was at the height of his powers and his achievements, and enjoying to the full the fruits of his ability and goodness. To fill his place would be practically impossible, for he excelled in so many departments of life. Of him the Binghamton "Press" said:

Throughout a useful life, Charles Franklin Sisson moved among his fellowmen modestly, with human sympathy and acute understanding, a normal citizen of normal Binghamton; representative of its best citizenship, an admirable personality of unusual charm of manner, resourcefulness, vision and personal and mercantile integrity Binghamton has lost a substantial citizen in Charles F. Sisson, one who had contributed unappraised wealth of endeavor to the city's advancement and welfare.

ELIAS NIELSEN—Widely known in the business world in the vicinity of Middletown, New York, where he was extensively engaged in the contracting business, Elias Nielsen was highly esteemed and respected in his municipality and State, and in this and other cities he performed much valuable work. Though not a native of the United States, Mr. Nielsen brought with him to this continent a thorough knowledge of the trade of cabinetmaking—a knowledge that he utilized in the years that followed. His talents and skill were rewarded with success, and everywhere he came to be known as an individual who had contributed much to his fellowmen, not only in the direction of his personal material achievements, but also through his own life and through the inculcation in others of the high principles that were the guiding standards of his own career. His sterling integrity and his warm human sympathies, which he combined ever with a genial good humor, were qualities that endeared him to many, and were qualities that caused his death to be so deeply mourned.

Mr. Nielsen was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on September 23, 1876, son of Yeppe H. and Christine Nielsen, who were the parents of a large family. Of this family, five brothers and a sister are living: 1. Niels P., of New Haven, Connecticut. 2. Andrew, also of New Haven. 3. Soren A., of New Haven. 4. Jens, of New Haven. 5. Martin, of New Haven. 6. Kyestine Sorensen, of Denmark. It was in his native land, Denmark, that Elias Nielsen received his early training, and when he was eighteen years old he came to the United States to live, settling in New Haven, Connecticut, where his older brothers lived and where the other members of his family remain today. In Denmark he had learned the trade of cabinetmaking, and immediately upon arriving in this country he found employment in this field of work, becoming associated with one of the largest cabinetmaking firms of New Haven. As soon as his professional skill was recognized by his superiors

they sent him out on important jobs to other cities, and one such trip was to Middletown, New York, where he was assigned supervision of woodwork installation in the Eugene Horton mansion on South Street, which has since become the residence of John H. Morrison and family. His work in connection with that mansion he performed so creditably that he received different offers for his services, and for a short time he was employed with the Giles Construction Company, of Middletown. Later he went into the contracting business on his own account, joining forces with Anton Miller under the firm name of Nielsen and Miller. Mr. Miller had been employed, too, on the Horton mansion project, and was a man thoroughly skilled in his craft. Then, several years before his death, Mr. Nielsen became the president of the Elias Nielsen Construction Company, which was the name adopted upon the incorporation of the firm of Nielsen and Miller. Of this corporation Mr. Nielsen was the guiding influence for many years until his death, and as president of the company he had a hand in the building of some of the outstanding edifices, both public and private, in his region of New York State. Among the large contracts secured by the Elias Nielsen Construction Company were those for the Otisville High School; the Post Garage Building; the Van Sickle Building, at North Street and Wickham Avenue; the residence of John W. Slauson, on Grand Avenue; and the Whitlock Building, on Montgomery Street. These works were directly under the supervision of Mr. Nielsen, whose last big construction job was the building for the Warwick Laundries, Inc., on Monhagen Avenue. Into all his work, professional and otherwise, Mr. Nielsen ever put the fullest measure of his energy and enthusiasm, with the result that he became eminently successful; and it was perhaps for this reason that he was invited to take a leading part in the affairs of his city and State.

Mr. Nielsen held memberships in several fraternal groups, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he belonged to the local lodge; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which his affiliation was with the Middletown Lodge; and the Danish Brotherhood, of New Haven, Connecticut. He was aligned, in his religious life, with the Webb Horton Church. Especially in the Elks' Lodge was he a leading worker; and at the time of his death, this order arranged special services in his home.

Elias Nielsen married, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Middletown, New York, on June 30, 1906, while he was employed in this city on the Horton mansion work, Mabel E. Dodd, daughter of John Dodd, of No. 181 West Main Street, Middletown. Mrs. Nielsen survives her husband. Her mother was Sarah (Strike) Dodd.

The death of Mr. Nielsen occurred on January 27, 1929. He had been widely recognized for many years



Olav Nielsen



as an individual who had done much for those around him, and one who had ever kept close to his heart the best interests of his community. A number of buildings stand here today as monuments to the memory of this cabinetmaker and builder, who through his work not only constructed houses and large edifices but did his part in the upbuilding of a city. His memory will live on, though he is gone, and his name will take its place on New York State records among those of the men who have been the very solid and substantial citizens of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM HENRY HARNDEN HOAR, M. D.—A native and lifelong resident of New York State, the late Dr. W. H. H. Hoar spent his entire professional career as a physician at Grahamsville, Sullivan County. For almost half a century he was one of the most widely known and most highly respected medical practitioners in this part of New York State. Devoting himself with untiring energy and unchanging enthusiasm to the exacting duties of his profession, he gained for himself to a remarkable degree the liking, confidence and admiration of his patients, not only in Sullivan County, but also in the surrounding territory. Though his professional work at all times received the major share of his time and attention, Dr. Hoar did not permit it to absorb him to the exclusion of other interests. For many years he was prominently and very effectively active in public life, serving at different times in important local offices, the duties of which he invariably filled with great efficiency and faithfulness. He was also very much interested in political affairs and did much to further the cause of agriculture. He was a popular member of several fraternal organizations, took an active part in religious work, and, indeed, in every respect represented the finest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship.

William Henry Harnden Hoar was born at Alligerville, Ulster County, August 9, 1857, a son of the late Friend and Hannah Margaret (Lawrence) Hoar. His father was born in England, December 4, 1818, and died in this country, March 13, 1892. His mother was born July 9, 1827, and died November 27, 1867. Dr. Hoar, one of a family of ten children and the seventh son of a seventh son, received his early education in the public schools of his native region and, having completed his own education, taught for two years in the district school. At the end of this period he took up the study of medicine at New York University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881. Immediately afterwards, in July of that year, Dr. Hoar established himself in the practice of his profession at Grahamsville, Sullivan County, where he continued in general practice with great success and to the great benefit of the com-

munity and the surrounding country until his death in 1929. For forty-eight years he faithfully served all who called on him for professional advice and service, and his professional career epitomized in every respect the highest ideals of that class of medical men made famous under the homely appellation, "Country Doctor." Throughout his long residence in Grahamsville he took a deep interest in all public and civic affairs, not only those more closely related to his profession, such as public health and sanitation, but also all the other phases of public life. For thirteen years he served as supervisor of the town of Neversink, and for many years he was treasurer of the Republican County Committee, an office he held at the time of his death. His interest in agriculture and his desire to further agricultural progress found expression in his active work in behalf of the Neversink Agricultural Society, which sponsors the Grahamsville Fair and of which Dr. Hoar was superintendent for thirty years. He was a popular member of the Grahamsville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Callicoon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Jeffersonville. His religious affiliations were with the Grahamsville Methodist Episcopal Church, which always found in him a generous and helpful supporter.

Dr. Hoar married, May 24, 1882, Emma Bryers, of Ashokan, a daughter of Rev. James Nelson and Catherine (Baird) Bryers. Dr. and Mrs. Hoar had two daughters, Mrs. Sumner Krum and Mrs. Nellie Briggs, both of Grahamsville. They also had the pleasure of seeing grow up around them four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

At his home in Grahamsville, Dr. William H. H. Hoar died November 27, 1929. His death followed a stroke and was due largely to the advancing infirmities of age. It came suddenly and was a great shock, not only to his family, but also to his exceptionally large number of friends in Sullivan County and in the adjoining counties. Funeral services were held at the Grahamsville Methodist Episcopal Church, after which all that was mortal of Dr. Hoar was laid to rest in the Grahamsville Rural Cemetery.

How greatly Dr. Hoar's passing was regretted in the community, and how greatly he was admired by his fellow-citizens for his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart and for his untiring service to them, may be seen from the following editorial tribute, paid to him in a local newspaper at the time of his death:

Another picturesque piece of Sullivan County has gone in the death of Dr. W. H. H. Hoar, of Grahamsville, who passed away last week. But Dr. Hoar's death also signalizes something of more than local interest, the passing of that once numerous, ubiquitous, and revered class, the country doctor. Like the venerable veterans of the Civil War, the last of that storied fraternity marches past the contemporary

watcher into the pages of our history. Few of the younger medical men step forward to take his place, and so it is probable that when the last of those ageing family practitioners move on, they will be the file closers of their division. It is a day of specialization.

Dr. Hoar would have been the last to put forth claim to exaggerated virtues, rare skill, unusual devotion to duty, or any mental or moral advantage over his daily associates. Rather, his whole life indicated that he would prefer to be a simple man among men, doing a worthy work and doing it well. Disputants quarrel as to the definition of success. Some see it as the accumulation of wealth, others as the utter rejection thereof. Some would describe it as the selection of a worthy standard reasonably within the limitation of one's capabilities, and the adherence thereto throughout life. According to this definition, the good doctor enjoyed a distinguished success.

He regarded his calling as something more serious than a profession. He did not permit comfortable hours of appointment to circumscribe his usefulness to a friend or his service to a neighbor. In days when travel over country roads was anything but the swift, easy transition of today, he went from home to home, delayed only by the imposed limitations of his mode of travel. His day knew no hours of work, his solicitude no distinctions of wealth or class. This is not to eulogize the doctor, it is a statement of a fact then so commonly recognized as to call for no wondering comment. If today this statement sounds like eulogy, it is because of the changes wrought by a progress which has not been an unmixed blessing.

In his political thought and activity, Dr. Hoar was a partisan, as was everyone in a day when the independent was unknown. We suspect that he took an active part in party politics because he considered that his clear duty as a citizen, and that he was actually at heart more interested in the neighbors and his friends of his home town than in technical political strategy. Certain it is that he was admired and respected by everyone without any consideration of political beliefs, as his death is now mourned by Republicans and Democrats alike.

We do not call for more country doctors of the type so well represented by Dr. Hoar, for perhaps the conditions which demanded them have passed away and the service they performed can be accomplished more efficiently in other ways. But we can surely use more men like him, men who know their own talents and are content to exercise them to the peace and happiness of their fellows without too much concern for self.

WILLIAM H. CLISDELL—Widely known in railroad circles in New York State, where he was a resident of Middletown, William H. Clisdell held a place of esteem and affection in the hearts of his fellowmen. For he was one of those citizens whose strict integrity and genial personality, coupled with his rare public spirit, readily won the admiration of those around him and caused him to occupy a position of confidence and trust in the business world. Throughout life he held close to the highest principles, and he ever did what he could do to increase the happiness of others. His death marked a severe loss to the Middletown community, in which he had so long lived, and to New York State, where his circle of acquaintance was a wide one.

Mr. Clisdell was born on February 24, 1878, in Corning, New York, a son of Robert and Mary Frances (Robinson) Clisdell. In the community of his birth he received his early education; and then, when the time came for him to embark upon his career, he decided to enter the business field. For a number of years he was a bookkeeper, having been employed, before his railway connections began, with the Howell-Hinchman Company. For eight years he served with that organization, and then, in 1925, he formed an association with the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. With this company he was freight and passenger agent for the local division, and as such served faithfully and well for four years until his death.

Along with his business activities, Mr. Clisdell took a lively interest in the affairs of his community, having been prominent in the activities of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In that fraternal order he was affiliated with the Middletown Lodge. He served his country well in one of the national crises, the Spanish-American War, of which he was a veteran, having served in the Elmira unit. Mr. Clisdell's first residence in Middletown was at about the turn of the century, since which time he has made his home here. And into the life of his adopted community, as into all his business and social enterprises, Mr. Clisdell ever put the fullest measure of his energy and enthusiasm, with the result that he was a man whose abilities and talents were recognized in many different walks of life.

William H. Clisdell married, on October 26, 1905, in Middletown, New York, Mary A. Beakes, daughter of James A. and Mary A. (Mapes) Beakes. By this union there were two children: James Edgar and Jeannette. Mr. Clisdell was survived by his wife and children, as well as by a brother, Robert Clisdell, of West Virginia, and a sister, Mrs. Edward Knapp, of Olean, New York.

The death of William H. Clisdell took place at Poughkeepsie, New York, on June 14, 1929, while he was there on a trip with his old friend and comrade, Fred W. Holden. He had been for many years one of the very well-known figures in Middletown life, and both by his work and by his genial and helpful qualities of character had contributed much to the well-being of his fellow-citizens. He will be remembered for years to come as one of the solid and substantial men of his community and State, and as one who was dearly loved by those whose privilege it was to know him.

WHITFIELD CREVLING—A native of New Jersey, but a resident of Newburgh, Orange County, from his early youth on, the late Whitfield Crevling was for some four decades one of the leading contractors and builders of this city. Thoroughly trained, very energetic, of unfailing conscientiousness, and a



Joseph J. Simatt

man of vision and public spirit, Mr. Crevling made many important contributions to civic progress and to the development of Newburgh. Numerous attractive private residences and a number of important public buildings stand today as monuments to his skill and ability. Though he never sought or held public office, he always took an intelligent interest in public affairs and, indeed, was regarded as one of the most substantial, most representative and most useful citizens of Newburgh.

Whitfield Crevling was born December 15, 1863, in Hamilton County, New Jersey, a son of George and Anna (Lance) Crevling. His grandfather, Henry Crevling, and his father were both mason-contractors and, like his mother, natives of Hamilton County and of English origin. George Crevling died in 1891, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Crevling attended the public schools until he was fifteen and in his sixteenth year learned the carpenter's trade at Oxford, New Jersey. After serving faithfully for three years, he found employment at Westfield, New Jersey for a time. In August, 1887, he came to Newburgh, Orange County, and worked for W. H. Hilton and for Bates and Son, until 1890. In that year he started in business for himself as a contractor and builder, with his office at No. 234 Broadway. From the beginning Mr. Crevling met with gratifying success, forging steadily to the front. He employed eighteen men and always had all the work he could handle. He was something of an architect and drew excellent plans for many private residences and also for some public structures. During his long career as a contractor and builder he consistently showed industry, ability, and public spirit. Financial profit was never the chief consideration with him. One of the first to erect a house in Third Street, opposite the park, he built this residence for himself, but the demand for houses near the park became such that he sold it and built many others nearby. Nearly all the residences in Leroy Place and Central Avenue were erected by him. He also built the Almshouse, the Washington Heights House, the additions to Grace Church and to the West Newburgh and South Street schools. Perhaps, his most important undertaking, however, and one that brought him much credit and praise from State officials, who recognized superior work, was the carpentry work on the Broadway school. His financial profits here were meagre, but he considered the task a public matter, one in which the best workmanship and conscientious treatment of every detail came before dollars. Mr. Crevling was a member of Newburgh Lodge, No. 309, Free and Accepted Masons; the Masonic Veterans; and Highland Lodge, No. 65, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On November 1, 1893, at Newburgh, Mr. Crevling married Luella Jane Lent, daughter of Henry and Melissa (Van Zile) Lent of Cornwall, Orange

County. Mr. Lent was a veteran of the Civil War, and his wife was a native of New Windsor; and ancestors of Mrs. Crevling had been officers in the War of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Crevling had four children: 1. Raymond Whitfield, born October 19, 1894. 2. Marion, born November 1, 1896. 3. George Lent, born July 15, 1905. 4. Adelaide Luella, born March 29, 1908. After several years of illness, Mr. Crevling died at his home in Third Street, Newburgh, May 22, 1929, the same day his former business associate, ex-Mayor Wilson, was buried.

Though Mr. Crevling's death, coming as it did after several years of illness, was not unexpected, it nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his family, his many friends, and, indeed, to the entire community. It was deeply regretted and his memory will long be cherished by all who had the privilege of knowing him, and most so by those who knew him best.

JOSEPH JOHN SINNOTT, M. D., one of the foremost physicians and surgeons in the whole State of New York, held a place of prominence in the community in which he lived and did so much of his work—Mount Vernon and nearby parts of Westchester County. Having prepared for his medical work in the foremost medical schools, he took up the work of his career highly fitted for distinguished service to humanity, and came in the course of events to hold highly responsible positions on the surgical staffs of different hospitals and to perform work of real importance in his community and State. He had a large number of warm personal friends; people both in and out of the medical profession, but all of whom knew his achievements and his surgical skill and who appreciated in him those splendid qualities of manhood which endeared him to others. His death was an occasion of sincere sadness and sorrow in Mount Vernon, ending as it did a life of great usefulness and public value.

Dr. Sinnott was born in New York City on October 12, 1881, a son of Thomas W. and Marie T. (Waters) Sinnott. His father came from Ireland about 1850 and settled in New York City, where, in later years, he was engaged in the manufacture of clothing until his death in 1904. His mother belonged to an old New York State family. She, up to the time of her death in 1896, was prominent in community enterprises in Mount Vernon, where the Sinnott family has made its home since 1887. Thomas W. and Marie T. (Waters) Sinnott were the parents of four children: 1. Charles W., an attorney in New York and a prominent figure in Westchester political circles. 2. Frederick T., a Jersey City merchant. 3. Dr. Joseph J., of further mention. 4. Marie T., now Mrs. Clifford Moore, of New Rochelle.

Dr. Joseph J. Sinnott received his early education in the public schools of Mount Vernon, New York,

and subsequently became a student at Fordham University, New York City, from which he was graduated in the class of 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Then he went for his professional work to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, also in New York City, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903. Then he took post-graduate courses at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, where he received special training in surgery and from which he was graduated in the class of 1905. He continued his surgical studies in experimental surgery at Bellevue Medical School, and then taught anatomy in different institutions for a number of years, having in the meantime, in 1905, opened his offices in Mount Vernon for the general practice of medicine. Later he also began the general practice of surgery, to which he continuously devoted his time and energies thereafter.

In the field of surgery and medicine Dr. Sinnott held an eminent position, but he also was active in other ways. During the late World War he served in France as a medical officer in the United States Army, and at different times he held executive positions in medical institutions and organizations. Throughout the greater part of 1918 and 1919 he served as a commanding officer of Mobile Surgical Units Nos. 100, 101, 102 and 103, in which he held the rank of captain, stationed at Joinville, France. At the time of his death he was a Fellow in the Academy of Medicine of New York City, and also held memberships in the New York State Medical Society and the Westchester County Medical Society, in both of which bodies he was a member of the boards of censors. For a number of terms he was president of the Mount Vernon Medical Society. He was surgeon-in-chief and also president of the medical board of the Mount Vernon Hospital, as well as consulting surgeon of St. Agnes' Hospital, of White Plains, New York. He belonged to the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, the Siwanoy Country Club, the Seaview Country Club, the New York Club, the New York Athletic Club and the University Club of Mount Vernon.

Dr. Joseph John Sinnott married, in 1910, at Mount Vernon, New York, Cecile M. Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Cook, the ceremony having taken place on June 8 of that year. By this marriage there were two children: John, and Joseph John, Jr.

The death of Dr. Sinnott came at his residence, Primrose and Columbus avenues, Mount Vernon, New York, on January 26, 1928, after an illness which had lasted about three months. Many were the tributes that were paid to him at that time, but an editorial published in a local Mount Vernon newspaper perhaps shed as much light upon his character as a man and physician as any other single piece of printed matter. It was pointed out in this editorial that Dr.

Sinnott often cloaked his naturally sympathetic nature with a mask of brusqueness. After one occasion upon which he had been brusque, "I had to be," he said, "because I felt so very sorry for this poor man, whom I knew was going to suffer a great deal; that if I had not been brusque I would have broken down." The editorial in the "Daily Argus" concluded:

He possessed great physical strength, had a wonderful constitution and unusual vitality. It is hard to reconcile ourselves as yet to the fact that one so strong and active has been stricken fatally. Many a household is saddened by the death of Dr. Sinnott, because he was a friend to so many, a beacon of hope to so many more and a haven of refuge to those who, in their physical distress, had appealed to him. The memory of his great skill as a surgeon, his integrity as a man, his devotion to friendship and his success in and out of his profession are going to live with us for a long time. His life here was a great thing for us, and the "Daily Argus" joins the city in sorrow over his death. He has left behind him for his loved ones the heritage of a noble life, one filled with helpful and comforting deeds for those who, in their distress or misfortune, had needed aid, and for his city, in which he believed and in which he had joined with others in promoting its welfare, a memory of "well done, good and faithful servant."

ROY C. KATES—A native and lifelong resident of New York State, Mr. Kates has been identified with journalism in Rochester for some thirty-four years. For many years he has now been secretary and general manager of the Rochester "Times-Union," and general manager of the Rochester "Democrat-Chronicle." He is also an executive officer of the Utica "Observer-Dispatch." Mr. Kates is one of the best-known journalists of this section of New York State. For the last quarter of a century he has been prominently active in the affairs of the Republican party and he is also a member of numerous clubs and of several fraternal organizations. Civic affairs, too, have received a full share of his time and attention.

Roy C. Kates was born at Barre, New York, December 31, 1876, a son of George and Mary Stewart (McKay) Kates. His father was a native of Congressbury, England, but spent the greater part of his life in this country. Mr. Kates' mother, now also deceased, was a native of Rochester. Having received his early education in the public schools of Rochester, Mr. Kates then attended Edick Preparatory School and continued his education also under private tutors. In 1896 he entered newspaper work as a reporter with the Rochester "Democrat-Chronicle," in which capacity he continued with marked success for two years. Next he served in a similar capacity for two years with the Rochester "Herald." At the end of this period he became city editor of the Rochester "Times," serving in that capacity until 1908, when he became secretary and managing editor of the "Times." He continued as such until 1918, when the "Times" was merged with the "Union Advertiser," the resulting paper having been known

since then as the "Times-Union," of which Mr. Kates became the managing editor. He is now secretary and general manager of this paper, and general manager of the Rochester "Democrat-Chronicle." Still another newspaper, with which he has been connected for a number of years, is the Utica "Observer-Dispatch," of which he is the secretary and the treasurer.

Mr. Kates is a member of the New York State Publishers' Association, the Rochester Press Club, the Rochester Advertising Club, the Rochester Rotary Club, the Rochester Club, the Corner Club, the Seneca Club, the Washington Club, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Oak Hill Country Club, as well as of Orient Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party and for twenty-five years he was a member of the Republican County Committee of Monroe County. He also served for several years as a member of the Monroe County Board of Child Welfare, and has attended several Republican State conventions as a delegate. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and more particularly with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Rochester. His interest in civic and religious affairs finds expression in his service on the board of trustees of the Rochester Church Home and on the Committee of Publicity of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, as well as on the executive committee of the Rochester Exposition. His favorite form of recreation is golf.

Mr. Kates married, in 1907, Helen E. Thomas, a native of Silver Creek, Chautauqua County. Mr. and Mrs. Kates have three children: Janet Thomas, Frederick Ward and Mary Elizabeth Kates.

LELAND DORR KENT—Widely known and respected in the business world, not only in New York State, but throughout the country, in all the places where his travels took him, Leland Dorr Kent was a man who enjoyed the esteem and the love of a host of his fellowmen. Among his close associates he was, of course, dearly loved; and so harmonious and helpful had been his relationship with the Indian Motorcycle Company that, not long before his passing he was promoted to an executive position. Always forced, by the nature of his work, to travel, Mr. Kent had about reached a time of life when it would have been possible for him to settle down and be more with his family in Geneva, New York, when his last illness overcame him. And now, though he is gone, he is alive in the memories of friends and family and all who knew him, and is remembered as a man of kindly temperament and lovable character.

Mr. Kent was born in Walworth, New York, on February 21, 1880, son of Dorr and Lizzie (Jones) Kent. He received his early education in the pub-

lic schools of Walworth and later in those of Palmyra, whither his parents had removed. For his studies in the higher fields of learning, he became a student at the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated. He then went into business, for which, while still quite young, he showed remarkable aptitude. Starting his career in Geneva, New York, he became sales manager of the Pasco Wire Wheel Company, a position in which he continued until the company was bought out by a Baltimore house. He immediately was offered the post of sales manager in Springfield, Ohio, with the Continental Company, makers of the Harve stabilizer. After he had been for several years in Ohio, the Continental company bought a controlling interest in the Indian Motorcycle Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Kent then became sales manager of the Indian Motorcycle Company, with which he continued in that capacity until his death.

Through all this period, he kept his home in Geneva, New York, where he had many friends, though his business connections compelled him to travel extensively throughout the United States and in Canada. As a salesman and a leader of men, Mr. Kent was ideally qualified for his work, having all his life attained remarkably uniform success in managerial positions. His continued rise in the business world seemed certain; for, with his many engaging qualities of mind and heart, he was a sure favorite wherever he went. With his strong business sense he combined a helpful knowledge of books and men, as well as a sense of humor that was rare and delightful. A man who, it was often said, could adapt his conversation to any one, regardless of mental traits or station in life, Mr. Kent stood high in the estimation of all who knew him, and won a host of friends. His wide experience in the world gave him a sureness of speech, which he coupled with a faculty for presenting things vividly.

A lover of his home and of domestic happiness, Mr. Kent was always to be found within the circle of his family when not engaged in traveling on business. He belonged to no clubs or societies, with the exception of the Men's Club of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Geneva. He had a natural talent for horticulture, and cultivated flowers extensively. In his gardens there were at one time five hundred different varieties of the iris.

Leland Dorr Kent married, on October 9, 1913, at Geneva, New York, Helen Emily Ayers, daughter of Frank Clifford and Nettie (Knapp) Ayers, of Geneva. The children of this marriage were: 1. Junior La Verne, born July 19, 1915. 2. Mabelle Jean, born October 7, 1921.

The death of Mr. Kent, which came on March 9, 1928, caused sincere sorrow. He had contributed much to the business world in New York State, and his work was recognized as having been of the highest calibre.

JOHN M. CONNELLY—Long a leader in the business, civic and social life of Elmira, New York, the city of his birth, John M. Connelly held throughout life the esteem and the confidence of his associates and the love of a host of friends. There was scarcely any phase of the public life of his community and State in which he was not ever eager to take part, while his contribution to certain organizations that had a great deal to do with the advancement of Elmira life was such as to merit outstanding notice and attention. Strict business integrity, an undying interest in furthering those projects which he believed designed to help his fellowmen, and a warm and pleasant personality—these were qualities that stood out prominently in the character of Mr. Connelly and rendered him one of the best-loved of Elmira citizens.

He was born on March 31, 1860, in Elmira, New York, a son of Cornelius and Margaret (O'Brien) Connelly. In this city he received his early education, having been graduated from Public School No. 3, while later he was a student at the Elmira Free Academy, from which he was also graduated. While at the academy he was active in athletics and excelled as a baseball player. One of the early achievements of his business career was the acquisition of the wholesale business of Skinner and Russell, after which Mr. Connelly erected a modern building of his own on State Street, in this city. In 1918, he purchased the Elmira Oil Company, which he developed, in the years that followed, into one of the largest gasoline and oil distributing concerns in this region of New York State. In 1928, with his son, Harold Connelly, he negotiated with the city for establishment of a public rest room and bus terminal on State Street, an enterprise that was eminently successful and that provided suitable headquarters for out-of-town shoppers and motorists. In 1905, with M. H. Arnot, J. Sloat Fassett, David M. Pratt and others, Mr. Connelly formed Elmira's first Chamber of Commerce. He was the president of that organization for about a decade, and was the first man to hold that office. During the period of his presidency, some of the manufacturing houses that later formed the backbone of the city's industrial life were established in Elmira, largely through the initiative and continuous work of Mr. Connelly. Business had been, before that time, more or less at a standstill; but Mr. Connelly managed, with his associates, to interest outside capitalists and industrialists in Elmira's advantages. Negotiations were opened with John N. Willys, then one of the leaders in the infant automobile industry, to take over the old Payne foundry. Mr. Willys and A. P. Morrow acquired control of this property, and, by the time of the Great War, came to employ as many as 4,000 and 5,000 men. Mr. Connelly was primarily responsible for the removal from Cocksackie to Elmira of the Kennedy,

Valve Manufacturing Company. In 1911, when Daniel Kennedy, founder and president of the company, visited Elmira, Mr. Connelly succeeded in convincing him that Elmira would be an ideal place for the big plant. He was also highly instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of the American-La France Fire Engine Company, later the American-La France and Foamite Corporation, which originally had several smaller plants scattered throughout the State. Then, in 1912, when the memorial to the General John Sullivan expedition was dedicated on East Hill, Mr. Connelly was appointed a member of the Newtown Battlefield Commission, the appointment having come from Governor John A. Dix. He always took an active interest in the affairs of that body, and held office as its treasurer up to the time of his death. He was also a founder and a president for several terms of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for many years a member of the advisory board of St. Joseph's Hospital, and a member of the social service committee of the Elmira Federation for Social Service. He was a trustee of the Steele Memorial Library, a member of the Elmira Country Club, and an active figure in the Knights of Columbus, in which order he was affiliated with the Elmira Council, No. 229.

Mr. Connelly, among his other activities, contributed freely to the philanthropic, social and business interests of his native city, and his work in these respects was ever such as to make his memory enduring in Elmira. Gentle in manner, kindly disposed toward his fellowmen, and possessing a heart sympathetically inclined toward all in need, he left a lasting impression upon all who knew him.

John M. Connelly married, on June 30, 1891, Catharine Sheehan, daughter of Peter and Catharine Sheehan, of Elmira, New York. By this union there were four children, two sons and two daughters: 1. John Gerald, who died in his youth. 2. Harold, who was associated with his father in efforts to locate a public rest room and bus terminal on State Street, in this city, and so to aid civic development through attracting out-of-town people to Elmira. 3. Catharine S., of Elmira. 4. Mrs. P. E. Trouche, of Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Connelly was survived by his widow and three children, as well as by three brothers: Thomas and Cornelius, of Elmira, and Hubert, of New York City, and by two sisters, M. L. Connelly and Mrs. George P. Ransome, both of Elmira, and one grandson, Paul Edwin Trouche, 3d.

The death of John M. Connelly took place at his home in Elmira, New York, on May 30, 1929, and was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among all who knew him, not only in this city, but throughout New York State and in the business world generally. Mr. Connelly had contributed materially to the well-being of his fellowmen, both through his building up of his own business enterprises and the encouragement of projects initiated to boost busi-



Peter Noel J. M.H.

ness generally in the city. Many were the tributes that were paid him and his work at the time of his passing, but outstanding among them was that which appeared in the Elmira "Star-Gazette" and which, probably more than most public expressions, reflected the general public attitude toward this civic-minded man:

John M. Connelly was a leader in business, civic and social affairs in Elmira during many active years. His name is indissolubly connected with numerous enterprises, all of which thrived under his leadership, and, whether public or private, invariably achieved success. . . . He loved Elmira and its people, and in his time and in his efficient and gifted way, did much to make it the fine city it is today. Elmirans owe much to John M. Connelly for his faithful and earnest service to his city.

PETER NOE, JR., M. D.—In Willsboro and the surrounding region of the Empire State, Peter Noe, Jr., M. D., for many years played an important part; and, successful in the practice of his chosen profession, he faithfully served his fellowmen and won the esteem and confidence of hosts of friends. Respected for his achievements in the professional world and for his public-spirited attitude in civic matters, he was at the same time loved for his excellent qualities of character and mind. His was a sterling integrity and a soundness of judgment that are essential to any truly worthy life; and in him these qualities were combined and fused with understanding, sympathy, and delicacy of perception, with the result that he was not only a valued practitioner of medicine, but also a beloved comrade and companion.

Dr. Noe was born on July 20, 1891, in Haarlem, Holland, son of Peter and Marie Noe. He came to the United States with his parents while still very young, and here took up his residence with them in Katonah, New York. It was in Katonah that Peter Noe grew to manhood; and here he attended the public schools and was graduated from high school. He took an active part in athletics in those days, and was prominent in all school activities. He entered Flower Hospital for his first medical studies, and was graduated from medical school with high honors. He removed, about 1920, to Willsboro, New York, to take up his practice; and there he served for the rest of his life.

During the World War period, Dr. Noe was a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, in which capacity he received much valuable training. At the time of the infantile paralysis epidemic a number of years ago, he conducted clinics in four States—Vermont, West Virginia, Virginia and New York. He was much interested in that disease, and was engaged in research work along that line at the time of his death.

Strongly disposed to aid his community and State in all civic matters, he himself held public office,

having been coroner of Essex County, New York, at the time of his passing. He was a member of several social groups, too, among them such fraternal orders as the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the Masonic Order, he was affiliated with the Willsboro Lodge, known as Essex County Lodge, of which he was Past Master, and with the Knights Templar, of Troy, New York. He was also a Past Grand of Willsboro Lodge of Odd Fellows. The Masonic lodge had charge of his funeral services; and he was laid to rest with full military honors, including a guard of honor and a firing squad from Plattsburg Barracks. Dr. Noe was also Past Commander of Essex County Post of the American Legion. In all his work, he ever proved himself capable of rendering the very best of service to Willsboro and Essex County; and in these regions of New York State, his name will long live in professional annals, as will his memory in the minds and hearts of his fellowmen.

Dr. Peter Noe, Jr., married Harriette Covey, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Coates) Covey, both New York State people and members of old families of this Commonwealth. His marriage to her took place soon after his graduation from medical school. Mrs. Noe was, before her marriage, a resident of Katonah. Dr. Noe was survived by his wife; one daughter, Elizabeth Noe; his father, Peter Noe, of Katonah; and by four brothers and a sister. His brothers: Cornelius, L. Fred, Paul A., and Carl J. Noe, are all of Katonah, New York; and the sister, Mrs. Ernest (Noe) Parker, is of South Salem.

The death of Dr. Noe occurred on September 28, 1929, when he was only thirty-eight years of age. He was, at the time of his passing, one of the very successful physicians of Willsboro and Essex County, and he had advanced far in his profession. There is no doubt, however, that he would have gone much farther had he been spared more years of life, and that he would have continued his valuable services to his community. Many were the tributes that were paid him at the time of his death, both spoken and written; but outstanding among these was the comment of the press, which after all most truly reflects the general attitude of any community toward its leading citizens:

The article in a local Katonah paper concluded:

Dr. Noe was an unusually likeable fellow and made friends rapidly. He was considered an unusually brilliant scholar and a young man with spirit enough to carry him through successfully in his studies at college and in his successful practice thereafter.

It had been said of him that he was a natural surgeon and physician, having this profession in mind from boyhood. His passing is deeply mourned by a host of friends here and in his adopted village, and his surviving relatives have the deepest sympathy of all.

CLIFFORD ROBERT PETTIS—A graduate of the old New York State College of Forestry, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, the late Clifford Robert Pettis devoted himself throughout his entire career to forestry work and spent a quarter of a century in the service of his native State. The greater part of this long period he held the position of superintendent of State forests. In this position he displayed the greatest skill, enthusiasm and devotion, introducing many important and valuable innovations, which, together with the results obtained by his expert knowledge and by his remarkable executive and organizing ability, made the forestry service of New York State unexcelled by that of any other State in this country. In many instances his work was path-breaking and it was frequently copied by other states. Its importance and value to New York and its people was very great, indeed, and its influence will be felt for many years to come.

Clifford Robert Pettis was born at De Lancey, Delaware County, New York, August 10, 1877, a son of Homer Robert and Margaret Ann (Davidson) Pettis. He was educated in the public schools and at the age of twenty years, in 1897, entered Cornell University, Ithaca, where he was a student in the old New York State College of Forestry under Dr. B. E. Fernow. Graduating in 1901 with the degree of Forest Engineer, he served as a student assistant in what was then known as the Division of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture, now the United States Forest Service. During 1901-02 he was deputy director of grounds at the Chautauqua Assembly. In 1902 he became connected with the New York State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission in the capacity of State Forester, serving until 1909 under its chairman, Colonel William F. Fox, and during 1909-10 under Austin Cary. In June, 1910, he succeeded the latter as superintendent of State forests, a position which he continued to fill with eminent success and ability until his death in 1927. After 1911 his work was done under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission and his official title from then on was superintendent of lands and forests. Mr. Pettis, among many other notable achievements, has to his credit the establishment of the first forest tree nursery in New York State, located in the Adirondacks, at Wawbeek on the Upper Saranac. Later larger nurseries were established at Saranac Inn, Lake Clear Junction, and Salamanca. From a plan formulated by Mr. Pettis in 1912, the present system of State nurseries has grown, comprising now those at Saratoga, the largest in the United States, and others at Lowville and Lake Clear Junction. Fully appreciating the importance of reforestation of State and private lands, Mr. Pettis, soon after becoming connected with the State Forestry Service, began to advocate legislative measures to accomplish this purpose. In 1908 he supported a bill passed by

the Legislature and providing for the distribution of nursery stock to private owners at a price not to exceed the cost of production. This law became the principal stimulus for the planting of millions of trees and gave immense impetus to the forestry movement. Prior to its passage the annual number of trees planted had been about 25,000, while since its passing, during a period of eighteen years, the number increased to more than 20,000,000. Another important innovation sponsored by Mr. Pettis was the fire control system, which vastly reduced the loss and devastation suffered annually in the mountain regions of the State. Though others before him had attempted to fight against the invasion of the gypsy moth, he was the first to meet with success. For three years the battle was fought constantly under his direction, until the menace was finally halted, saving the forests of New York from further damage by this pest and representing a remarkable accomplishment of great economic value. As superintendent of the State Forest Preserve, covering some 3,000,000 acres, he undertook a survey of the State boundaries, in order to dispossess all trespassers on State forests. Many hundreds of miles of State lines were covered and so successful was this work that, by 1926, the total of fines for trespassing on State forests, previously aggregating annually thousands of dollars, had been cut down to less than two hundred dollars. When in recent years large sums were expended by the State, amounting to \$1,000,000 per year, for the acquisition of new lands, these expenditures were made under Mr. Pettis' guidance, and he personally passed upon every site, before it was purchased. He was the author of the "Bulletin of Forest Nursery Practice," republished by the United States Forestry Service and used as one of its textbooks. For more than twenty years he was constantly consulted by officials from other states, who desired to copy the conservation policies developed in New York State under Mr. Pettis' direction and frequently representing original ideas of his own.

Mr. Pettis married at Lake Clear Junction, Franklin County, in November, 1904, Maude Eunice Otis, a daughter of Sidney Edwin Otis, who served with the 18th United States Cavalry during the Civil War, and Sarah Ellen (Whitman) Otis. Throughout their long and happy married life Mrs. Pettis was her husband's devoted companion and helper in his work, sharing to a remarkable degree all of his interests. Mr. Pettis also leaves a daughter, Elizabeth Otis Pettis, aged fourteen.

At the early age of forty-nine years, Clifford R. Pettis died January 29, 1927. He was buried in the cemetery of St. John in the Wilderness, at Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks, not far from the great forest preserve, to the establishment and protection of which he had devoted the best years of his life. His last resting place under the noble forest trees, which

he loved so well and which played such an important part in his life, an impressive monument was erected, a huge boulder bearing a magnificent bronze bas-relief.

His death brought to his bereaved widow a very large number of expressions of regret and sympathy from his many friends and acquaintances, in all parts of the United States. Many public officials, including Governor Smith, Alexander Macdonald, Conservation Commissioner; Herbert F. Prescott, secretary of the Conservation Commission; Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Hon. George D. Pratt, Charles Lathrop Pack, Congressman John D. Clark, and many others paid glowing tributes to his courageous honesty, his eminent talents and his lovable personality. Governor Smith, himself always so faithful in the execution of his public duties and at all times deeply appreciative of the work of other faithful public servants, summed up Mr. Pettis' brilliant career and fine accomplishments by saying that he considered him "a sterling example of the State official, who gives the best part of his life wholeheartedly to the service of the State and whose only aim is the betterment of the State for the people."

WILLIAM JAMES CONNERS, JR., since October 5, 1929, the day of the death of William James Connors, of Buffalo, the second of the name, son of the late publisher, has filled the offices of president and publisher of the Buffalo "Courier and Express."

This young man has shown himself to be thoroughly qualified for the responsible positions he has undertaken and has won the respect of editors and publishers throughout the country for the results that have been noted in a constant improvement of the manifold details that make up the work of printing a great newspaper. It was no sinecure into which he stepped when the head of the enterprise passed away, for he had already had a course of training in the profession and came prepared to hold the executive reins over a team that had been thoroughly coached in the work it was called upon to do and to carry it to splendid achievement. That he is accomplishing a great task with skill is the universal opinion of all who have been in touch with his activities.

He was born in Buffalo, New York, September 22, 1895, a son of William James and Mary Alice (Jordan) Connors, also a native of Buffalo, where she was born March 25, 1875, and where she died, March 24, 1924. They were the parents of three children. William James attended the Nichols School in Buffalo and afterward entered Yale University. In 1917, when the United States declared war, Mr. Connors, with a majority of his class, left Yale to enter the Naval Aviation Service where he attained the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. At the close of the war he returned to Yale where he received a degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then became associated with

the Buffalo "Courier" as publisher and when the property was incorporated, in 1923, he became editor, publisher and vice-president. He assumed the presidency on the date already noted.

In addition to his position as publisher and president of the Buffalo Courier-Express, Inc., Mr. Connors occupies the post of chairman of the board of directors of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, president of the W. J. Connors Contracting Company, president of the Geo. W. Jenings, Inc., of Buffalo, which company is engaged in the dismantling of railroad freight cars.

Mr. Connors is a Republican in politics and attends the Roman Catholic Church. He belongs to the Buffalo Club, the Buffalo Country Club, University Club, Saturn Club, Erie Downs, Yale Club, of New York; Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Aero Club of Buffalo and the Buffalo Launch Club.

William James Connors, Jr., married, October 23, 1917, Corinne H. Tilford, daughter of George E. and Rita (Selby) Tilford. Their children are: 1. W. J., 3d, born May 31, 1922. 2. Rita Corinne, born July 7, 1923. 3. Sally Ann, born February 27, 1928.

VALENTINE MARSH—On both his parents' sides belonging to old and prominent New Jersey and New York families, the late Valentine Marsh, after having received an excellent education, followed with much success a legal career. For more than a quarter of a century he was regarded as a very able member of the New York bar, devoting himself at all times with great faithfulness to his professional work, in which he was greatly interested and which meant to him much more than simply the acquisition and retention of a large legal practice. Though fond of the company of his friends and of other interesting persons, he never took part in fraternal or club activities, preferring to spend his leisure hours in his home and with the members of his immediate family. However, he was always deeply interested in all phases of life and could always be counted upon to give freely and readily his coöperation to the best of his ability, whenever he was called upon to assume his share of religious, political and military duties.

Valentine Marsh was born on West Twelfth Street, New York City, February 14, 1852, a son of Theodore Williamson and Harriet Anne (Peters) Marsh. His father was a successful West Indian importer, whose ships sailed from New York City. His mother was a member of an old Long Island family. Mr. Marsh prepared for college at a well-known French school, the Institute Charlier, New York City. In 1874 he graduated from Yale University, of which he remained a loyal alumnus and a devoted supporter throughout his life. He then took up the study of law at the Law School of Columbia University, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1876.

Admitted to the New York bar in the same year, he commenced the practice of this profession in New York City, in which he continued with eminent success until his death in 1902. During the earlier part of his career he made his home, too, in New York City and during that period he served as an enlisted member of the 9th Regiment, New York National Guard, of the Veterans' Association of which he became a member after retiring from active service. When the Spanish-American War broke out he returned to active duty, giving much time to the drilling of recruits for his regiment. During the latter part of his life he made his home in Yonkers, where he served as president of the Board of Health during the last years of his life, and during that period was actively identified with politics as a supporter of the Republican party of Westchester County. Though he never sought public office, neither would he shirk a public duty, and he served at one time as president of the McKinley Club, the Republican organization of Westchester County, a position for which he was eminently qualified because of his unfailing fairness, his tact and his keen understanding of public questions and of politics. Mr. Marsh was very fond of music and literature and he spent many of his leisure hours with his books, while at other times he found much pleasure and recreation in the growing of roses. Mr. Marsh was a pioneer and prime mover in the early 'nineties in the movement for greater unity among the Anglo-Saxons, and particularly among the English-speaking people, urging greater coöperation. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a steadfast and faithful adherent and supporter at all times. During years, when he lived in New York City, he was a communicant of the Church of the Holy Communion, while, after he removed to Yonkers, he was a member of St. Andrew's Church in that city.

Mr. Marsh married in Albany, New York, April 24, 1878, Alice Wilson Chase, a daughter of Nelson Henry and Sarah (Hurdis) Chase, of Albany, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were the parents of one daughter, Minnie Talcott Marsh, who was born in 1879. Since her husband's death, in 1902, Mrs. Marsh, together with her daughter, has made her home again in the city of her birth, Albany, New York, where she resides at No. 152 Chestnut Street.

At his home in Yonkers, New York, Valentine Marsh died, October 1, 1902. His death naturally was an irreparable loss to his wife and daughter, as well as to his many friends, who lost in him a loyal and genial companion. To his profession his passing meant the loss of one of its leaders, who had always upheld its highest ideals and standards. The community, of which he had been a member for many years, lost in him a useful and public-spirited citizen, always willing to shoulder his share of civic responsibilities.

WILLIAM PATTEN DOUBLEDAY—Though not a native of Cooperstown, the late William Patten Doubleday spent the greater part of his life in this town and for many years was one of its best known and most successful merchants. He was also prominently active in religious, fraternal and social circles and, indeed, was in every respect one of the representative and substantial citizens of the community.

William Patten Doubleday was born at Fly Creek, Otsego County, April 30, 1870, a son of Rufus Chapin and Mary (Patten) Doubleday of Cooperstown. His father was a great-grandson of Seth Doubleday, who, as original documents still in the family possession show, had been an officer in the American Revolution. Rufus Chapin Doubleday was, also, on his mother's side, a descendant of the Chapins of Springfield, Massachusetts. A member of this family, Deacon Chapin, was immortalized by Saint Gaudens in his bronze statue of "The Puritan." The family of Mr. Doubleday were also among the nearest living relatives of General Abner Doubleday of Cooperstown, originator of the national game of baseball, which was first played on a diamond in Cooperstown in 1839. William Patten Doubleday lived at Fly Creek until he was seventeen or eighteen years of age and then went to Worcester, Otsego County, where he made his home for several years. After this he came to Cooperstown, where he resided continuously for over thirty-five years. For a few years after coming to Cooperstown, he was employed in the clothing store conducted by Herman Reisman. In June, 1906, he formed a partnership with William Beattie of this village. They purchased the grocery business of R. Heber White, which was established by G. M. Grant & Company in 1853 and continued under that title down to the time of the sale. After years of prosperous business activity, Mr. Doubleday sold his interest to Mr. Beattie and retired from that line of activity. Mr. Doubleday always had a strong interest in historical antiques and he made a valuable collection of old furniture. Mr. Doubleday's religious affiliations were with the First Presbyterian Church of Cooperstown. He was a member of Otsego Lodge, No. 138, Free and Accepted Masons; Otsego Chapter, No. 26, Royal Arch Masons; Otsego Commandery, No. 76, Knights Templar, of which he was a charter member and Recorder; Ziyara Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Utica; the Village Club; and the Mohican Club. His father had been a Past Master of the Cooperstown Lodge of Masons.

On August 20, 1905, Mr. Doubleday married, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, Catharine L. Gaffney, daughter of Hugh and Catharine (Swift) Gaffney of Scranton. The two children of this marriage were: 1. Thomas Patten Doubleday, born September 7, 1911. 2. Margaret Mary Doubleday, born September 5, 1913.



William P. Doubleday

Mr. Doubleday died suddenly on June 10, 1930. Besides his wife and children, he was survived also by one sister, Miss Laura Doubleday, of Fly Creek, and by one niece, Mrs. F. K. Harder, of Hempstead, Long Island.

Many touching tributes were paid to Mr. Doubleday at the time of his demise. Typical of these was the following editorial comment in the Coopers-town "Freeman's Journal":

Mr. Doubleday was a man of sterling integrity who was respected and admired by all who knew him. Possessed of a genial and kindly nature, he made friends with all with whom he came in contact, and a large number of people in many walks of life will feel a keen sense of personal loss in his departure. His loyalty and devotion to his family and friends, his public spirit and consistent support of all projects for the advancement of the village, and his many acts of kindness are characteristics which will long be remembered.

LOUIS LEON KLOSTERMYER, M. D.—The county seat of Wyoming County, Warsaw, has been the scene for the last five years of Dr. Klostermyer's successful professional activities as a physician. He has become especially well known for his work in internal medicine and is prominent in hospital work, as well as in the affairs of the several medical organizations to which he belongs. He enjoys a large practice and has gained for himself, to a remarkable degree, the liking, respect and confidence of the community.

Louis Leon Klostermyer was born at Rockville, Missouri, December 14, 1892, a son of James and Josephine (VanSlyke) Klostermyer. His father, likewise a native of Rockville, Missouri, is a general contractor. Dr. Klostermyer's mother was born at Ceres, Alleghany County, New York. Having received his early education in the public schools of his native town, Dr. Klostermyer then attended and, in 1912, graduated from the high school at Perry, Oklahoma. After that he attended the University of Oklahoma, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1920 and with that of Doctor of Medicine in 1922. He then served for one year as an interne at the Cleveland City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and for one year and a half at the Grasslands Hospital, Westchester County, New York. At the end of this period he established himself in the practice of medicine at Warsaw, the county seat of Wyoming County, where he has specialized since then in internal medicine. He is in charge of the medical department of the Wyoming County Community Hospital. He is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the Radiological Society of North America, the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Wyoming County Medical Society, and the Buffalo Academy of Medicine. Dr. Klostermyer has contributed occasional

papers to the medical journals, including one on infections, which has been published in the "New York State Medical Journal." During the World War Dr. Klostermyer served with the United States Army Medical Corps, being attached to the 143d Field Hospital. Later he attended an artillery officers' training school and, having been commissioned a second lieutenant, United States Field Artillery, he served as instructor in various artillery training camps until his honorable discharge from military service in February, 1919. He is a member of the American Legion and of Lodge No. 549, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party.

Dr. Klostermyer married, in February, 1924, Harriett Lewis of Watertown, New York, a daughter of George and Laura (Brooks) Lewis. Dr. and Mrs. Klostermyer have one son, Brooks VanSlyke Klostermyer, born August 19, 1929.

EDWIN BELCHAR McCHAIN—Known in New York City, Westchester County, and other parts of his State and the eastern part of the Nation as a cotton broker, Edwin B. McChain had numerous friends and acquaintances in many quarters, especially in the business and professional world. He made his home in White Plains, New York, and here, although a very quiet and home-loving man, knew many people and was keenly interested in the affairs of the village. Everyone who knew him regarded him as a man of thorough integrity and business ability; while his qualities of kindness and gentleness in his attitude toward others, and his constant consideration of other people's feelings, rendered him a delightful companion and friend. And great was the sorrow of his fellow-citizens upon the sad occasion of his death, which came in the spring of 1928.

Mr. McChain was born in New York City on October 17, 1872, son of John and Jennie (Gale) McChain. The Gale family, the people of his mother, settled in this part of Westchester County at an early date, having been among the first to come to this region. He came with his family to White Plains to live when he was only five years old, and here remained a resident for the remainder of his life. Here he attended the public schools in his boyhood. When he reached the proper age, Edwin B. McChain entered business in New York City. That was immediately after his graduation from high school. The business which he entered was that of cotton brokerage; and in it he became eminently successful and remained active until the time of his death.

In addition to his work as a cotton broker, Mr. McChain had a number of other interests—fraternal, social and civic. He was a life-member of the White Plains Lodge, No. 473, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and was a member of the Knollwood Country Golf Club. Perhaps his favorite recreation was the game of golf, at which he won numerous cups

and prizes in the last twenty-one years of his participation in the game. Aside from these interests, he found his chief enjoyment in the quiet life of the home, where he enjoyed reading and the pleasant companionship of his wife. He was most highly regarded in the Masonic order, a fact that is amply demonstrated by the fact that his lodge held special services for him following the usual church services upon the occasion of his passing.

Edwin B. McChain married, on October 25, 1919, Lucy Morford, daughter of Tylee Conaver and Annie (Harrington) Morford, of Long Branch, New Jersey, who survives him.

The death of Edwin B. McChain occurred at the home of his brother, George G. McChain, of Valhalla, New York, on May 12, 1928, and was, indeed, an occasion of profound grief in White Plains and Westchester County, where he had lived for so many years, as well as among his many business friends and associates in New York City and elsewhere. Modest and unassuming, he went about his work in a quiet way, but nevertheless was a man of accomplishments, one who did more than the ordinary man and who won the respect and love of those persons whose privilege it was to be at all intimate with him. It is hardly necessary to point out that his close comrades saw in him qualities of rare charm and kindliness, while in his own family circle he was dearly beloved and cherished.

CHARLES F. WICKER, M. D.—The first physician of Saranac Lake, New York, and for many years one of the foremost public servants of this community, Charles F. Wicker, M. D., performed valuable work here in his profession and in the different offices with which his city honored him. He was a medical man of the old school, having at one time traveled about by horse and carriage over the rough winter roads, and also continued this custom even in later years, when the automobile was being introduced. He did possess, however, an eagerness for new things in his profession, an interest that kept him ever abreast of changes in a constantly changing scientific world. This trait, coupled with the devotion of the old-time practitioner, his willingness to go into difficult places at difficult times and to inconvenience himself to the limits of endurance in his efforts to aid mankind and ameliorate suffering, rendered Dr. Wicker a man and a physician of extraordinary qualities and abilities. In his own personal disposition, he was kindly to an unusual degree, eager ever to help others, and strong in his support of worthy human enterprises which he believed would improve conditions in his community and State.

Dr. Wicker was born in Burlington, Vermont, on September 15, 1857, son of the Rev. Michael A. and Lydia (Smith) Wicker. He received his early formal education at the Troy Conference Academy, at Poult-

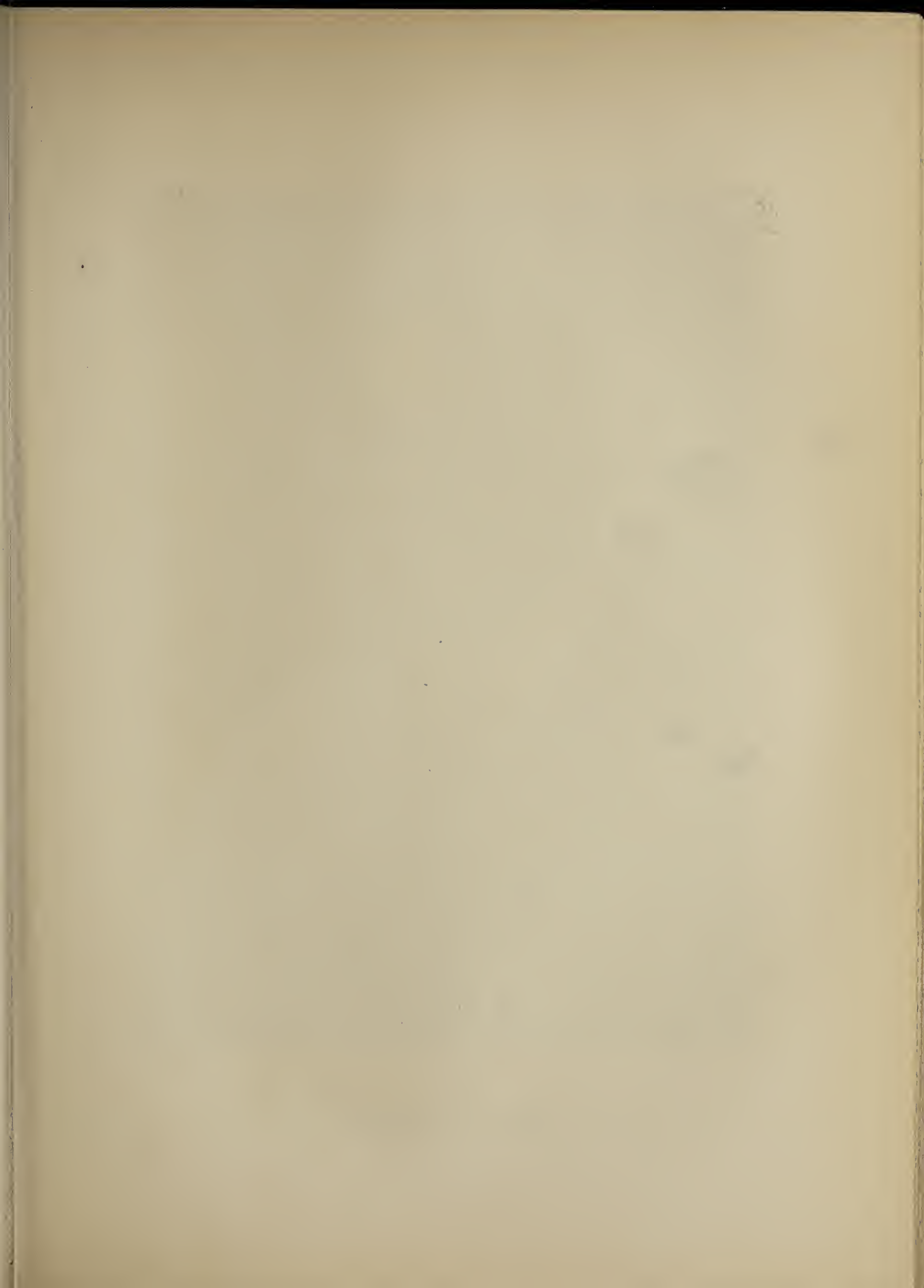
ney, the State of his birth, and a private school at Fort Edward, New York. Upon completing his schooling, he spent several years in Keeseville, where his father was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Deciding to take up medicine as his life's work, he became a student at the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880. At that time the village of Saranac Lake was just being formed and was very small; and it was at that time with but one physician, Dr. E. L. Trudeau, founder of the now famous Trudeau Sanitarium, and it was here that Dr. Wicker took up his practice.

The task that he set himself, that of caring for the health of this whole community, was not an easy one; but his readiness to minister to the needs of this and nearby places, and his whole-hearted devotion to his profession and friends, went far toward lightening the burdens that he had assumed. There was in those days no physician within many miles; and so it was that he was called upon by the people of Lake Placid, Bloomingdale, and surrounding communities. In winter he used a horse and sleigh, and in summer a rig was his means of conveyance. He was fond of horses, and so regretted the influx of automobiles that came after the turn of the century. For many years, as noted above, he continued to use the old horse-driven vehicle instead.

In Saranac Lake he was most active, however, in public affairs and in new developments. He gave many years of his life to his activities in public offices in this village, having been elected to the very first village board, in 1892, after the incorporation of the community. That post he held for two years. He was also a member of the sewer and water board for two years. For thirty years he was health officer of the town of Harrietstown, so serving until, in 1917, the Harrietstown Board of Health and the Village Board of Health were consolidated. In all of this work, too, as well as in his professional endeavors, Dr. Wicker proved himself a capable administrator of the tasks that came before him; and his participation in Saranac Lake life was a decided influence for good among his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Charles F. Wicker married (first) Gertrude L. Pope, of Keeseville, New York, who died in 1893; and (second), January 31, 1900, in Denver, Colorado, Lillian Coffin, daughter of Henry T. and Julia (Jones) Coffin, of Dutchess County, New York. Dr. Wicker was survived by his wife, two daughters and a sister. The two daughters are Mrs. Andrew Callanan, of Saranac Lake, and Mrs. David Palmer, of Yonkers, New York; and the sister was Mrs. A. Root, of Charlotte, Vermont.

The death of Dr. Charles F. Wicker occurred on February 6, 1930, and was a cause of sincere sorrow among all who knew him. He had been a leader in community affairs, and through a long and busy life had done much that was of value to Saranac institu-



his work he proved his ability and talent as an organizer, and his public spirit and desire to coöperate with his fellowmen and his labors were of a character such as to justify the position of leadership that was his in the estimation of those who knew him or were associated with him. He was, along with his other activities, a director of the Physicians' Hospital in Plattsburg.

Always devoted to home and family and the quiet domestic life that represented his greatest happiness, Datus Clark married, on May 10, 1888, in Peru, New York, Bertha S. Mott, daughter of the Rev. Charles J. and Emma L. (Drake) Mott. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Russell M. 2. Waldo O. 3. Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Elizabeth (Clark) Mason. 4. Winifred, who became Mrs. Winifred (Clark) Smith.

The death of Mr. Clark on June 8, 1931, in Peru, removed from this town and from northern New York State a man whose abilities and achievements had won for him a just recognition, whose contribution to his fellowmen had been worth while and useful. Many were the tributes that were paid him by his fellow-citizens, both orally and by pen, but outstanding among these, in that it perhaps most represented the general impression of the community in which he lived toward the man and his work, was the editorial comment of the "Plattsburg Daily Press."

Not alone Peru, but this entire section of country, was dealt a severe blow in the death of Datus Clark, who has been an outstanding figure in the progress of the Champlain Valley during the past fifty years or more.

No one knew just how he did it, but Mr. Clark had a happy faculty of seeing possibilities in the hills and dales, the soil of his native valley, and making them productive, not alone to himself but to this entire section of country. He possessed a far-sightedness equalled by few, if any, in this part of the country. He never stopped at visions, however, but brought his energy and industry to bear in bringing his ideas to fruition and in carrying to success those who saw the wisdom of his ways.

Peru is one of the most beautiful and prosperous villages in the Champlain Valley, and it is not too much to say that a great deal of this is due to the fact that Datus Clark was there with his wise counsel, his friendly advice, his helpful attitude, and his wide knowledge of what the soil would do for those who knew and loved it and possessed the industry to bring it to its greatest productiveness.

Those who knew him do not hesitate to say that Clinton County and the Champlain Valley never had a more loyal friend. The development of this section of the country was a hobby with him from boyhood to early manhood and through all the years of a useful life. He knew nature, he knew its resources and he knew how to develop them.

Datus Clark was one of the first to develop and build up that substantial market for potatoes which made Clinton County one of the greatest potato producing areas in the East, making the Clinton County potato celebrated and bringing to the growers much

money that would have gone elsewhere had it not been for his interest in this branch of agriculture.

Years ago, when farmers paid little or no attention to the apple orchards of the county, Datus Clark saw the possibilities of Champlain Valley fruit. He experimented. He planted orchards and lived to see his idea develop into one of the greatest sources of revenue to the town in which he chose to live and die. He was one of the largest growers of apples in the valley, and his example has made many men independent—men who had the faith and the industry to profit by his foresight.

The dairy industry was another hobby of Mr. Clark's, and one, like all the rest, which brought much prestige to Clinton County. He built up his own herds and encouraged his neighbors to do likewise.

Mr. Clark's prestige extended far beyond the borders of his homeland. He stood high in the State's list of those who had brought agriculture and marketing to an exact science. One might wonder how a single man could give adequate attention to so many different angles of production. Yet he did it, and apparently without effort. Not only that, he did it thoroughly. Always good natured and jovial, with a kindly word for all, never forgetting the other fellow and the troubles he might have, Datus Clark was always a friend. He might have succeeded anywhere and gone far had he chosen to. But he loved the little town that gave him birth. He delighted in nature in all her moods, and never tired of going here and there among his friends in the valley—always with a word of encouragement, radiating in enthusiasm and begetting enthusiasm in others. We believe that here was one happy man, and one of the reasons was that he loved to see happiness in others. The smile on the face of a friend and neighbor was more to him than honors that might have come to him from the broader marts of the world. Soon he will be laid away amidst the green fields he loved, but never will he be forgotten when men think of the lovely spot of land we call Peru and what it owes to Datus Clark, who lived not for himself alone but for all mankind within reach of his influence.

T. FRANK CULLINAN—A man who for many years was a leader in the public service and in the industrial world, Thomas Frank Cullinan so lived as to win the lasting esteem and affection of his fellowmen. At first in the railway industry and later as a member of the Board of Health, he did much for those around him, especially in the community in and near Middletown, New York, where he lived. Mr. Cullinan showed, in all his work, those qualities that eminently fitted him for successful achievement—a strict integrity in all his dealings and a warm human sympathy in his relationships with others, traits that readily endeared him to the people of the community in which he lived. For these characteristics, and for his rare public spirit, Mr. Cullinan was highly regarded and by many deeply loved in life, just as he is mourned today in death.

Born on June 29, 1865, at Howells, New York, he was a son of Thomas and Bridget (Quinn) Cullinan, and as a boy he went daily on foot into Middletown to school. In 1884, immediately after his grad-

uation from school, he joined the staff of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, becoming affiliated with its traffic organization. With this group, in which he remained active for the rest of his life until he suffered a stroke about three years before his death, he held a position of prominence and esteem among his fellowmen. Finally, after forty-two years of service, he was retired by the company on February 26, 1926, two years after he had been practically incapacitated.

At the same time that he was giving his best efforts to this railway organization Mr. Cullinan was also active in public affairs. As a member of the board of health he rendered valuable service to his fellowmen, and the members of the board came to admire and respect him for his able and sound judgment and to love him for his kindly and gentle qualities of character. He was similarly loved by the members of the different social and civic groups to which he belonged. These included the Knights of Columbus, in which he had the distinction of being the first Grand Knight of Middletown Council. He served, too, on the honorary roll of the McQuoid Fire Engine Company. And into all of these groups and the activities that they represented he ever gave his fullest measure of devotion, with the result that his attainments were more far reaching and extensive in character than were those of many of his compeers.

Thomas Frank Cullinan married in 1895, Emma L. Walters, the ceremony having been performed by Dean J. P. McClancy. Besides Mrs. Cullinan, the survivors include two sons, Martin J. and Thomas F., both of Syracuse University, and a daughter, Mrs. Ralph E. Swinton, of Port Jervis, and a sister, Mrs. William Daley, of Ridgefield Park, New Jersey.

The death of Mr. Cullinan came as a severe shock to his many friends. It occurred on November 16, 1926. Many were the tributes that were paid to him by those who knew him best in civic life, but outstanding among these was the statement of Dr. H. J. Shelley, city officer, who had known him so well:

The death of T. Frank Cullinan is a distinct shock to me personally and a heavy loss to the city. I had been associated with Mr. Cullinan for a number of years in the board of health, in which he was a very active and extremely interested and valuable member. He always stood for those measures and policies which made for the improvement and protection of the health of the city. He stood courageously for all those things necessary to carry out the program of disease prevention and his aid contributed to the progress of public health work. His death is a great personal and community loss.

EDWIN C. HOCMER, JR.—As editor of the "Ellenville Press," of Ellenville, New York, Edwin C. Hocmer, Jr., was one of the leading influences

toward the public welfare and betterment of his community. Fearless in his policy of working for the principles he considered best in civic affairs, his kindliness of nature won him numberless friends and sincere admirers. His paper was never bigoted nor intolerant, but open minded and consistent, winning the respect of its readers, as he, by his fine qualities of personal character, was respected by all who were privileged to know him.

Edwin C. Hocmer, Jr., was born at Argyle, New York, July 14, 1896, the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hocmer, Mr. Hocmer, Sr., being at present superintendent of the Ellenville schools. After attending the grade schools and starting the course of study at the Ellenville High School, Mr. Hocmer completed his high school training at Catskill, in 1915, the family having in the meantime removed to that town. He then entered New York University, but instead of remaining for graduation, he felt it his duty to come to the defence of his country, and immediately upon the declaration of war he went to Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, for military training. Following this training course he enlisted in Company A, 10th Regiment, and served until February, 1919. Upon receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Hocmer returned to Catskill, and being qualified by his military experience as a teacher of physical culture in the schools, he accepted a position of this kind in the rural schools of Catskill. Mr. Hocmer had previously been interested in journalism, however, and received his first newspaper experience on the Catskill "Daily Mail," while still attending school. He later was associated with the New York "Evening World," and then was manager of the "Saratoga Sun," and advertising manager of the Middletown "Daily Herald" and the Canandaigua "Daily Messenger." His association with the Ellenville "Press" began in 1922, first as part owner, and since 1926, as the sole owner, with his purchase of the paper from the late Louis R. Benedict. Mr. Hocmer thus ranked as the youngest editor in the State, and under his progressive guidance the paper gained widely in prestige and influence. Mr. Hocmer also was an active member of the New York State Press Association. In the various civic organizations he was an earnest worker, being secretary of the Rondout Valley Chamber of Commerce, and for some time secretary of both the Noonday Club and the Shawangunk Country Club. He also served as a special deputy sheriff for Ulster County. Mr. Hocmer was in his fraternal ties affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of the Catskill Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Ellenville Masonic Club. He was an active member of the George D. Cook Post of the American Legion.

Edwin C. Hocmer, Jr., was married, September 15, 1919, to Dorothy Van Valkenburgh.

Profound sorrow was felt both in Ellenville and its surrounding regions, when the death of Mr. Hoc-

mer became known. The employees of the "Press," in their tribute to their leader, expressed the feeling of the community:

How feeble is the carpentry of words; how lacking in depth our greatest effort when friend writes of friend who has passed beyond. Those of us, accustomed to use words to express our thoughts, become mute and our attempt is thwarted by the utter inadequacy of language. Down in our hearts and in the recesses of reminiscence, the love and esteem in which we held him surges for expression. In retrospect the qualities which made him loved by us stand out in bold relief. We make no attempt to rate these qualities or list them all. We seek not to evaluate, to determine the influence each quality exerted in the establishment and maintenance of an indissoluble comradeship. Was it his intense loyalty to a friend, to duty and to principle which influenced us most, or was it his hardy courage to have and to express the opinions which characterize a real newspaper? His indeed was a character of moral and spiritual strength. The full measure of personal sacrifice which he made in the service of this community, through the press and as a citizen, we shall never be privileged to estimate. Let it be said at the eclipse of the dawn of a brilliant career, that he served—unselfishly—and well.

WILLIAM CHARLES ALTMANN—For many years a prominent contracting mason of Goshen, New York, William Charles Altmann held a place of leadership in the business and commercial life of his city, and held the respect and admiration of countless friends. Esteemed for his achievements and his fine qualities as a man and citizen, he readily won the confidence of all with whom he dealt, and in all his works and activities he proved that he merited the trust that others placed in him. A man of many friends, he was kindly and sympathetic in both thought and deed; and, demonstrating constantly his remarkable ability and powers of judgment, he lived a life that was worthy and substantial. His career was of value, and his memory will live.

Mr. Altmann was born on August 21, 1870, in New York City, son of Charles William and Catherine (Jaeger) Altmann. Both his parents were of German birth; they were married in New York City on October 24, 1869. As a youth, William Charles Altmann attended the Eaton's Neck School until his removal to Goshen with his parents when he was about ten years of age. He was destined to be a resident of this Orange County village for nearly half a century, and to serve well its institutions and its people.

Acquiring a knowledge of the mason's trade, he prepared himself for his work as a contracting mason; and eventually he realized his ambitions by establishing and building up a prosperous business. Skillful in his trade, strict in his integrity, sound in his opinions, he was a man whose advice and services were often sought, and he gave of his talents with liberality.

Gifted as a mason, Mr. Altmann it was who directed the building of the high school in Goshen. He also built the Seward Memorial High School in Florida, in 1929, the year of his death; the National Bank of Orange County and Garr Hall, in Goshen; the Crawford Furniture Store and the Tompkins Store, in Middletown, and the Masonic Temple, in Warwick. Faithful to his duties to the very last, he began, on the very day of his death, work on the additions and changes that were to be made at the Goshen Emergency Hospital.

An active member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Mr. Altmann belonged to Goshen Lodge No. 365, Midland Chapter No. 240 of Royal Arch Masons, Cyprus Commandery No. 67 of Knights Templar and Mecca Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, New York City. He was also a member of the Rotary Club and was a charter member of the Presbyterian Church. In all his work Mr. Altmann proved himself a most capable and talented worker and a substantial citizen, and he holds a high place today in the appreciation of his fellow-men.

William Charles Altmann was twice married. His second marriage took place on October 21, 1924, at Middletown, New York, where he married Addie M. Houston, daughter of Robert A. and Sarah A. (Puff) Houston, of Middletown. By his first marriage there were two children: 1. Alice Kathryn. 2. William C. Altmann, Jr.

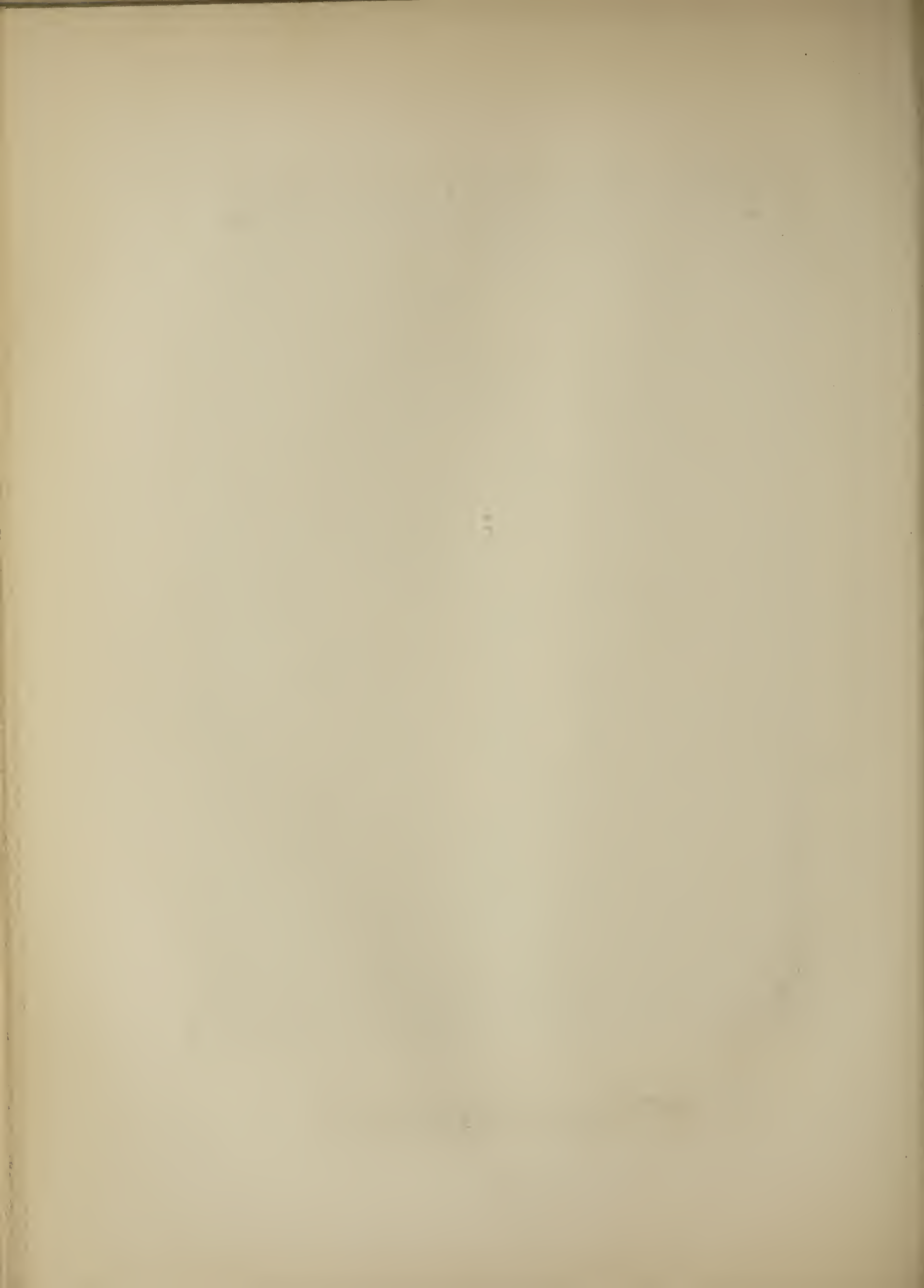
Apparently in the best of health, Mr. Altmann so continued up to the day of his death, August 21, 1929, his fifty-ninth birthday. Seized with illness on that day, he died in the evening. His passing caused widespread and sincere regret. He had taken part most helpfully in the affairs of his community and State, and had won hosts of friends, and his memory lingers today, warm and pleasant, in the minds and hearts of those who knew him.

HERBERT SPENCER PRESTON—Being himself a graduate of the public schools and of several of the leading colleges and universities of the State of New York, Mr. Preston has spent all of the years since the completion of his own education in educational work in his native State. Both as a teacher and as an educational administrator he has shown exceptional ability, and the several communities, with the public school systems of which he has been identified from time to time, have been greatly benefited by his activities. In all of them he has invariably enjoyed great popularity and, to the fullest degree possible, the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Herbert Spencer Preston was born at Barker, Niagara County, February 22, 1883, a son of William and Louisa (Gathergood) Preston. His father, who was a farmer, was born in England in 1847 and



Wm. L. Altmann



died April 24, 1930. Mr. Preston's mother, too, is a native of England, having been born at Wisbech in 1847. Mr. Preston, one of a family of three children, of whom one is now deceased, received his early education in the district schools of Niagara County and then attended the high school at Lyndonville, Orleans County, from which he was graduated in 1902. After spending another year at this school in post-graduate work, he commenced his career as a teacher. Later, however, he resumed his own studies at Syracuse University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1911 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogics in 1914. Having, still later, pursued post-graduate work at Columbia University, he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1918 and since then he has continued his advanced studies for the purpose of gaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at New York University in 1932. Mr. Preston's career as a teacher began in 1905, when he commenced to teach in the district schools of his native county, Niagara County, continuing with this work until 1907. After graduating from college in 1911 he was appointed principal of the high school at Highland Falls, Orange County, in which capacity he continued to serve with much success until 1914. Next he served as supervising principal of schools at Sidney, Delaware County, during 1914-18, and then in a similar capacity at Fort Plain, Montgomery County, during 1918-20. Since 1920 Mr. Preston has been superintendent of the public schools of Warsaw, Wyoming County. During the decade in which he has held this position, he has become very popular in this community, and has made an excellent record as an educational administrator. Under his very able and progressive administration the public schools of Warsaw have been maintained on the highest possible plane of efficiency and have greatly extended their usefulness and influence in the community. Mr. Preston is a member of Warsaw Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Kiwanas Club, and the Warsaw Firemen's Association. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, while in politics he is independent. At Syracuse University he was a charter member of the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity.

Mr. Preston married June 29, 1918, Grace Pailthorp, of Mount Morris, Michigan, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Nichols) Pailthorp. Mr. and Mrs. Preston, who have no children, make their home at No. 47 Wyoming Street, Warsaw.

CHARLES SELKIRK—A very pronounced artistic talent, carefully fostered by his father, who himself was a man of considerable artistic abilities, led the late Charles Selkirk to pursue a career as a painter, illustrator and designer. In these several

fields of artistic endeavor he made for himself a very high reputation. His work was distinguished not only for admirable execution, but also for creative originality, and at all times it gave proof of his thorough technical knowledge, his wide learning and his fine sense of color and composition. Though his fame was, perhaps, greatest in the city of his birth, Albany, where he spent his entire life, his work eventually brought him recognition in many other places. In his home town he was admired also for his many other fine qualities of the mind and the heart, and his death in 1923 brought sorrow not only to his family but also to a very large circle of devoted friends.

Charles Selkirk was born in Albany, February 23, 1855, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth Jane (Fee) Selkirk. Both his parents were of Scottish descent. His father was a prominent patent lawyer. He was also much interested in art and, discovering similar inclinations in his son, commenced to give the latter lessons in drawing and painting at an early age. Mr. Selkirk's general education was acquired in the public schools of Albany and he decided to follow an artistic career. It did not take him very long to make for himself a very high reputation as an artist. One of his outstanding characteristics was that his artistic ability was not restricted to one form of creative work, but found expression in several different directions. He became well known as a painter in water colors, many of his works in that medium including admirable marine views. He was also an expert in the designing of book plates and in the execution of heraldic designs. In the latter work he became somewhat of an authority. He engrossed a very large number of diplomas for various Albany schools, for the New York State Teachers' College, for Cornell University, for Wesleyan University and for many other institutions of learning. For many years he was a very careful student of that lovely and most intricate art of the Middle Ages, the illumination of texts, his far-reaching studies in that direction resulting not only in a very remarkable command on his part of this difficult art, but also in the creation by him of many beautiful original designs. He became famous for his expert execution of illuminated texts, passages from classic poetry and prose, resolutions and other similar material. His gift for designing found still another outlet, his work in silver and other precious metals, such as chalices, stamping him as a master of applied design. Devoting himself with unusual concentration to his artistic interests, he was a member of only a very limited number of organizations. With the exception of his membership in the old Albany Press Club and of his support of the Republican party at elections, he had no social or political connections, preferring to spend his leisure time with his fam-

ily and his friends. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church and more particularly with the First Presbyterian Church of Albany.

Mr. Selkirk married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1884, Lillian Plumly Connolly, a daughter of Richard Bernard and Harriet (Miller) Connolly and a member of a well-known Philadelphia Quaker family. Mr. and Mrs. Selkirk were the parents of two children: 1. Charles Richard Selkirk, born March 7, 1885, an architect, now in Los Angeles, California. 2. Harriet Connolly Selkirk, born January 16, 1891, married Glenn Merrill Davis.

At his home in Albany, Charles Selkirk died May 31, 1923, leaving to mourn him beside his wife and children, three brothers, John A., Alexander and Frank E. Selkirk, and one sister, Elizabeth R. Selkirk. His death meant the passing of an artist and designer of unquestionable ability, who had made for himself a very definite position in American art by his work of exceptional quality and merit. He was a man of sterling Christian character, held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends. By them his memory will long be cherished, while his reputation as an artist rests secure in the work which he left behind.

ALFRED WILLARD HITCHCOCK—One of the best known business men of Glens Falls, and a man who did much to bring the paper industry to a foremost position in that section of New York State, was Alfred Willard Hitchcock. Active in the conduct of his business until a few months before his death, he never allowed it to absorb all of his interests, as he was an earnest worker in all movements for the betterment of the community. Mr. Hitchcock was born in Glens Falls, July 20, 1864, the son of Alfred and Phoebe Ann (Finch) Hitchcock, and except for a few years in his early life spent on a Western ranch, all his life was spent in Glens Falls. He was first employed in the plant of the Glens Falls Paper Company of South Glens Falls, which later became the first mill of the International Paper Company. In 1892, having gained a wide experience and thorough practical knowledge of the paper business, Mr. Hitchcock became associated with Isaac C. Blandy and John A. Dix in the organization of the American Wood Board Company, becoming secretary of the organization, and later, its treasurer, a position he held until forced by ill health to resign, the first of January, 1929. He was also president of the Blandy Paper Company of Schuylerville, New York, owned by the same interests. Outside his business life Mr. Hitchcock was an active and appreciated member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he was a Republican and took an active interest in that party's conduct. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

Alfred Willard Hitchcock married Harriotte Rugge

of Glens Falls, daughter of George and Martha Mahala (Sherman) Rugge. Mrs. Hitchcock is a woman of dignity and unaffected kindliness, and always has been prominent in the social life of Glens Falls.

Mr. Hitchcock's death occurred March 16, 1929, at his home in Glens Falls, New York, in his seventy-second year. Besides his widow, he was survived by a sister, Mrs. Eugene L. Ashley, of Glens Falls, by a brother, Alaric Hitchcock, of Mount Vernon, and by a nephew, Alfred A. Hitchcock, of Glens Falls. Both for his integrity in his business dealings and for his worthy qualities and fine personal character, Mr. Hitchcock was admired and respected, and his death took from the community one of its leading citizens.

DR. WILLARD F. TOOKER—The first American ancestor of the subject of this sketch was Captain John Tooker, who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. He later moved to Setauket, New York, where in 1665 he was a leader in the new colony. Dr. Tooker came from a long line of sea-faring ancestry. His father, Lewis Hulse Tooker, was a sea captain, voyaging to South America and other foreign ports. He married Mary Jane Rowland of Mt. Sinai, New York, and they made their home at Port Jefferson, Long Island. There he was considered one of the most skillful captains sailing from eastern ports, as well as one of the most successful in his trading transactions.

He had four sons, all of whom were distinguished for characters of integrity and ability in their respective lines of work. The eldest son was a poet, essayist and author of several books. For many years he was associate editor of the "Century Magazine." Another son was a lawyer, and the youngest and only surviving one is connected with one of the banks in New York City.

Dr. Willard F. Tooker, the second son, was born at Port Jefferson, Long Island, on June 14, 1863. After receiving his preliminary education in the elementary and high schools he took up his professional studies at the New York City College of Dentistry, from which he graduated in 1888. In the following year he came to Port Chester, New York, where he established an office at No. 130 North Main Street. He continued his practice there until a year before his death, which occurred on August 3, 1926. By faithful and skillful work in his profession he won a reputation which was enviable and enduring. Ideally fitted by temperament and training for his calling he readily won the confidence of his townsmen and all with whom he came in contact. He made many warm, personal, and lasting friendships. His willingness to help others, his thorough-going integrity in all his dealings and his pleasing personality endeared him to all who knew him.

He was deeply interested in the welfare and progress of Port Chester and its people and was a member



Willard F. Tooker



of social and fraternal circles. He was connected with the Baptist Church of the town, being for many years one of its trustees. In the Free and Accepted Masons he held important positions, having been a member of Mamaro Lodge, No. 653; Armour Chapter, No. 292, of Royal Arch Masons; Bethlehem Commandery, No. 53, of Knights Templar of Mt. Vernon; and Mecca Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of New York City. In Armour Chapter of Royal Arch Masons he served for two years as High Priest. Dr. Tooker was always eager to further the educational and cultural interests of Port Chester and was a member of its Library Board.

Dr. Tooker married Louise Penney of Centre Moriches, New York. She was the daughter of Sidney and Naomi (Wines) Penney. She survived her husband. They had an only child, a daughter, who died in infancy.

IRVING EUGENE DORAN—A man who devoted his whole life to the railroad industry and whose labors were most useful in his New York State community, Irving E. Doran was widely known and esteemed in Middletown, this State, both for his business sagacity and for his excellent qualities of character. There was scarcely any field of endeavor in which he was not a leader, once he became associated with it, and as a result he was able to contribute much to the life of his community and to this Commonwealth. His kindly attitude and his sterling honesty were two of the traits that always marked this man and his dealings with others, and it may be truly said of him that those with whom he was associated in any way whatever always found him considerate of their points of view even though they may have disagreed with him. Such a man could not but be loved and cherished by many, nor could his death cause any other sentiment than the profoundest regret and sorrow.

Mr. Doran was born on March 15, 1873, at Liberty, New York, and was a son of John and Mary (Malory) Doran, of Sullivan County, New York. The father is now deceased. Irving E. Doran, of whom this is primarily a record, received his early education at Liberty, New York, his birthplace, but when he was only fourteen years of age he began working for a living. He became, first of all, a messenger boy, having been employed in that capacity by the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad. So began his connection with this great transportation system in the town of Liberty; an association that continued for the rest of his life. At the age of twenty-one years he was made a conductor, and then, about 1909, he was appointed by Superintendent Hopkins as inspector of transportation. His headquarters, in this position, were to be at Middletown, New York, whither he removed and where he continued to make his home for the remainder of his days. Well known

and liked by all who knew him, Mr. Doran naturally won a place of esteem in the hearts of all his associates, while his acquaintance among the patrons of the road was a large one. He continued to be active as inspector of transportation until about nine months before his demise, when his condition of health made it advisable for him to give up his more strenuous activities.

Along with his work in the railway industry, Mr. Doran always maintained a lively interest in his community and State, and was affiliated with a number of the outstanding organizations and social groups that had been established by his fellowmen. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he belonged to the local lodge, and also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which his connection was with the Middletown Lodge. He belonged, too, to several clubs, including the Middletown Men's Club and the Square Club, and he was also a member of the veterans' association of the railroad. His religious faith was that of the Congregational church, in which he was a devout communicant. Into all of these varied activities Mr. Doran ever put the fullest measure of his energy and enthusiasm, with the result that he was widely esteemed and loved by all.

Irving E. Doran married, on May 14, 1895, at Livingston Manor, New York, Helen E. Bussey, daughter of Jeremiah and Sophronia (Miner) Bussey. They became the parents of one daughter, Marian, who became Mrs. Marian (Doran) Halverson, of Kingston, New York.

The death of Mr. Doran took place on February 22, 1929, at his home in Middletown, New York, and was, indeed, a cause of widespread grief among his fellowmen. All who knew him knew that he had done much in the way of achievement in his railroad work and in the different groups with which he was affiliated, and at the same time that he had lived always according to those high principles of character that he acquired from his sturdy forebears. His kind and gentle nature caused him to be highly regarded by all who came into contact with him; and for these qualities he will be remembered in the years to come as one of those lovable characters whom the world most sorely misses when they depart from the midst of their fellows.

ROBERT LA FONTAINE—A man who, as one of Dannemora's public-spirited citizens and as mayor of the village, served faithfully and well his fellowmen, Robert La Fontaine was esteemed and respected by all whose privilege it was to know him. He was widely known in northern New York State, and recognized for his abilities as a business man and a civic leader. Admired for his achievements, he was at the same time loved for his kindness and generosity of temperament, his eagerness to help others, his

breadth of sympathy and understanding and vision. Combined with these traits was a tempering sense of humor, a quality that rounded off his pleasing personality and established him solidly in the affections of those around him. His career was useful, his life finely and beautifully lived, his death a cause of deep and lasting sorrow.

Mr. La Fontaine was born on October 10, 1872, at Plattsburg, New York, son of the late Peter La Fontaine and his wife, Celia (Geroux) La Fontaine, both of Plattsburg. While still a child, he removed to Dannemora with his parents, and here remained for the rest of his life. It was in 1879 that his father, Peter La Fontaine, began the operation of a store at Dannemora, New York, where he continued his activities until his death, in August, 1902. It was, therefore, in Dannemora, that Robert La Fontaine, of this review, received most of his early education and preparation for his life's work. When he was sixteen years of age, he associated himself with his father in business, and so continued until his father's death. After the father's death, Robert with his brother, Vivian, inherited the store founded by their father and together continued it until Robert's death in 1931. Robert La Fontaine's influence came to be felt, not only in the commercial world, in which his advice and counsel were often sought, but also in different realms of social, civic and fraternal life.

He was, in his political alignment, a staunch Democrat and a supporter of his party's policies and principles. He did a great deal, too, toward uplifting and holding at high level the standards of his party and its organization in this region of New York State. From an early period in his career he took a lively interest in village politics, an interest that remained to him a real and worth while thing throughout all his life. Many were the offices of public trust that were at one time or another placed in his charge in the village of Dannemora; and each of these positions and its corresponding duties he handled in a manner that could not but bring satisfaction to his constituents and credit to himself. When he was mayor of the village, he backed every public-spirited enterprise for the advancement of the best interests of his community and State; and frequently he introduced measures that were most effective in accomplishing results of betterment in Dannemora. The La Fontaine family has long been noted for its fine spirit of public service, its devotion to civic interests, locally and nationwide. The father, Peter La Fontaine, was a soldier in the Civil War, in which he fought on the side of the Union; but his services in the military forces of his country were no less productive of good, nor did they involve more personal sacrifices, than did the services rendered by the son, Robert La Fontaine, in the mayoralty of Dannemora and in the numerous public positions that at one period or another of his life were his.

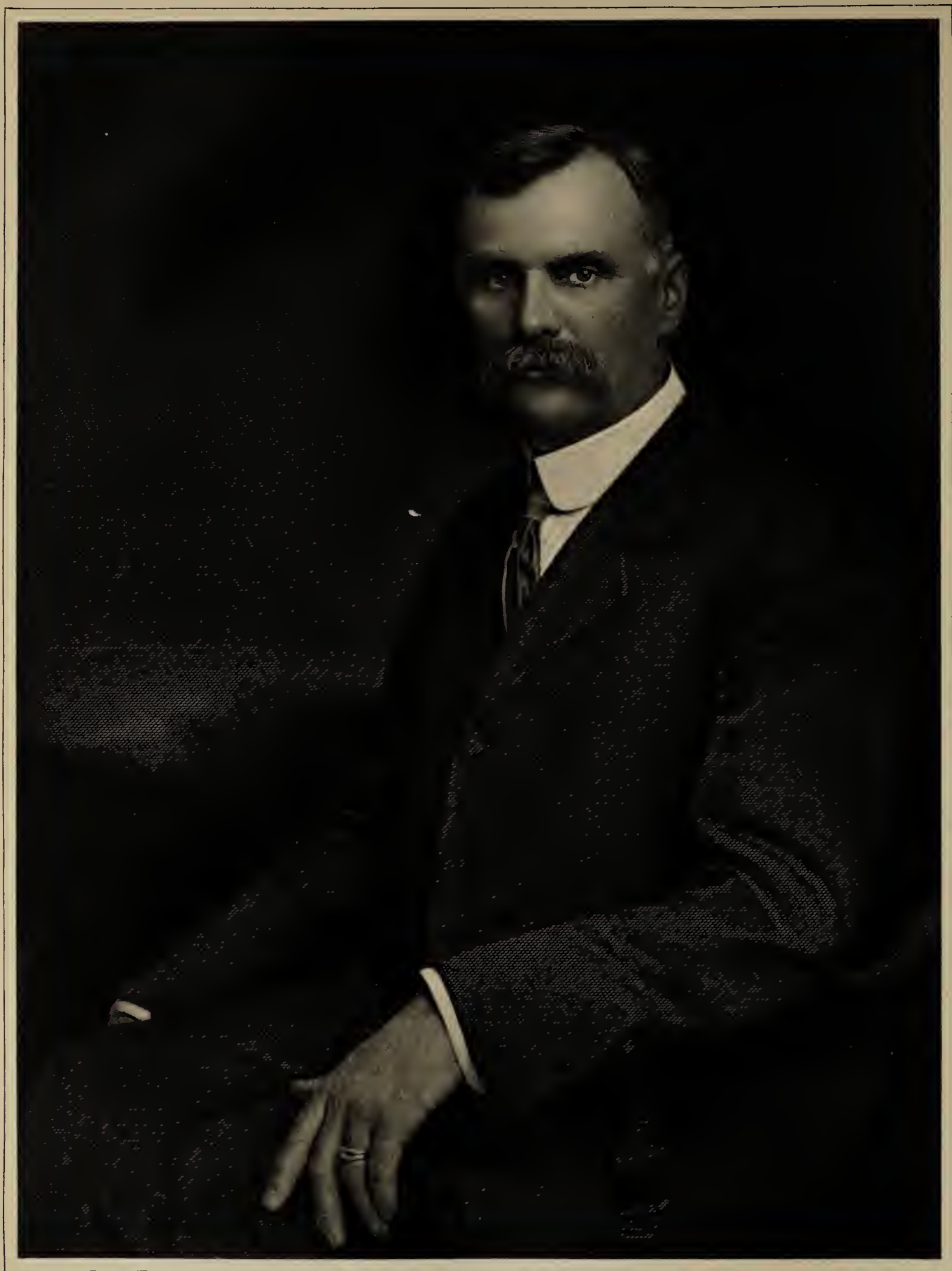
Many, too, were his organizational interests. He was a member of several prominent fraternities, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was affiliated with the Plattsburg Lodge, No. 621, and the Knights of Columbus, in which order he was connected with the Dannemora Council. A staunch Roman Catholic in his religious faith and a communicant of the Catholic Church, his parish was St. Joseph's of Dannemora, where he was a regular attendant. He took part in the work of the church, as he took part in every worthy enterprise in his community; and his influence was for good in social, civic, business and spiritual life.

Always strongly devoted to home and family and the fine ideals that they represented to him, Robert La Fontaine married, on June 15, 1896, at Dannemora, New York, Mabel Sanderson, daughter of Henry M. and Elizabeth (Parsons) Sanderson, who were among the first settlers of the Saranac Valley of New York State. Mr. La Fontaine was survived by his wife, as well as by one brother, Vivian La Fontaine, of Dannemora.

The death of Robert La Fontaine, on March 11, 1931, was an occasion of sincere regret and bereavement in Dannemora, the community where he had so long lived, so nobly served, so consistently fought for the public weal, so well merited the praises that he received from his fellowmen. His passing was described in the press as a "sudden shock to his fellow-citizens"; and the "Plattsburg Daily Republican" referred to him as "a man of good judgment and tact, adept in handling village affairs."

WILLIAM B. SMITH—A native of Buffalo and a lifelong resident of this part of New York State, Mr. Smith has been identified with the printing trade ever since the completion of his education. For the last seven years he has been president of the company publishing the "Kenmore Record," which newspaper he has brought to a high degree of prosperity and success. For many years a resident of Kenmore, he has been prominently active in many phases of that town's life and has served it very ably in several important public offices. He is also prominently identified with a number of fraternal and other organizations and, indeed, in every respect represents the highest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship.

William B. Smith was born in Buffalo, June 13, 1876, a son of James Barnes and Mary A. (Holleran) Smith. His father, who was a boilermaker, was born in Buffalo and died in 1917. Mr. Smith's mother, who died June 20, 1931, was a native of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith, one of a family of eight children, of whom six are living now, was educated in the public schools of Buffalo and, after leaving school, learned the printer's trade. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of all branches of



Michael J. Callahan

this trade, he was placed in charge of the printing for the Liquid Veneer Company of Buffalo, holding this position for fourteen years. During part of this period he also served as superintendent of Factory A of this company. In 1923 he purchased a half interest in the "Kenmore Record." The paper was incorporated at that time and Mr. Smith has been its president ever since then. Associated with Mr. Smith in the management of the "Record" is its founder, Alson L. Brainard, now treasurer of the company, whose career, as well as the history of the "Record" are related in greater detail in a separate article in this work. For two years Mr. Smith served as trustee of the village of Kenmore, where he and his family have made their home for twenty-one years. During the World War he was the local food administrator and after the end of the war he was appointed to direct the sale of army food supplies in the village of Kenmore. He is a member of Master Builder Lodge, No. 911, Free and Accepted Masons, of Kenmore; Tonawanda Chapter, No. 278, Royal Arch Masons; Lodge No. 23, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Buffalo; Kenmore Nest, No. 125, Order of Orioles; and Branch No. 58, Izaak Walton League. He is also a member of the Kenmore Lions Club, of which he was the first president. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church of Kenmore.

Mr. Smith married, in 1901, Louise M. Schmandt, of Buffalo, a daughter of Jacob and Louise (Kiser) Schmandt. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had four children: 1. Edwin W., who died at the age of twenty years. 2. Arthur Howard, born September 15, 1909. 3. Howard Albert, born December 30, 1912. 4. Olive Marie, born October 24, 1915.

MICHAEL JOSEPH CALLANAN—Extensively engaged for many years throughout his active career in the business life of Keeseville and the surrounding vicinity of New York State, Michael Joseph Callanan held a place of leadership and usefulness in the life of his municipality and his Commonwealth, where he had a host of warm personal friends and performed a most valuable work. The hardware trade, the lumber industry, banking and financial life, contracting, civic service—these were a few of the fields of endeavor that enlisted his attention and in which he rendered most valuable aid to many of his fellow-townsmen, and he deserves high praise, indeed, for the manner in which, in each of these fields, he met the needs for which the posts that he held were created. A student of men and affairs, Mr. Callanan was an individual whose strong and unflinching integrity, willingness to help his fellowmen, and marked public spirit ever placed him among the leaders of his community in his day, and who, though

he is now gone from our midst, is remembered as a man of most delightful and useful qualities.

Michael Joseph Callanan was born in Keeseville, New York, August 10, 1856, and there received his early education, although he left school at a very early age. His first step in pursuing his active business career was to learn the plumbing trade, and before long he became engaged in this business on his own account on a small scale. The proportions of the enterprise were destined, however, to grow with the passing years, so that, after a time, he found himself conducting one of the largest businesses of its kind in this region of New York State. As the years went on he added other industries to his activities, and the firm of Prescott, Buckley and Callanan, contractors, with which he became affiliated, did some of the most important construction work in this territory, having, among its other accomplishments, completed a section of the State Capitol at Albany; while its successor, the firm of Callanan and Prescott, repaired the Capitol after the fire of 1911. Charles H. Prescott, with whom Mr. Callanan was associated in these enterprises, was one of the leading citizens of the Keeseville vicinity in his day, having been prominent in both business and civic life, and a record of his life and works will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Callanan was also one of the owners of the Adirondack Hardware Company, of Saranac Lake, New York, and had lumber yards in several different towns. He was one of the owners and directors of the Ausable Chasm Company, as well as vice-president and director of the Keeseville National Bank. The plumbing business that he started early in his career and which grew in its scope and activities with the passing of time, has been discontinued, while Francis J. and Cornelius R. Callanan, who, in following the policies laid down by their far-visioned father, continue in the lumber business established by their father.

In addition to his business activity, Mr. Callanan was, throughout his life, keenly interested in the best interests of his town and State, and he himself held public office. At one time he was the president of the village in which he lived, and in that capacity served his fellow-citizens faithfully and well. He also was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of State Senator. Also prominent in a number of organizations which stand for the best things in New York State's community life; he was a member of the Albany Club and the Knights of Columbus. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, in which he was a devout communicant. And into his church work and all of his social activities, Mr. Callanan ever put that full measure of energy and enthusiasm that characterized his association with the business world and with every undertaking to which he set his hand.

Michael Joseph Callanan married, on June 16, 1897, at Troy, New York, Helen (Nellie) F. Mackey, a daughter of Patrick and Bridget Mackey, of Troy. By this marriage there were born three children: 1. Francis J. 2. Cornelius R. 3. Helen, who is now Mrs. Helen (Callanan) MacDonald. The two sons are, as noted above, conducting the lumber business established many years ago by their father.

Mr. Callanan's death occurred February 28, 1927, and brought sincere sorrow to all who had known him in Keeseville and this region of New York State, where he had done his full share, indeed, in the building up of business and civic life. He had taken part in many enterprises which, over a period of years, had much to do with the growth of this town, and for his work in this connection he will always be gratefully remembered for his contributions to public life and to his fellowmen, and his eminent leadership in the many undertakings with which he had to do.

JOHN HOWARD MILLER—A veteran of two foreign wars, John Howard Miller was highly esteemed and respected in his native town and State, where he lived during the later years of his life—Ossining, New York. Here he was born, and early in life here served his town in a number of different public capacities; then, skilled in military tactics, went away to participate in the Spanish-American War, and after all his adventures in that conflict and the great World War were ended, came back to his native town to live and enjoy the calmer pleasures of middle age. It was only natural that he should have a host of dear friends in the vicinity of Ossining, his place of residence, and that they, knowing him and his character and work as they did, should sincerely regret his passing from the scene of his worldly endeavors, and the community which he had done so much to advance and improve.

Mr. Miller was born on June 20, 1876, in Ossining, New York, son of the late John F. and Anna W. Miller. He received his early education in the public school system, having attended the State Street branch of the local schools, and afterward the Broadway School. Subsequently he was a student at Dr. Holbrook's Military School, at Briarcliff, New York, and he completed his studies at the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, at Raleigh, North Carolina. Aside from two years which he spent in the office of town clerk at Ossining, and three years as secretary of the Board of Health of the Village of Ossining, he was employed for a time in commercial positions in New York City. In his younger days he was probably the most popular and best known man in the township in which he lived. Had he cared to follow a political career, his friends have commented, he might at any time have had high honors in his town and State but for the asking. Previous

to his death he was cashier in the Otis Elevator Company in the office in New York City.

Several years before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he became a member of Company C, 71st Regiment, of the National Guard of the State of New York. General Edwin A. McAlpin, of "Hillside," was in command of the regiment, which was a representative military organization of New York City. A number of Ossining residents were in the command, including Lieutenant John F. Jenkins, of State Street. When the call to arms came, the 71st Regiment entered the war under Colonel Wallace A. Downs, who was at one time commandant at Mount Pleasant Academy. Lieutenant Miller was wounded in the battle of San Juan Hill, when two rifle bullets entered his side, just grazing a vital part. He refused to go to the field hospital for treatment during the engagement until escorted by comrades from Company C. His wounds invalidated him for several months, and he came home on a furlough after a considerable period in hospitals in Cuba and Fortress Monroe, Virginia. Upon the organization of the Naval Militia in Ossining, Lieutenant Miller enrolled with the first volunteers. He maintained a deep interest in the organization, and was relied upon as a guiding spirit in its activities until seized with illness. When the Naval Militia entered the World War, Lieutenant Miller was an ensign; he was billeted to the United States dispatch steamer "Vixen," stationed in the Virgin Islands. At the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. After the Armistice in November, 1918, he was appointed commandant here, and, upon his retirement in April, 1928, was advanced to the grade of Full Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve. Before his retirement, in December, 1927, he was first to advocate recruiting the organization to its full strength, and on what was almost his final visit to the armory on Eastern Avenue, Ossining, urged local newspapers to create publicity for the project. He lived to learn that the organization had reached its quota, and that the command would retain its headquarters in Ossining.

In addition to his keen interest in military affairs and in the public life of Ossining, Mr. Miller was a member of organizations which played important parts in the social and fraternal activities of his time. He was the first commander of the Ossining Post of the American Legion, and a life member of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba. He was also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was a life member of the Westchester Lodge, having become affiliated with it twenty-five years before his death. Into his fraternal and local organizational activities, Mr. Miller put the same full strength of his character and personality that characterized all his activities—military, civic and otherwise.

J. Howard Miller married, on October 21, 1903, Edith O'Brien, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien, of Matilda Street, Ossining, New York. His wife survived him, as did a sister, Charlotte Miller, and a brother, Wilson P. Miller, of Eastern Avenue, Ossining, who was also a World War veteran and a member of the Naval Militia.

Mr. Miller's death came on September 22, 1928, at his home in Ossining, after he had been suffering for more than seven months from heart disease; and that, indeed, was an occasion of surpassing sorrow in this town and community. Everyone who was acquainted with him knew his work and his contribution to the life of his fellows. Funeral services were held from the family residence on September 25, with military honors. The Rev. James A. McWilliams, former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. James O. Davis, of St. Paul's Church, officiated. Members of the Ossining Post of the American Legion, headed by Commander Lisle O. Wagner, led the funeral cortege, followed by the 8th Division of the Naval Militia under the command of Ensign Robert Cross. Interment was in Dale Cemetery. Full military rites were performed at the grave, and after the firing of three volleys by eight members of the Naval Militia, Lieutenant Miller was laid to rest as the sound of taps rang clear through the air from a peaceful nearby hill.

PATRICK HENRY COLLINS—An important and familiar figure for many years in the life of Larchmont, New York, Patrick Henry Collins has devoted himself to a number of enterprises and occupations in his long career, but he is chiefly known to the people of Westchester County for his activities in the development of the Larchmont and town of Mamaroneck, New York, section. Mr. Collins was one of the first to enter the field of real estate operations in Larchmont, and the constructive influences of his work have been of benefit to the entire county.

Born at Throggs Neck, in Westchester County, over seventy years ago, Patrick Henry Collins is a son of Patrick and Sarah (Dailey) Collins, both now deceased. His father was a landscape gardener, well known throughout the whole metropolitan area of New York for his work in the beautification of many large estates. These included the grounds at Fort Schuyler (of some years ago) and numerous others of equal importance. Patrick Henry Collins, the son, attended the public schools of his birthplace in preparation for attendance at college, but he soon decided to follow in his father's footsteps as a landscape gardener. Inheriting a natural talent for this profession, and with the advantages of his father's training, he made rapid progress and soon became known independently for the excellence of his work and the originality of his designs. The estates which

he developed and beautified contained thousands of acres, some of them, such as College Point, Magnolia by the Sea, Massachusetts, running singly into some such figure, and the estate of I. F. H. Meyer, on Lake George, of 5,000 acres. All of his work was much admired and favorably commented on, and Mr. Collins won wide recognition as a landscaper of marked ability.

Seeking a field of somewhat larger opportunities, however, he turned his attention to industrial pursuits, becoming manager of the Bertram Manufacturing Company near Rockville, Connecticut, manufacturers of standard worsteds. Mr. Collins found equal success in his new work, and his services figured largely in the growth and progress of his company. Largely as a result of his highly creditable record in this position, he was offered and accepted the office of business manager for the Goodyear Rubber Company, which he filled very efficiently for a period of five years. At the end of this time he resigned and returned to Westchester County, where his activities and interests have since centered.

Mr. Collins had the greatest confidence in the future of Westchester, and decided to devote himself to the work of its development. In particular, he singled out the village of Larchmont for his efforts, and became not only one of the first to open and maintain real estate offices here, but also one of the first public developers of the section. With the passing years the range and extent of his interests have increased, keeping pace with the increasing progress of the county which is widely famed today as one of the beauty spots of the east, largely through the efforts and vision of such public-spirited men as Mr. Collins. He still carries on real estate operations at Larchmont under his own name, having as associates his two sons.

In addition to his other connections, Mr. Collins is a director of the Larchmont National Bank and Trust Company and of the Union Savings Bank of Westchester County. No matter what the pressure of his own affairs, he has always found time for service in the public interest, and indeed, in his own career, he has seemed to share in a prosperity which he has created primarily for the benefit of the county and its people. The people of Larchmont have well appreciated the value of his services and have honored him by frequent election to offices of responsibility and trust. Thus he was chosen as one of the members of the town board of Mamaroneck and has continued to serve in that office through five elective periods. In addition, as assessor and justice of the peace he has proved himself an exemplary officer, while his services as an appraiser and general real estate expert are constantly in demand, and really constitute a phase of his public work. Mr. Collins is a Republican in politics and is affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protec-

tive Order of Elks. He is a member, in addition, of the Horseshoe Harbor Club, of the Rye Country Club, and worships with his family in the Roman Catholic Church, being a member of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustus, at Larchmont.

In 1884, at Lake George, New York, Patrick Henry Collins married Helen T. Scannell, daughter of Patrick Scannell. They are the parents of the following children: 1. John P. 2. May G. 3. Raymond N. 4. Lila. 5. Helen. 6. Howard A. All are married, and there are also now fifteen grandchildren.

ARTHUR GRANT HUME—The entire business career of the late Arthur Grant Hume was spent at Stamford, Delaware County, near which town he had been born. For about a quarter of a century he was successfully engaged in the coal business, gaining an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honesty. During all these years he took an active and helpful part in various phases of the community and, in his quiet but forceful way, constantly worked to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of the town and its people. A man of innate kindness and keen public spirit, he was always regarded as one of Stamford's most substantial and most useful citizens and enjoyed to the fullest degree possible the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

Arthur Grant Hume was born November 21, 1882, on the Hume homestead between Stamford and Hobart, Delaware County, afterward known as the Sheffield Experimental Farm, a son of Robert T. and Carrie (Grant) Hume, both of whom were of Scottish ancestry. He attended the high school at Hobart, and after graduation, at about sixteen years of age, he completed a four years' course at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. He was always a devoted alumnus of his *alma mater*. Soon after graduating from college, Mr. Hume established himself in the feed, lumber and coal business at Stamford, under the name of the Delaware Valley Feed & Lumber Company. This enterprise was a success and later he purchased a majority of the stock of this company and continued in the coal business for twenty-three years, or until the time of his death.

Mr. Hume was one of the most progressive business men that Stamford ever had and was widely esteemed for many other reasons. His influence and efforts were always on the side of the best interests of Stamford, and he was a firm believer in the support of home enterprises and institutions. Every advance in the progress and development of Stamford had the financial and moral backing of "Art" Hume. Every duty and responsibility ever entrusted to him were discharged in a business-like and commendable manner. He was treasurer of the Stamford Chamber of Commerce, supervisor of

the Town of Stamford for one term, member of the Board of Education of Stamford Seminary, president of the Stamford Country Club, of which he was a charter member, and a member of Oneonta Lodge, No. 1312, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliations were with the Hobart Presbyterian Church. He was instrumental in the purchase of the Rexmere and Churchill Hall properties, and for a long time was a stockholder in the Rexmere-Churchill Hall Association.

On September 30, 1908, Mr. Hume married Kate Foote, a daughter of Orlando B. and Ella E. (Stevens) Foote, of Hobart. Mr. and Mrs. Hume resided in Stamford for the whole of their married life. They were the parents of two children: 1. Helen Eudora, born January 10, 1921. 2. Margaret Elizabeth, born March 27, 1923. Mrs. Hume is a member of an old family dating back to the Colonial days and two of her ancestors fought in the Revolution: Zebulun Goodrich, a volunteer with the Massachusetts troops, and Ichabod Babcock, Jr., cornet of the Kings County troop of horse in 1780.

At his home in Stamford, Arthur Grant Hume died on December 22, 1930. His death at the tragically early age of forty-eight years caused wide-spread regret and was felt as an irreparable loss by all who had been privileged to know him. It brought forth many tributes to his fine character and useful life. Typical of these was a set of resolutions passed by his fellow members on the Board of Education, which read in part as follows:

The quiet strength of his unusual personality was a vital force at the meetings of this board and will continue to be a valuable influence throughout the coming years. Unassuming and unafraid he ever took his unbiased stand fairly and frankly, forgetting personal interest for the greatest good of this community.

Another touching tribute to Mr. Hume came from the Rev. Father Archambault, priest of the Stamford Roman Catholic Church, a friend of many years' standing, who wrote of his departed friend as follows:

Death has recently taken a heavy toll in the person of Arthur Hume. This was no ordinary man. Possibly we failed to mourn him adequately, because his burial was on Christmas Eve. He doesn't seem to have had fellowship in any fraternity, yet what a big brother he was to anybody in need of his coal, of his advice, and his example. His company was easy, cheery, whether at home or on the links where he took his needed recreation. He was quiet, unobtrusive, patient. Never flustered by any disagreeable event or person, he kept working patiently for the best interest of our little village. His gaunt figure in plain attire, his steady stride and ready greeting will long be missed by many of us. Some have said that he was the biggest loss this village suffered since the death of Dr. Churchill. Preëminently a home man, Arthur Hume was a prince of a husband, a great dad, a loving brother, a loyal friend, a neighbor and a citizen that will not be replaced. Peace to his soul. Our sympathy to his bereaved family.



Arthur K. Doig



ARTHUR K. DOIG RESIDENCE
NYACK, NEW YORK



ARTHUR KNOX DOIG, M. D.—Widely known in New York, where he had been practicing medicine for a number of years, making his home in the municipality of Nyack, Arthur Knox Doig, M. D., had here a host of friends and acquaintances, both in the medical profession and in the general ranks of citizenship. People of all walks of life came to recognize in him a man of leadership and ability, and one whose work was ever for good and for the advancement of his fellows, an individual whose personal qualities were such as to attract others and whose professional skill won for him a place of distinction in the life of his town. There was no matter of civic importance in which he was not eager to take part, while his public-spiritedness and kind-heartedness of character brought him to such a position of respect and admiration that his death caused widespread sorrow in Nyack and among his professional colleagues in all parts of the country.

Dr. Doig was born in Bern, New York, on February 11, 1875, son of Rev. Robert Doig, a Dutch Reformed clergyman, and Adelaide (Garretson) Doig. After he had received the customary preliminary education he became a student at Union College, and afterward at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1901. Several years after his graduation from professional school, he came to Nyack to continue his work and to make his home. Having already attained a place of importance in his profession, it was not difficult for him to build up in Nyack an extensive practice and to take his proper place in the ranks of medical men. He also won for himself a prominent position in the civic and social life of his community, and in many different phases of public life his professional skill and his sound common sense rendered him a most valuable helper.

Dr. Doig married, on June 14, 1910, in Altoona, Pennsylvania, Anna Haldeman, daughter of Daniel and Mary S. (Yearick) Haldeman. His wife survives him, as do four children, three sons and a daughter: Gerald, Arthur, Robert and Mary. He was also survived by two sisters, Edith and Myra, and a brother, Stephen Doig.

The death of Dr. Arthur K. Doig occurred in an automobile accident in Nyack, on August 10, 1928, when he drove his car into a huge stone in order to avoid striking an oncoming motor vehicle. His passing, which came thus suddenly, caused all the more sorrow in his community, for he was a man who was dearly loved and cherished, both as physician and friend. Many were the expressions of regret and sympathy that were heard on all sides. Members of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, in whose affairs he was active, adopted the following:

The members of this board were grieved by the tragic and untimely death of our friend and former

associate, Dr. Arthur K. Doig. For seventeen years he has been a faithful member of this board, giving to the affairs and interests of the association earnest, consecrated and efficient service. In his activities for the association, and in his relations with his colleagues on this board, he always manifested those qualities of mind and heart that have endeared him to the people of this community.

Modest, unostentatious, unselfish and charitable in his bearing and ministrations, he contributed much for the good of his fellows and the welfare and happiness of the many people he generously served. Our association has lost a loved and useful member, and the community is much poorer tonight, because of his death. The memory of his devoted service to our association, and his many kind and loving deeds in his professional life will long abide in the hearts of many people who mourn his death.

Said a local paper:

The sorrow at the passing of Dr. Arthur K. Doig is both deep and genuine in Nyack and wherever he was known. What he has done for people of the village, especially the poor, will long be remembered.

As father, husband, friend and companion a living example of wholesomeness and devotion has gone, but his memory will endure.

To the village, to his bereaved and respected wife, children and relatives, to his medical associates and latterly to his friends, of whom he had so many, an expression of deepest sympathy becomes a general expression on the great loss that all have sustained.

AUGUST C. NORQUIST—A native of Sweden, but a resident of the United States since his early boyhood, the late August C. Norquist was representative throughout his entire life of all the best characteristics for which the Scandinavian races are so justly known. Industrious, courageous, enterprising and honest, he engaged early in life in the furniture manufacturing business and thus became one of the pioneers in that industry in Jamestown, New York. Largely as the result of his energy and ability this business grew to large proportions and became one of the important industrial establishments of the city. However, with characteristic public spirit, Mr. Norquist also gave freely of his time and means to civic and religious enterprises, gaining thus not only high rank amongst Jamestown's business men, but also a very fine reputation as a useful and progressive citizen.

August C. Norquist was born in Sweden, March 6, 1857, the son of John M. and Carrie Nord. The family came to the United States in 1869, when he was twelve years old, and settled in Jamestown. His parents changed the family name to Norquist, which means "branch of the Nord family," though one brother of Mr. Norquist retained the original patronymic of Nord. After residing in Jamestown for some time, Mr. Norquist's father removed to Lander, Warren County, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm with the intention of settling down there. Eventually, however, he returned to Jamestown and lived there until his death. August C. Norquist, soon after

reaching Jamestown, in 1869, went to work in the plant of Jones and Gifford. He remained with them for three years, in order to learn the art of wood-carving, and at the same time attended school. Then, for five years he remained with his parents, assisting his father. Returning to Jamestown in 1877, he entered the plant of Martin Brothers, furniture manufacturers, remaining in their employ for several years. He next gained valuable experience in a large furniture factory in Chicago, where he also studied designing and drawing at night. In 1880, he again returned to Jamestown and resumed work with his former employers, Martin Brothers. In 1881, with characteristic courage, he branched out into a business of his own, becoming associated with his brother, Charles J. Norquist, though their capital was only \$175 and they had no mechanical devices for manufacturing furniture. They confined themselves to making bedroom furniture, and the first set was handmade. Eventually, the brothers, trading as Norquist Brothers, found themselves in the possession of more business than they could handle within the limitations of the barn which they used as their first furniture factory. Therefore, the plant was moved to East Second Street, and another brother, A. P. Nord, was admitted to the firm. Two years later, still another brother, Frank O. Norquist, joined the company. Finally, as their business kept on expanding, the brothers erected a building. The increasing demand for more factory space forced them to lease part of the Peterson and Swanson Planing Mill, across the way from their own plant. In 1900 the Norquist Brothers built a frame structure on Chandler Street extension. On May 6, 1904, this building was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$50,000, and in the fire, A. P. Nord, a brother, lost his life. Mr. Nord was overcome while going through the building to make sure that all the men were out. Another building was erected in 1910. In 1906 the business had been incorporated under the name of the A. C. Norquist Company, Inc., with August C. Norquist president, and Frank O. Norquist secretary. A reorganization took place in 1919, when Frank O. Norquist sold his interest to his brother, August C. Norquist. Mr. Norquist was at one time extensively interested in landed estates in the island of Cuba. He was a director of the Vinculo Realty Company of Cuba, which owned about 26,000 acres of land in that country, and also a director of the Vinculo Sugar Cane Company. He was a Republican in politics and served for four years as an alderman from the Fifth Ward. His religious affiliations were with the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Norquist married (first) in Jamestown, May 6, 1888, Augusta C. Strandberg, who died November 8, 1895. He married (second), December 21, 1896, Augusta C. Sundell. He was the father of seven children, four by his first and three by his second marriage: Clyde

L., Glenn H., Ralph A., C. Earle, Dorothy M., Arlene A. and Francis A. Norquist.

At his home in Jamestown, New York, August C. Norquist died August 18, 1926. How greatly he was liked in the city of his adoption and how greatly his passing was regretted, may be seen from the following eloquent tribute paid to him on the editorial page of the "Jamestown Evening Journal":

The death of August C. Norquist removes from this life one of Jamestown's most useful and beloved citizens. He will be missed in many walks of life. It is with the keenest regret that the "Journal" notes his passing.

RODNEY STEVENS WHITMAN—A native and lifelong resident of Herkimer County, the late Rodney Stevens Whitman spent the great part of his life in Little Falls. After having first been engaged for many years in the hardware business, he later entered the knit goods manufacturing business, in which he was prominently and successfully active for many years. A man of exceptional business and executive ability and of known probity, he was also called upon to take an active part in the affairs of several other enterprises, which were greatly benefited by his sound judgment. Thus he became as well known as a banker, as he had previously been known as a manufacturer. Other phases of the community's life, too, aroused and held his interest, and he was especially active in religious work, being very prominent for many years in the various activities of his church. Though he never sought or held public office, he always took an intelligent interest in public affairs and at all times could be counted upon to support liberally and energetically any worthwhile movements tending to advance civic progress.

Rodney Stevens Whitman was born in the town of Fairfield, Herkimer County, August 5, 1835, the son of Samuel and Mary (Arnold) Whitman. He received his early education in the old Little Falls Academy, and for a time worked on the Rollway farm. In early life he entered the hardware store of George Ashley as a clerk. In 1868 he formed a partnership with David H. Burrell, purchased Mr. Ashley's interests and conducted the business under the firm name of Whitman and Burrell. Some time after, Walter W. Whitman, his brother, was admitted to the partnership, and, in 1880, the firm bought the old Presbyterian church at the corner of Ann and Albany streets, Little Falls, erected a building and established a prosperous business in cheese factory apparatus and supplies. Rodney S. Whitman withdrew from the business in 1881, and did not enter business life again until 1891, when he purchased the interest of his brother, Walter, in the Rockton Mill, manufacturing knit goods. He was a director and first vice-president of the Herkimer County Trust Company, and a director of the Agricultural

Insurance Company of Watertown. Rodney S. Whitman was a man of sterling honesty and uprightness. He possessed a mind of large business capacity and was successful in his business and in whatever he undertook. Peaceful and naturally disliking controversy, he influenced others by his force of character and by the confidence he inspired in his sound judgment. As a young man he joined Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church in Little Falls and for more than forty years he served as warden and was an energetic and faithful worker in the church. He was a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Little Falls.

Mr. Whitman was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth G. Greene, daughter of Nathaniel S. Greene, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. She died December 24, 1915. On January 24, 1917, he married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth (Ruddiman) Stevens, of Brooklyn, New York, who survives him.

In Little Falls, Rodney Stevens Whitman died suddenly, October 14, 1918, in his eighty-fourth year, well-preserved and active to the very end of his useful and successful career.

Though his death at this advanced age was the natural conclusion of a long and busy life, it nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his family, his friends, and, indeed, to the entire community. By all of these his passing away was deeply regretted. His memory will long be cherished by all who had the privilege of knowing him, and most so by those who knew him best.

MARTIN MacHARG, M. D.—Of the fine old school of physicians who mingled human sympathy and understanding with their technical skill and dispensed kindly words and warm friendship with their prescriptions, was Dr. Martin MacHarg, for forty-five years a beloved medical practitioner in and about Albany. The newer methods of the medical specialist may adequately fill the needs of the physically ailing, but they can never provide the healing for mind and soul of the ill, and, as well, the members of his family, that was given freely by the family doctor of yesteryear and it is with tears of regret that those who knew and loved him witness his passing. Among the finest of his class was Dr. MacHarg, and his devoted friends about Albany were almost too numerous to be counted. Year in and year out, through an extraordinarily long period, he efficiently, patiently, consistently brought his treatments and his—frequently more effective—cheery courage to the afflicted of Albany, and the people of the place loved him as only people can love a faithful friend in need.

Dr. MacHarg was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, New York, on August 15, 1862. His parents were Horatio Nelson and Agnes (Veeder) MacHarg. A Scottish ancestor on the paternal side had

come to America in 1741, and on the maternal side, another forebear had served in the Revolutionary Army and fought against Burgoyne. Dr. MacHarg's early life was spent on his father's farm and he attended the common schools of the community. He enrolled at the Albany Medical College where, upon his graduation in his early 'twenties, the college authorities declared, upon presentation of his diploma, that he was the youngest man in the county ever to receive the coveted Doctor of Medicine degree. Opening his office for practice in Albany in 1885, the young physician steadily and consistently gained a clientele among the most discriminating people of the community, while his work soon won for him recognition among other members of his profession. He continued in active practice at his Madison Avenue office up to the time of his death, his service covering a period of about forty-five years. He acted as medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, from which concern he received a medal for inclusion in the group of twenty oldest examiners, in point of service, that concern had throughout the entire United States.

An ardent Scot, Dr. MacHarg was a prominent member of the Burns Club, the St. Andrew's Society and other Scottish societies. He belonged to the Masonic order, with membership in Masters' Lodge No. 5; to Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and was a charter member of the Aurania Club. During the last forty years of his life Dr. MacHarg was a member of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

On October 9, 1889, Dr. MacHarg married Minetta Crounse, daughter of Benjamin and Emma (Keenholts) Crounse, of Altamont, New York. Their one son, Alan MacHarg, is now well known in Albany insurance circles.

Dr. MacHarg died at his home on June 24, 1929, mourned by a multitude of Albanians, to whom he had been both beloved physician and personal friend. An editorial in the Albany "Evening News" of June 25, spoke feelingly of his place in the life of the town as follows:

Dr. Martin MacHarg had practiced medicine in Albany forty-five years. His sudden death in his sixty-seventh year brings sincere sorrow to many families who had known him as physician and friend. His practice was extensive and singularly successful. He was an excellent physician and a very kindly man. . . . He was known throughout the city and was highly regarded not only by his patients but by his colleagues. He gave to his practice not only high skill, but a sympathy and a personal interest that made him loved by all to whom he administered.

STEPHEN HOLLANDS—For many years one of the leading citizens of Hornell, New York, where he lived practically all his life, and where he served as mayor of the city, Stephen Hollands held a position of importance and esteem in his community, and

performed services that were of outstanding value to his fellowmen. Though not a native of this city, he came here when he was very young; and so became thoroughly familiar with the people and the customs of this place, acquiring a knowledge that was to be very useful to him and his city in later years. His sterling integrity, his sound business sense and his rare public spirit were qualities that readily brought him into the affection of his fellow-townsmen and for these traits, as well as for his pleasant and genial personality, he was loved in life by a host of friends, and is mourned today in death.

Mr. Hollands was born on March 31, 1856, at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, one of the twelve children of William and Charlotte Hollands, who came from Sussex, England, shortly before his birth. At the age of sixteen years, he left Mansfield for Hornell, New York, where he took a position as clerk in the J. R. Rose Hardware Company. In 1873 he entered the coal and feed business, in association with his brother, George Hollands. The firm began operation in a small office in a business block, which in 1874 was swept away by a fire, which temporarily put all tenants out of business. A short time later, George and Stephen Hollands opened their establishment again in another place. Afterward, the brother, George Hollands, disposed of his interest in the business, whereupon the firm that had been conducted up to that time by the two brothers was succeeded by that of Hollands and Rockwell. Then, in 1887, Mr. Hollands acquired the interests of Mr. Rockwell, and from that time forward continued independently. Under his capable guidance, the business grew by leaps and bounds, and, after it had developed materially in scope and proportions, he was joined in the enterprise by his sons—William G., Herbert R., and Stephen C. Hollands.

The activities of Stephen Hollands were not bounded by his business, however; for, as soon as his abilities for management of large affairs became manifest, he was sought for important public office. In 1885 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, in which he served continuously for thirty years, often as its president. He maintained at all times a deep interest in the welfare of the Hornell schools, and the local educational system owed much to him. In 1893 he was chairman of the building committee, that having been the time of the erection of the Columbian School. Later he served in a similar capacity when the Bryant and Washington schools were built. In 1905 he supervised the additions to the Irving and the Lincoln schools, and in 1910 the Park School was remodeled. Into all of these educational buildings Mr. Hollands put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, and to him must go much of the credit for their successful consummation. But his work by no means ended here. For he was instrumental, too, in the organization

of the Steuben Humane Society, of which he was for years the president. One of the founders of the Steuben Trust Company, he served as a member of its board of directors; while, later, his son, William G. Hollands, became the president of that bank. Mr. Hollands was a member, also, of the official board of St. James' Mercy Hospital, an honorary member of the Hornell Rotary Club, and a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church.

Never at any time had Mr. Hollands taken interest in politics or sought public office; but in 1923 he was elected mayor of Hornell, having become a candidate for this office on the Republican ticket. In 1925 he was elected for a second term, so well had he fulfilled the duties of the city's chief executive office. Despite even the handicap of impaired health, he carried out some important reforms and improvements during his four years in office, and for these and for the capable and efficient manner in which he handled the affairs of that position, he won the lasting esteem of all whose privilege it was to observe his work at close hand. The cleansing of the city water supply, the beautifying of Union Park, the equalization of tax assessments, the improvement of city streets—these were among the leading accomplishments of Mayor Hollands. And they were accomplishments that will have their place in Hornell history, and that will place him among the most helpful and civic-minded of mayors.

Stephen Hollands married, on October 2, 1877, Abbie Rockwell, a member of a well-known family of Hornell, New York. To this union there were born five children: William G., Herbert R., Stephen C., Walter J., and Mary Louise.

The death of Stephen Hollands occurred at his home in Hornell, New York, on March 10, 1929. He had contributed richly to community life, both through his service as mayor and in other public offices and through his character of living and the example that he set for others in his every day life. A man of the highest principles, he ever adhered closely to the standards that he set for himself; and by so doing, he not only kept aloft his own standards for dealing with men, but actually encouraged others toward better and higher levels of relationships by showing them that such relationships were possible in the business world. His influence, which during his lifetime was always for the best in the Hornell community, lives on, just as his memory lives, and will live for years to come, in the minds and the hearts of his fellowmen, a warm and pleasant presence, and an inspirational force in their lives.

THOMAS WELLING HOUSTON—The long years of the life Thomas Welling Houston, of Goshen, were the period of the change of agriculture from a tradition to a science, and in the management of his farm, Mr. Houston took advantage of



E D Brooks

all new and modern methods, ranking as one of the most successful farmers of his locality. Mr. Houston was born June 23, 1850, at Florida, New York, the son of James K. and Harriett E. (Welling) Houston. He had one brother, who died as a young man, and one sister, now Mrs. Elizabeth H. Durkee, of Hudson Falls, New York.

After attending the local schools, and Seward Institute, Mr. Houston joined his father in the farm work, which continued until his marriage, when he purchased a dairy farm about three miles from Goshen. On this he lived until a few years before his death, turning its management over to his son, and buying a home in the town of Goshen, where he lived until his death, January 3, 1929. Mr. Houston was a Republican in politics, and in religious affiliations, was long a member of the Presbyterian Church. His outside business interests were with the Chester National Bank, of which he was a director.

Thomas Welling Houston was married, October 19, 1876, at Chester, New York, to Sarah Wells Bull, who died December 21, 1918. Mrs. Houston was the daughter of Ira and Phebe (Hawkins) Bull, and was named for Sarah Wells, who was the first white woman in Orange County, the Bull family being the first settlers in that region. The children of Thomas W. and Sarah Wells (Bull) Houston were: James K., Florence M., Harriette E., and Ira Harold.

Mr. Houston exemplified the finest traditions of rural life, and was a man highly respected for integrity and estimable character. His many friends were held closely by bonds of loyalty and affection, and his death was regretted by all who had been privileged to know him.

ERROS D. BROOKS—A native and lifelong resident of Essex County, New York, the late Erros D. Brooks spent all of his mature life in Port Henry. Of this city he was one of the best-known, most highly respected and most popular citizens and also one of the leading bankers. For many years connected with the Citizens National Bank of Port Henry, eventually as its president, he became known as one of the leading authorities in northern New York on all kinds of securities and investments. He was also prominently active in civic, fraternal and social affairs and, indeed, in every respect was a vital force in all phases of the community's life.

Erros D. Brooks was born at Crown Point, Essex County, January 3, 1862, a son of the late William and Mary (Wright) Brooks. His father was a farmer. Educated in his native town, Mr. Brooks came to Port Henry at the age of twenty years, in 1882, and engaged in business, in which he continued active for many years, until ill health forced him to withdraw. For a number of years he was identified

with the Citizens National Bank of Port Henry serving as one of its directors and also, successively, as vice-president and president of that well known and successful financial institution. He continued in the presidency of this bank until his health made it impossible for him to take active part in business affairs. He was widely known throughout northern New York as a very able and successful banker. Always greatly interested in everything that pertained to the development and welfare of Port Henry, its institutions and its people, Mr. Brooks served for a number of years as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners at the time when the water system was installed in the village. He was also a member of the Port Henry Chamber of Commerce, the Port Henry Country Club, the Benedict Club, and Ticonderoga Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as of numerous Masonic bodies, the latter including the following: Morning Sun Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Cedar Point Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lake Champlain Commandery, Knights Templar; Albany Sovereign Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Oriental Temple, of Troy, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Brooks married at Unadilla, Otsego County, Harriet E. Buckley, a daughter of Edward James and Rebecca (Estes) Buckley, of Unadilla, the latter a daughter of Wilbur and Lydia Estes, and Mrs. Estes, a daughter of Lyman and Mary (Santly) Cone, of Otsego County. Edward J. Buckley was the son of Oliver Ellsworth and Juliet (Douglas) Buckley, the mother a daughter of Judge Amos and Miriam (Wright) Douglas. Judge Amos Douglas was a son of Colonel William Douglas who served in the Revolutionary War, and his father, a major who led the Silver Greys at the Battle of Bennington. Oliver Ellsworth Buckley lived all his life in Otsego County, and was one of the substantial residents. He donated the bell for the Unadilla Center Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Brooks' family has been settled in the Unadilla section of New York for more than two hundred years. Several of her ancestors fought in the war of the Revolution and she herself is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks had two children, Alta Rebecca and Douglas Brooks, both residents of Port Henry.

At his home in Port Henry, No. 39 South Main Street, Erros D. Brooks died after a prolonged illness, February 13, 1930. Besides by his widow and two children he was survived also by one sister, Mrs. Fred B. Barnard, a resident of Crown Point. Funeral services for Mr. Brooks were held at his late home and were conducted by Rev. H. D. Bacon, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Port Henry. His fellow-members in the local Masonic lodge conducted the simple but impressive Masonic funeral rites at the grave in Union Cemetery.

Mr. Brooks' death caused widespread regret, not only in Port Henry, but throughout Essex County, where he had lived all his life and where he was widely known and highly respected. His honesty, ability and kindliness gained him a very large circle of friends, who will always cherish his memory and who will long miss the companionship of this genial, loyal and public-spirited man.

CORNELIUS ELDERT—It was quite characteristic of the character of the late Cornelius Eldert, that he should have spent his entire business career, covering the exceptionally long period of sixty-five years, with one and the same concern and also that he should have risen from a modest clerical position to the presidency. His success and the great regard and respect in which he was held by everybody came to him as the natural result of his faithfulness and were, indeed, well-merited. Perhaps, the outstanding trait that distinguished Mr. Eldert was his extraordinary devotion to duty. More often than not, he would be the first at the office in the morning and the last to leave it in the afternoon, nor were there any idle moments in the interval. He gave freely of his time and energy in that important association work that means so much to every line of business. A man of high integrity and transparent honesty and justice, he was patient with young men who were not making the progress expected of them, and was always willing to give them another chance. He was approachable, and his every-day office contacts were marked by an old-fashioned courtesy that endeared him to his associates. A remarkable memory stood him in good stead in many an emergency. He was a disciplinarian of the old school, but he kept all the rules and regulations himself. He was a leader of character and ability, and his private life was beyond reproach.

Cornelius Eldert was born at Jamaica, Long Island, June 5, 1849, a member of a family, the early ancestors of which were amongst the old original Dutch settlers of Long Island. He was educated at Union Hall Academy and, when he was only sixteen years old, entered the service of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York City, December 4, 1865. After serving in various capacities he became assistant secretary, July 1, 1896; second vice-president, April 7, 1897; vice-president, January 4, 1905; and president, February 9, 1915. In the latter capacity he continued to serve until his death. Though the major share of his time and attention was always given to the affairs of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, Mr. Eldert had many other important interests. He was at once time president of the Board of Underwriters of New York, of which he was a director at the time of his death. He was also a trustee of the Seamen's Bank for

Savings, vice-president and a director of the Atlantic Safe Deposit Company, a director of the Underwriters' Salvage Company, president of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New York, and a former vice-president of the Brooklyn Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. Indeed, benevolent and religious activities received a full share of his time and for many years he was prominently active in the work of the Seamen's Church Institute and of the Haven's Relief Fund Society. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church and more particularly with St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, of which he was a warden and vestryman.

During the sixty-five years of his association with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Mr. Eldert lost only three days on account of sickness. He was always a man of excellent health, of which he took very good care. For many years he took no vacation whatsoever. Up to a short time prior to his death he walked over Brooklyn Bridge to his office every morning and back again at night, thus taking a walk averaging about seven miles every day. In early life his favorite sport was baseball, at which he became highly proficient, and he was a member of several amateur clubs, with which he played after office hours.

Mr. Eldert married, April 29, 1875, in Brooklyn, Isabella K. Cameron, a daughter of Donald and Isabella C. (Groves) Cameron. Mrs. Eldert's father was a native of Scotland, her mother of Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Eldert had two children: Katharine Stoothoff, who married the Rev. Joseph P. Smyth, of Bellport, Long Island, and they have a son, Joseph P., Jr.; Henry C., who married Marion MacMullen, of New York City, and they have two children: Elizabeth Tredwell and Cornelius, 2d.

After an illness of less than two weeks, Cornelius Eldert died at his home in Brooklyn, No. 557 First Street, January 24, 1930, in his eighty-first year. Funeral services were held at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, with the Right Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, conducting the services. The pallbearers were Samuel Sloane, Edmund L. Baylies, John D. Riker, James H. Post, G. Stanton Floyd-Jones, Walter Wood Parsons, William D. Winter, Charles Edey Fay, F. D. Denton and John N. Moore, the last-named being the oldest surviving employee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. A large delegation of New York marine insurance men also attended the services, which were followed by interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

How greatly Mr. Eldert was liked and respected in insurance circles and how deeply his death was regretted, may be seen from the following eloquent tribute paid him on the editorial page of "The weekly

Underwriter," one of the oldest and most representative insurance journals of the country:

It is a historical fact of more than ordinary interest that the death of Cornelius Eldert, eighty-year-old president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, removes the last survivor of a distinct era in marine insurance in the United States. He was the one remaining connecting link between the present and the days when the business was almost exclusively conducted in this country by mutual companies and the influence of foreign competition was negligible. The mutuals began to make their appearance at a time when the plan of individual or partnership underwriting had proven unsatisfactory, and thrived upon the revival of American shipping in the heyday of the clipper ship and the return of good times after the panic in 1837. Of the mutual marine insurance companies that flourished here during the first half of the nineteenth century the Atlantic Mutual alone survives, and it was but twenty-three years old when Mr. Eldert entered its employ in 1865. He grew up in an atmosphere of more leisure in business than we know today, when the personal contact with the assured was close and constant. An unselfish interest in those who did business with his company remained with him to the end. It was no unusual thing for him to advise his assureds of matters of advantage to them which they had overlooked. He was, first and last a claims man—and a thoroughly honest and upright claims man if ever there was one. Old-fashioned integrity of this sort made his name a synonym for justice. He lived beyond reproach in both business and private life, and he died without an enemy or illwisher. What a better world it would be if there were more Cornelius Elderts in it.

ERNEST C. HARTWELL—It is in the educational world that Ernest Clark Hartwell has performed the important work of his life; and in his present position of superintendent of the schools of Buffalo, New York, he has done a great deal, indeed, to promote the best interests of his fellowmen. As teacher and school administrator, he has served in many communities of the United States; but since 1918 he has devoted himself whole-heartedly to superintending the affairs of the schools of Buffalo, where he has come to take a lively interest in civic life.

Mr. Hartwell was born in Albion, Michigan, on May 14, 1883, son of William H. and Ellen (Clark) Hartwell, both of whom are now deceased. He received his early education in the schools of his native place, Albion, and there was graduated from high school in 1900. He went, afterwards, to Albion College, from which, in 1905, he was graduated, taking his Bachelor of Arts degree. From the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, he received his Master of Arts degree in 1910. His actual teaching experience began in the high school at Cedar Rapids, Iowa and later he served as principal of the high school at Petoskey, Michigan, for one year. He was then superintendent at the same institution for six years. Proceeding thence to Sault Ste. Marie, he served for one year as superintendent of schools there, becoming next superintendent of schools in

St. Paul, Minnesota. It was in 1918 that he came to Buffalo, New York, where on August 1 of that year, he became superintendent of the public schools, thus acquiring the position that has been his since that time.

He has not confined his activities to school administration alone, however, but has lent his hand to whatever work he has believed likely to promote the best interests of his fellowmen, especially in the field of education. Mr. Hartwell was able to secure, in Buffalo, from 1916 to 1925, appropriations for school buildings amounting to \$23,000. He is a member and an active leader, too, in the National Education Association, in which organization he served, in 1918, as president of the national department superintendence. Of the New York Council of Superintendents he was president in 1922. To his other works Mr. Hartwell has added authorship, having written "Story Hour Readings" and "Teaching of History," books that have come to be used a great deal in connection with school work. In all of these varied activities, Mr. Hartwell has proven himself capable of rendering outstanding aid to his fellowmen, and his efforts have redounded in beneficial results to the communities where he has lived, especially in Buffalo, which has gained the value of his years of experience in other places and in all the varied phases of education and school management.

Ernest Clark Hartwell married Adelaide Wachtel, of Petoskey, Michigan, on December 28, 1910. The children by this marriage have been: 1. Mary Alice. 2. Adelaide Ellen. 3. Frances. The family residence of the Hartwells is situated at No. 58 Clarendon Place, Buffalo; and Mr. Hartwell's offices are in the Genesee Building.

ARTHUR GARDINIER VAN EPPS—Like his forefather before him for six generation, the late Arthur Gardinier Van Epps devoted his entire life to the management of the large home farm, which had been in the possession of the family for many years. He took great, but natural pride in this property and in his beautifully located home, one of the most attractive of this section of New York State. Though he never sought or held public office, he was always greatly interested in public affairs and at all times could be counted upon to lend his support to any movement or enterprise tending to further civic progress and to advance the welfare and prosperity of his home town, its people and its institutions. He was also very active for many years in religious affairs and, indeed, was one of the outstanding, most representative, most highly respected and most public-spirited citizens of Fultonville and of Montgomery County.

Arthur Gardinier Van Epps, a member of one of the oldest families of Fultonville, Montgomery County, which town was originally called "Van Epps

Swamp," was born at Fultonville, April 7, 1867. He was the son of Benjamin Lewis and Catherine (Gardinier) Van Epps, and represented the sixth generation of his family to live in the fine old Van Epps homestead, on the hill, overlooking Fultonville and a wide expanse of the beautiful Mohawk Valley. His father was born at Fultonville, May 7, 1824, and died there September 5, 1905, aged eighty-one years. He was a farmer, supervisor of the town of Glen, and a prominent Democrat. Mr. Van Epps' mother was born February 1, 1840, at Glen and died May 1, 1912, at the homestead. Like the members of the Van Epps line she was of Revolutionary ancestry. Mr. Van Epps attended the public schools of Fultonville, the Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain, the Utica Business College, and Fairfield Seminary at Fairfield, Herkimer County. At the age of eighteen years he became associated with his father in the cultivation of the home farm and upon the latter's death he took over the entire management. His home on the hill was one of the most beautiful in the valley, a show place of Fultonville. A sand bed on the property produced the finest sand and gravel for State roads to be found in that locality. Mr. Van Epps leased this part of his property, when in later years he had practically retired from farming. He was a member and at one time a trustee of the Fultonville Reformed Church, a member of the Methodist Men's Meeting, and a member of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society. In politics he was an ardent Democrat.

Mr. Van Epps married (first) at Fonda, February 23, 1887, Elizabeth M. Snell. The two children of this marriage were: 1. Louis Snell Van Epps, born January 22, 1888. 2. Anna Leda Van Epps, born September 21, 1889, now Mrs. Ralph Edward Davis, of Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Van Epps married (second), July 25, 1902, Cora Hulda Luederwald, daughter of Bruno and Frances Eleanor (Lont) Luederwald of Gloversville. Mrs. Van Epps is a Daughter of the American Revolution and a Daughter of the War of 1812. The seal of Ballston, New York, is a reproduction of a picture of the McDonald log cabin, the home of Michael McDonald, who was the first white settler of Saratoga and a maternal ancestor of Mrs. Van Epps. The only child of this marriage was John Everett Van Epps, born May 11, 1903.

After his retirement from farming, Mr. Van Epps had the misfortune to lose his eyesight, until at the time of his death he was practically blind. He died at his home July 10, 1928. Besides by his wife and three children he was survived also by one sister, Mrs. Herbert H. Fonda of Syracuse, and by several grandchildren.

Mr. Van Epps' death, though it was not unexpected, nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his family, his many friends and the entire community. By all these it was deeply regretted. An

honorable, loyal and kindly man, he left an enviable reputation in his native valley, where his family had held an honored place for generations. He himself had always upheld most worthily the fine traditions established by his forefathers, and his memory will long be cherished by all who knew him and most so by those who knew him best.

RICHARD HENRY JOHNSON—In the business life of Saranac Lake, New York, Richard Henry Johnson for many years took a lively part, and his contribution to the transportation system in the Adirondacks in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was of great value, as was his later work in the field of real estate. For his character, as well as for his achievements, he was respected and admired by many; and in him, sterling integrity was mingled with sound business judgment, keenness of intellect, breadth of understanding and sympathy, and the whole delicately blended with a mellowing sense of humor that rendered him the worth while and well-rounded citizen. His career was highly useful, his life finely and beautifully lived, and his death a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow.

Mr. Johnson was born at Clintonville, New York, on February 7, 1854, son of James and Jane (Roberts) Johnson, both of that same place. His father, James Johnson, was the first man to carry the mails and run a stagecoach from Port Kent northward through the Adirondack Mountains and for his activities in that field of public service he earned the respect and esteem that were his.

The son, Richard Henry Johnson, received his early education in the country schools at Clintonville, his birthplace, and at the age of ten years began his active work as a stage driver for his father. When he was only seventeen years old he purchased one of his father's coaches and from then until about 1900 he conducted a stagecoach line from Port Kent northward through the Adirondacks, covering the same territory that the elder man had previously driven through. The two men worked together for a time in this service, and were eminently successful in their undertakings.

In 1900, however, the younger Mr. Johnson established a livery business at Saranac Lake, New York, and began to devote the greater part of his attentions to his labors in this field. As time went on, he broadened his activities, until he had, at one time, three different stables, all being operated simultaneously. These were known as the Riverside Stables, the Linwood Stables and the Severance Stables, all at Saranac Lake. From the very outset this business was successful, and Mr. Johnson continued it until the inroads of the automobile were such as to dissuade him from further attempts to keep on with the horse-drawn vehicles.

Then it was, in the year 1915, that he retired from



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Richard H. Johnson



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Lillian B. Johnson



active business, although he never ceased to take a lively interest in public affairs and in the general commercial life of Saranac Lake. He even acquired considerable property, and was for a time extensively engaged in real estate operations. Buying and selling real estate, he was continuously active in this field of endeavor until the time of his death, and was, in this as in his other undertakings, successful. His foresight and his instinctive knowledge of what the value of a piece of property would be a few years ahead were qualities that went far toward making him one of the worth while members of his community, as well as a real estate dealer who was capable of bringing profits to himself. The last purchase that he made was that of the "Split Rock Farm," a property about six miles from Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Known ever as a man who was fair and square in all his dealings with others, and as an individual whose integrity was perhaps his most fundamental characteristic, Mr. Johnson came to be trusted and esteemed, and his word, in this region of New York State, where he was widely known, was as good as his bond. Into every enterprise in which he was interested he put his finest energies and his fullest measure of devotion and enthusiasm, and, as a result, many were the friends that he had in all walks of life, people who knew that in him they could trust and confide, and that, once they took him into their confidence in regard to any subject, their problems were his, and his advice would be of outstanding usefulness, based as it was, upon sound judgment and accuracy of opinion.

Richard Henry Johnson married, on March 5, 1885, at Clintonville, New York, his birthplace, Lillian Burt, daughter of Wesley C. and Sabrina (Bigelow) Burt, of that city. Mrs. Johnson was a granddaughter of John Burt, on the paternal side of her house, known in his day as a "grand old man" of this region. He was one of the pioneers of Clintonville, was a lumberman by occupation, and was responsible for clearing off all the land in and near Clintonville.

The death of Richard Henry Johnson occurred on February 25, 1929. He had done much for his community and for this region of New York State, had lived well and in accordance with the highest ideals, and had so conducted himself on this earth as to make his memory worthy of survival in the long years to come.

CLIFFORD WALTER HIGLEY—One of the leading citizens of Hudson Falls, and one of its most earnest workers in all phases of civic betterment, was Clifford Walter Higley. His business activities were numerous and varied, yet he found time to take an enthusiastic interest in the educa-

tional affairs of the town, both its schools, and the less direct educational influence of its library system. Although disqualified by the age limit for active service during the World War, Mr. Higley was untiring in his efforts in behalf of all patriotic enterprises of the community. His fine qualities of personal character endeared him to all who knew him, and his ability as a conversationalist, drawing his subjects from the world as he had seen it, and the wider world unfolded in books, always drew delighted listeners.

Clifford Walter Higley was born in Bennington, Vermont, October 9, 1869, the son of the Rev. W. G. Higley, for many years pastor of the Advent Christian Church in Hudson Falls, and Martha (Davidson) Higley. There were two other children in this family—Carolyn Higley, now living at Springfield, Massachusetts, and W. Clark Higley, of St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. Higley first attended the public schools at Bennington, and coming to Hudson Falls with his family in 1882, at the age of thirteen, he completed his education at the Hudson Falls High School and the Glens Falls Academy. His first position on leaving school was as clerk in the People's National Bank until 1887, when he became successively bookkeeper and superintendent for the Drake-Stratton Company, operators of quarries near Hudson Falls. His next change in his business affiliations was his association with the firm of Monty, Higley and Company, engaged in the retail coal and wood business at that time, and later becoming prominent building contractors. When this partnership was dissolved, in 1900, Mr. Higley formed a partnership with Lewis T. Barber, under the firm name of Higley and Barber. In 1919, however, he again changed his business connection, and became associated with the Standard Wall Paper Company, serving as its secretary and a member of the board of directors, until its merger with the United Wall Paper Factories, incorporated in 1927, when, at the age of fifty-eight, he retired from active participation in business. Because of the different types of industrial activity with which Mr. Higley was acquainted he was chosen as the first president of the Hudson Falls Chamber of Commerce, an office he filled with distinction. He also was vice-president and a director of the Sandy Hill National Bank. In civic affairs Mr. Higley was likewise prominent. He was interested in the schools of the town, and in 1896 he became a member of the Board of Education, being elected its vice-president in 1916. It was largely through his efforts that the new high school building, completed in 1923, was erected, as for many years he served as chairman of the building committee. He was also chairman of the building committee for the Hudson Falls Free Library, and

instrumental in the erection of its present building, completed in 1913. Mr. Higley was not too engrossed in business to realize the value and enrichment of life that comes from the best literature. Mr. Higley worked indefatigably for his country during the World War. He was president of the Washington County Welfare Association; president of the Hudson Falls War Chest; chairman of the Manufacturers' Committee, and chairman of the Red Cross drive. It was largely due to his efforts that Hudson Falls and Washington County raised their quotas in the various Liberty Loan drives. Mr. Higley was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the New York State Historical Association, and his enthusiasm for an active outdoor life was evidenced in his membership in the Glens Falls Country Club. As mentioned before, he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and he also belonged to the Rotary Club. Mr. Higley was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Clifford Walter Higley married (first) Alice McCarty, daughter of Major James McCarty, of Hudson Falls. Their children were: 1. Clifford W., Jr. 2. Mary C. J. 3. Alice H. 4. John, who died in July, 1919. Mr. Higley married (second) Frances Ingalsbee, of South Hartford.

Mr. Higley's death occurred on April 6, 1929, in his sixtieth year, and was the cause of universal mourning throughout the community. Not only will it be found difficult to replace him in the business life of the community and in movements for civic welfare, but in the more intimate phases of his personal character, its integrity and kindness, so finely carrying on the traditions of the highest type of American family, he leaves vacant a still wider place in the life of Hudson Falls.

JAMES AUGUSTUS HORTON—A business man and prominent citizen of Watertown, New York, James Augustus Horton, in the course of a long and useful life, won the esteem of his fellowmen and acquired a host of true friends. He was engaged in the optical business throughout his later years, and in this type of endeavor was very successful; but perhaps the accomplishment of which he was proudest was his musicianship, he having been in his younger days a member of his father's orchestra in Watertown, and later leader of the old Company C band, which had its headquarters in the State Armory. He also was a member of the old Watertown band, which, after the break-up of the Company C organization, enjoyed a considerable reputation; and was for fifteen years cornetist in the city opera house orchestra. In fact, he is still remembered among theatre-goers for his work at the time when the opera house first opened. Later he was a player in different bands and orchestras in

Watertown until he was obliged to give up his music because of the increasing pressure of business duties. A man who took such a lively part in the artistic side of his community's life was naturally a dear companion to the people whose finer instincts had been best developed; and all his many friends have profoundly missed him since he was taken by death from the scene of his worldly labors.

Mr. Horton, who so won the esteem of the citizens of Watertown, was born December 1, 1851, in Chaumont, New York, a son of the late Micajah and Caroline (Beebee) Horton, and a descendant of Barnabas Horton, through Joseph, John, Daniel, William, Henry, Stephen, and Micajah. James Augustus Horton, when only four years old was brought to Watertown by his parents, and here his father conducted a paint shop for a number of years, specializing in carriage painting. James Augustus Horton, the son, worked for a time for his father, and attended Dr. Babcock's private school in Watertown and the old Jefferson County Institute. His first work was as clerk in the hardware store of Ten Eyck and Utley, with whom he remained for four years. Then he removed to Syracuse, New York, where he engaged in the piano business. Subsequently, however, he returned to Watertown, where he entered the carriage factory of Horton and Adzit, in which firm his father was senior member. Here he had charge of the painting department, but upon the death of his father in 1906 he went into the optical business, in which he continued thereafter. He had rooms in the Otis Building, and in these conducted the enterprise which with the passing years became more widely and favorably known, bringing to its proprietor, Mr. Horton, a well deserved reputation for sound business achievement.

In addition to his business activities and his work as a musician, Mr. Horton played a prominent part in the public affairs of his town and community. In his political views he was a staunch Republican, and for thirty-three consecutive years held the office of inspector of elections in the Second District of the old Fourth Ward. He was a member of the Jefferson Union Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Unity Lodge of the Rebekahs. He also held membership in the Crescent Yacht Club, while his religious affiliation was with St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Well versed in choir leadership, he had charge for a number of years of the choir and the music in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. For his understanding of music was so thorough that he not only could execute both violin and cornet, as well as other brass instruments, but also could write and compose music. At one time he composed the libretto to an opera, which showed his mastery of composition and his knowledge of the possibilities of each separate instrument.

In Watertown, New York, on June 8, 1880, Mr.

Horton married Clara Loriania Tremaine, daughter of Abner and Mahalah (Hatch) Tremaine. Her father, who died in the town of Rodman, Jefferson County, New York, June 9, 1870, was a son of Solomon Tremaine, a pioneer settler of the county, whose wife was Lucy Brainard. On April 18, 1849, he married Mahalah Hatch, a daughter of Henry and Laura, or Loriania (Everett) Hatch, and a descendant of Richard Everett, who came to New England as early as 1636, presumably from his native community of County Essex, England.

James Augustus and Clara L. (Tremaine) Horton became the parents of two children: 1. Lulu Jean, who is now married. 2. Nellie May, living at home.

The death of James Augustus Horton, which occurred on December 10, 1919, came as a severe blow to his many friends in Watertown and the neighboring communities of New York State, as well as in all places where he was known. For where he was known he was loved. A man of genial disposition, honest and upright in character and in all his dealings with his fellowmen, he was a dearly cherished and highly esteemed and useful member of the community of Watertown.

SEYMOUR KEYES FULLER—The professional achievements and the public-spirited activities of the late Seymour Keyes Fuller, of Brooklyn, New York, brought him into prominence in that borough and in the whole of the Metropolitan area. He was senior member of the firm of Fuller, Brown & Brenton, corporation lawyers of large importance in the financial world.

Seymour Keyes Fuller was born in Brooklyn, October 26, 1876, son of Stephen Edward and Jeanie (Keyes) Fuller. His father was a prominent physician and surgeon of Brooklyn. In the public and high schools of his native city, the son received the fundamentals of an excellent education, and he continued his studies at the Polytechnic Institute. He graduated from Columbia College in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and from New York Law School, in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On the conclusion of his period of training, he took his bar examination and was admitted in 1900.

The first professional association of Mr. Fuller was with the law firm of Parsons, Shepard, and Ogden, in New York City. In 1904 he started an independent practice which so prospered that he was able, later, to form a partnership and to continue his practice in a larger way under the firm name of Thompson and Fuller, following this by partnership in the firm of Strong, Mellon & Fuller. Twenty years later, Mr. Fuller again expanded his activities and formed the firm of Fuller, Brown & Brenton, in 1924. The special field of this firm was corporation law, and many important clients came to them for advice. Mr.

Fuller himself was regarded as one of the best-informed corporation lawyers in the city and as a man of broad experience and great personal ability.

His interest in public affairs was keen and his support for movements in the public interest could always be counted upon. Mr. Fuller was a member of the investigating board of "ambulance chasers" by which the self-respecting lawyers of New York organized to protect their profession from shysters. He was at one time a member of the Board of Education and was chairman of the educational committee of the Bedford Branch, Young Men's Christian Association. He belonged also to the New York Bar Association and to the Huntington Bay Club, of which he was secretary, as well as to the Drug and Chemical Club. In 1926 he was distinguished by being welcomed into the King's Crown group of Columbia University. His favorite outdoor pastime was golf, and an indoor recreation which keenly interested him was painting. His fraternity was the Phi Gamma Delta.

Seymour Keyes Fuller married, October 11, 1904, in Brooklyn, Edna Eldredge, daughter of Orris K. and Ella V. (Snyder) Eldredge. Mrs. Fuller survives her husband, as do two daughters: Virginia, now the wife of Leo W. Mortenson, and Natalie Fuller.

The death of Mr. Fuller at the early age of fifty-three, October 27, 1929, brought to a premature end a legal career marked by splendid accomplishments and still full of promise. The loss to the public at large, also, was great, for Mr. Fuller was a progressive and public-spirited citizen. Most of all, however, his family, his friends, and his close associates felt the shock and grief of his passing. He was a general favorite, with his kindly and pleasing, yet dignified disposition, and his steady interest and sympathy. His memory will long be a comfort and an inspiration to those who loved him.

PETER SHERIDAN—A native and lifelong resident of the city of Rochester, New York, where he performed a great deal of valuable work, Peter Sheridan became a leader in civic affairs and a man of outstanding position in his community. Especially active in public life, he served for many years as city clerk, a post in which his work was of great good to those around him.

Born in Rochester, New York, on November 4, 1845, he received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and at the time of the Civil War was a boy of school age. He ran away from home to enlist, and was accepted as a drummer boy of the 54th Regiment band. Later he was enrolled in the band with the 22d New York Cavalry. He had gone only as far as Washington when his father demanded the son's discharge, as the boy had enlisted without his father's consent and was under

age. The request was granted, and it put an end to the lad's war experiences. The last band in which he played was organized by Captain Alexander Scott, of Rochester, who in later years became Mr. Sheridan's father-in-law. After he had completed his studies in the Rochester schools, Peter Sheridan began to learn the upholstering trade, in which he worked until 1878. In that year he first entered public life through the municipal water works department, in which he obtained a position as bookkeeper. In 1880 he was appointed assistant city clerk, under Edward Angevine, then the city clerk. He filled that post successfully until, in 1884, he was forced by ill health to vacate this region and go to Florida for a brief vacation.

It was in the fall of the same year, 1884, that he returned to Rochester, and at once he became very active, taking part in the municipal campaign. In the ensuing January he was elected city clerk by the board of aldermen. Until December 31, 1892, he occupied the city clerk's desk, but at that time a change in the administration led to his retirement from municipal politics. In 1893 and 1894 he received appointment as entry clerk in the controller's office at Albany. In 1895, he returned once more to Rochester, where he became engaged in the restaurant business, so continuing until the spring of 1896. Early in 1898 he reentered public life, receiving appointment as overseer of the poor, a position that he filled until July of that year, when the enlistment of City Clerk Theodore S. Pulver for Spanish-American War service paved the way for his election to the office of city clerk.

Along with his duties of a civic nature, Mr. Sheridan took time for considerable activity in the business world, having been a bookkeeper for the old contracting firm of Chambers and Casey until that business was taken over by George Chambers, Jr. Mr. Sheridan continued to keep books for the younger man for some time, but later, because of his failing health, resigned this post. Mr. Chambers refused, however, to accept his resignation, until Mr. Sheridan had declined to accept the salary that regularly had been sent to his home. Among his other activities, Mr. Sheridan was widely known for the part that he took in the affairs of the Soldiers' Home, at Bath, New York, of which he was a trustee. He was active, too, in the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he was a past commander of the C. J. Powers Post, No. 391. For a number of years he had served as quartermaster, an office that he held until his death. He was an organizer of the Monroe County Council of the War Veterans' Association, in whose affairs he participated extensively, and was also a leader in several fraternal organizations. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which his affiliation was with the America Lodge; the Select Knights, of which he was at

one time Commander; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was once Exalted Ruler of the Rochester Lodge.

Peter Sheridan married in Rochester, on April 27, 1871, Frances M. Scott, daughter of Alexander Scott, famous leader of Scott's Band, of Rochester, and Nancy Maria (Merchant) Scott. There were no children by this marriage.

The death of Peter Sheridan, which occurred on September 27, 1929, was a cause of widespread sorrow and regret in the community in which he had had his lifelong residence and in which he had performed so much useful labor. The city lost, with his passing, not only a man whose career had distinctly helped it in its process of upbuilding and betterment, but also an individual whose personal qualities were such as to win for him only the highest appreciation and the love of his fellowmen. Mr. Sheridan will long be remembered as a loyal civic worker, and a companionable and comradely spirit.

VAN BUREN MILLER—The grandson of one of the pioneer settlers of Saranac Lake, Franklin County, the late Van Buren Miller removed to Saranac Lake in 1858 and continued to reside there throughout the remainder of his life. For many years he was one of its most prominent, most progressive and most public-spirited citizens. Engaged in farming and lumbering, he constantly gave a great deal of his time and of his talents to public affairs and sponsored many movements, which greatly advanced the welfare and prosperity to his native region. It was largely through his instrumentality that the first State road was built, more than fifty years ago, to open up the section around Tupper Lake, previously almost completely isolated from the outside world. He did much to improve the conditions of schools and to raise the standard of teaching. Still another field in which he was prominently and effectively active was that of religion, to the support of which he gave freely of his time and means. Naturally he was greatly respected, honored and liked by his fellow-citizens whose confidence he possessed to a very remarkable degree.

Van Buren Miller was born at Wilmington, Essex County, September 29, 1827, a son of John Jay and Abigail (Macauley) Miller, and a grandson of Captain Pliny Miller, who came to Essex County from Albany County during the War of 1812, serving as a captain under Colonel Young. After the war Captain Pliny Miller pushed his way into the wilderness and bought three hundred acres of land in what is now the village of Saranac Lake, Franklin County. Here he built the first dam and sawmill in that region and became the first supervisor of the town of Harrietstown. Van Buren Miller likewise settled in that part of Franklin County, in 1858, and in the following spring moved his family there. Somewhat later



Van Buren Miller

he purchased a house in the village of Saranac Lake, where he continued to make his home until his death. He engaged in farming and, in the winter, would take a crew of men into the woods to cut timber, which was then floated, in the spring, to Plattsburg. By temperament very active, he excelled in the pioneer sports of wrestling and jumping and he was also a leader in the old singing school and debating lyceum. For thirty-three years he served as a justice of the peace, and his neighbors trusted him so utterly that they frequently not only requested his legal advice, but also came to him to have their letters written for them. For fourteen terms he served as supervisor of the town. Representing New York State for many years as agent for the State land in Essex and Franklin counties, he became an authority on the history of townships and an expert in tracing old lines through the wilderness, and State officials in Albany frequently called him "The Encyclopedia of the Adirondacks." As long ago as 1873, he advocated the building of a State road to open up the isolated districts of Bartlett's, Corey's and Tupper Lake. At that time the inhabitants of these regions were forced to travel by water in the summer and on the ice in the winter, and during the fall and spring months were completely shut in. The bill was enacted in the New York State Legislature, providing that all taxes on the non-resident lands through which the road should pass were, for ten years, to be used for the purpose of road building. Mr. Miller was one of three commissioners appointed to lay out and oversee the construction of the road. When appropriations for the second year gave out, the State officials and others encouraged him to anticipate the taxes for the coming year, a step which enabled the road commissioners to complete the building of the road immediately, before the next winter set in. This was done and the road was carried through to Tupper Lake. However, the Legislature repealed the enabling act at the next session and the money advanced became a total loss, sustained largely, if not entirely, by Mr. Miller. Though legally, perhaps, the State had no obligation to repay this money to him, the moral obligation undoubtedly existed, but it was never met. This burden, which he had assumed purely out of public spirit, was typical of his characteristic altruistic attitude, which constantly gave thought only to the public good and never to his own interest. He was also a firm believer in the cause of education and strongly felt that the community should have the best teachers and schools available. However, this ideal was difficult to carry out, as it necessarily required larger expenditures and, therefore, higher taxes. Through his efforts a law was passed, by which taxes on a vast tract of non-resident wild land was made payable to the district. Two adjoining school districts were then united and in this manner it became pos-

sible, in 1871, without increasing the taxes, to build a fine school house in a central location and to secure a better and more highly trained type of teachers. Mr. Miller was also a man of strong and sincere religious conviction. Confirmed by Bishop Doane of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Albany, he was a most consistent attendant at church and a most reliable supporter of his rector. For many years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school. He possessed an uncommonly wide knowledge of religious matters and greatly enjoyed discussing theological questions with his friends.

At Wilmington, Essex County, April 16, 1852, Van Buren Miller married Sarah Eleanor Malbone, of Wilmington. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, in order of their birth were: 1. Mary Ophelia, deceased. 2. Florence Hortense, deceased. 3. John Herbert, of whom further. 4. Elmer Pliny, of whom further. 5. Laura Jerusha, deceased. 6. Eleanor Sarah, makes her home with her mother at Saranac Lake. 7. Seaver Asbury, of whom further. 8. Helen Maude, makes her home with her mother at Saranac Lake. After her husband's death in 1892, Mrs. Miller continued to make her home in the family residence occupied by her since about 1858 at Saranac Lake, until her death October 3, 1929, at more than one hundred years of age.

At his home in Saranac Lake, January 17, 1892, Van Buren Miller died after a long and useful life, much of which was devoted to the public welfare. In speaking of his life and achievements at the time of his death the "Adirondack Pioneer," said:

No other one man, probably, did so much for our section, in a general way, as he, and the multitude of regrets that followed him to the grave attest the great esteem and veneration in which he was held by all who knew him.

John Herbert Miller, born April 7, 1858, was a student at Middlebury College, Vermont, and served as principal of Saranac Lake graded schools in the winter of 1880-81. Entering business in Saranac Lake in 1882, he became a successful merchant. He organized the Democratic party in Harriettstown and was for many years its leader. He was town clerk of the town of Harriettstown, and held the office of supervisor four terms. In 1885 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention and was appointed postmaster at Saranac Lake, a position which he held until 1890. One of the founders of the Adirondack Guides' Association in 1891, he was its secretary throughout the balance of his lifetime. He married, in November, 1884, Margaret E. Barry, and they had three children. John Herbert Miller died April 10, 1896.

Rev. Elmer P. Miller, widely known as rector of the Church of St. Luke the Beloved Physician, Saranac Lake, took degrees at Middlebury College, Vermont, and at the New York Theological Seminary.

In 1889-91 he was a missionary of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Hudson, New York, and of Trinity Church, Claverack, New York. There he remained until 1912, when he removed to the Far West and became archdeacon of eastern Oklahoma. In the fall of 1917 he received a call from his home town, when the parish of St. Luke's suddenly lost its rector, Dr. Scott Kidder, by an accident. Here Rev. Mr. Miller happily ministered to his congregation in the midst of his own people and in the community of his ancestors until his death which occurred in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, January 5, 1930.

Judge Seaver A. Miller, like his father, has rendered useful and notable service to his native village. He served thirty-two consecutive terms as clerk of the village of Saranac Lake, to which office he was appointed, October 26, 1898, the fifth incumbent. He held a village clerk's office, it is believed, longer than any other person in the entire State. Soon after becoming village clerk, Mr. Miller was elected justice of the peace and has held that office ever since. As presiding officer of his court he shows keen legal acumen and strict impartiality. In 1931 he was elected mayor of Saranac Lake Village, the election producing the unusual result of a Democrat winning office as the standard-bearer of the Republican party, Mr. Miller at the beginning of the campaign having publicly announced his lifelong adherence to the Democratic cause. At the annual convention of State Mayors, held at Glens Falls in June, 1931, he was honored by election to the Bureau Council of State Mayors, being the first village mayor ever to be named on the council. He is a director in the Saranac Lake Coöperative Savings and Loan Association; has been president of the Board of Trade, chairman of the Carnival Association, president of the Board of Education, director of the Saranac Lake General Hospital, and chairman of the local Red Cross Chapter. He has also been notably successful in the sale of municipal bonds and is considered an expert in the preparation of the necessary legal papers. An authority on local history, Judge Miller is a man of great amiability, an entertaining raconteur, an enthusiastic fisherman, and holds the goodwill of everybody.

MARTIN NILSSON—Born into an honored and distinguished family of Sweden, Martin Nilsson spent much time in his early life in different countries of Europe, came in the prime of young manhood to the United States, and here became an accomplished research chemist, as well as a trustee of the city of Peekskill. This career was a useful one, and one whose achievements brought him eminence and esteem, not only in his profession, but in the general ranks of citizenry. His excellent personal qualities, his kindness of spirit and deed, his generosity to

others—all these were traits that won for him the affection and love of his fellowmen. And for these characteristics, he will long live in the memories of those who knew him; and the record of his life will serve as a source of guidance and inspiration to others in the years to come.

Mr. Nilsson was born on February 22, 1874, at Asarum, Sweden, son of the Hon. Nils Nilsson, who died in April, 1910, and who had been elected a representative to the Swedish Parliament at the age of twenty-five years. Martin Nilsson was graduated from the high school at Karlsham, the Swedish Agricultural College at Lund, and the Technical School in Stockholm. With this preparation, he entered upon his professional career, becoming a chemist in the making of yeast in a large manufacturing house in Sweden. After two years of practical experience, he was sent on a mission of investigation and study of the yeast business in foreign countries; and he made special studies of conditions in Germany, Austria, France and Belgium. While in Germany, he took a post-graduate course at the Institute for Fermentation in Berlin, and he also studied in Brussels, Belgium.

While studying in Berlin, he met a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who became his close personal friend. This friend induced Mr. Nilsson, five years later, to come to America and take charge of the building and operating of a yeast plant at Colgate Creek, near Baltimore, Maryland, for Loties Brothers, of that city. That was in 1904. And the change marked the close of his career as a consulting chemist in his native land.

Upon leaving the Federal Distilling Company, of Baltimore, Mr. Nilsson accepted a position with the Fleischmann Manufacturing Company, and then removed, on March 1, 1910, to Peekskill, New York. For a time he served as assistant manager of the Fleischmann plant at Peekskill. Later he was its manager; and then, in 1920, he became chemical engineer in charge of the research laboratories of the company. Mr. Nilsson was an outstanding scientist in fermentation chemistry, especially in the production of yeast and yeast products. In 1917 he developed what was known as the "all-molasses process" for the production of yeast. Before that time, practically all yeast was made from grain mash at twice the cost of Mr. Nilsson's process. Later he perfected a process for the production of yeast from cane molasses for the Fleischmann Company. These processes developed by Mr. Nilsson for the cheaper and better production of yeast made him the outstanding man in the yeast industry of his time.

He was also a member of many chemical and scientific societies, including the Swedish Chemical Society, the American Chemical Society, and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Mr. Nilsson was also connected with the religious, busi-



James H. Miller



ness, philanthropic, fraternal, social and political life of Peekskill. For a long time he was a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church, but later he joined the Peekskill Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee. For many years he served on the board of directors of the Peekskill Hospital. He was, from 1917 to 1924, a director of the Peekskill National Bank. On January 13, 1925, he became a director of the Westchester County National Bank, a position that he held at the time of his death. He was a director, too, of the People's Building, Savings and Loan Association, and of the Peekskill Gardens, Inc., real estate organization. He was likewise active in numerous other realty development projects. He held membership in the Peekskill Chamber of Commerce, which went out of existence on May 3, 1916. He was one of the committee of ten which planned and formed the Board of Commerce; and, though a charter member and an incorporator of this body, declined its presidency. In July, 1916, he was a member of the general committee of the Peekskill centennial celebration, as well as a member of the executive and finance committees. At the time of the World War, he was an active worker in Liberty Loan campaigns and a member of committees in charge of loan drives, as well as a leader in Red Cross work and a participant in the United Welfare committee groups.

Mr. Nilsson was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which order he was affiliated with Peekskill Lodge, No. 744; the Royal Arcanum, in which order he was connected with Peekskill Council, No. 1945; the Cortlandt Hook and Ladder Company; the Lions' Club; and the Hollow Brook Country Club. He was a member, as noted above, of the board of trustees of Peekskill, having been elected to this office on April 5, 1927. He served as chairman of the highway and auditing committees and as a member of the police and sewer committees. Always faithful to his duties, he never failed to perform the work that was his, even when his health began to decline. So it was that he acquired a host of appreciative friends in Peekskill, people who well knew his contributions to the well-being of their city and who gave him their whole-hearted support in his worthy undertakings.

Martin Nilsson married, on June 30, 1907, in New York City, Elsa J. Petree, of Stockholm, Sweden. They had three children: 1. Margaret, born in 1912. 2. Karin, born in 1914. 3. John Martin, born in 1922. From 1915, the family owned and occupied the Owen J. Coffin house in South Street, which commanded a fine view of a wide stretch of the Hudson River.

The death of Martin Nilsson occurred on April 9, 1929, in the Harkness Pavilion of the Medical Centre, New York, after he had undergone a major operation there in the previous February.

"In the death of Martin Nilsson," commented the "Highland Democrat" in its editorial columns of

April 12, 1929, "Peekskill lost a valuable human asset, a good citizen, a constant worker and booster for the community, a loyal friend, and a kindly and generous neighbor. Peekskill is the better for his residence and activities here."

ROBERT WALLACE LOAN—A native of Westchester County, but a lifelong resident of Warren County, excepting only the first five years of his life, the late Robert Wallace Loan was especially well known in Glens Falls, Warren County, which was the center of his business and other activities and his home from his early manhood until his death. Here he was prominently active as the head of the R. W. Loan Delivery Service, founded by him some fifteen years prior to his death and now conducted very ably by his only son. Mr. Loan was a man of exceptional kindness and gave much of his time and means to those who were in trouble or need. His constant readiness to help others was one of his outstanding characteristics and gained for him innumerable friends and admirers, who were also greatly attracted to him by his genial disposition and his happy nature. For many years he was one of the most prominent and most popular members of the St. Andrew's Society, in the affairs of which he took a deep, very active and very effective interest.

Robert W. Loan was born August 27, 1875, at Dobbs Ferry, Westchester County, a son of William and Mary (Lockhart) Loan. Both his parents had come to this country from Scotland, where they were both born. Removing with his parents from Dobbs Ferry to Lake George, Warren County, when he was five years old, Mr. Loan went to school there. As a young man of about twenty-two, he came to Glens Falls, Warren County, to work for the Hudson Valley Railway Company. Later he was connected with the Imperial Paper Company. About 1915 he went into business for himself, founding the R. W. Loan Delivery Service, of which he was the head. He later conducted it with his only son, Gordon as partner. Both father and son, through efficiency and popularity, brought to the business steady growth and prosperity.

Mr. Loan was one of the most active and enthusiastic members of the St. Andrew's Society, and wherever the Scottish clans gathered in his section "Bobby," as Mr. Loan was affectionately known by hundreds of his friends and acquaintances, was always found. He was at one time president of the Glens Falls branch of this organization. At the annual banquet of the St. Andrew's Society, each winter, "Bobby," clad in his plaids, bore the Haggis into the dining room, a ceremonial at all Scots' banquets. During the entertainment that followed he saw to it that every person had a good time. Looking after the other fellow's interests was one of the many splendid characteristics

of "Bobby" Loan that endeared him to all his acquaintances.

At Lake George, March 10, 1897, Mr. Loan married Lillian Louise Lashway, daughter of Albert and Mary (Dudley) Lashway of Patten's Mills. Their only child was Gordon William Loan, born September 4, 1899, who succeeded his father as owner and head of the business established by the latter.

Mr. Loan died June 16, 1930, from a heart attack suffered June 7, at Glens Falls. He was survived, besides by his wife and son, also by one brother, Wesley I. Loan, of Nutley, New Jersey.

The Glens Falls "Post-Star," at the time of Mr. Loan's death, paid him the following editorial tribute, entitled "He Knew How to Live":

Robert W. Loan, whose death the "Post-Star" reported yesterday, knew, as few of the citizens who survive him know, the blessedness of serving other people in a purely selfless manner. He possessed a profound pity for human beings who suffer and he could no more help throwing all his energies into relieving their sufferings than he could in the first place help listening to the story of their misfortunes. And so, paradoxically, he was an unusually joyful man, a man who seemed always of good cheer and who radiated good cheer as the sun radiates its vital energy. "Bobby" Loan learned long ago the satisfying deeper meaning of the word service.

Another eloquent tribute paid to Mr. Loan was that which came from one who knew him well and who wrote of him, after his death:

"Bobby" Loan will be sadly missed, not only by his countless friends, but by persons in distress. When a family lost all its furniture in a fire, "Bobby" Loan neglected his own business to collect enough material to furnish another home for them. Sometimes the fire was hardly under control before he was out gathering stoves, beds, tables, and other housekeeping equipment for an unfortunate family. "Bobby," always happy, was never happier than when he was helping others.

JOHN RUMSEY—It is gratifying to contemplate the life of a self-made man—one who, in spite of obstacles, has attained success in any department of life. Such an one is he whose name heads this brief sketch.

Mr. Rumsey's ancestors were without doubt of Scotch descent, although there are no records preserved antedating the settlement of three brothers, who located respectively in Massachusetts, Maryland and Orange County, New York. It is from the latter family that Mr. Rumsey is descended. His father, James Rumsey, and his grandfather (also named James) were born in Orange County, New York, but removed in the year 1805 to Cayuga County, and a few years later to the town of Enfield, Tompkins County, where they settled upon a tract of land now owned by the family. This land was then a wilderness, and the efforts of these pioneers to found a home was attended with the hardships and trials that

fell to the lot of the first settlers of this valley. Arriving as they did in the month of March, with a deep snow covering the ground, they were compelled to melt it by huge bonfires ere they could commence the erection of the primitive log house. But there was reared the family, and there John Rumsey first saw the light of day—there, on the partly-cleared farm, were his boyhood days spent. He grew up on the farm, attending school winters, and assisting his father at other seasons of the year, until he was twenty-one years of age, when (in 1844) he came to Ithaca to complete his education. His constitution not being sufficiently strong to warrant him in choosing a farmer's vocation, and with strong predilection towards mercantile pursuits, he entered as a clerk the hardware store of L. and L. L. Treman, in Ithaca, and subsequently the store of E. G. Pelton, engaged in the same line of business. He thus employed ten and a half years, making himself thoroughly familiar with every branch of the trade. The two following years (1856-57) he spent in business ventures outside of his chosen line, the result of which was a determination to return to Ithaca and the hardware business. He then purchased the store and interest of E. G. Pelton, which he has successfully carried on ever since, and without change of location. Next to Mr. Treman he is the oldest hardware merchant in Ithaca.

Mr. Rumsey is a man of rather retiring habits, preferring to leave official honors to others. Nevertheless, he served as president of the village in 1875. He was one of the chartered trustees of the "Ithaca Savings Bank," and at the time of its organization was chosen vice-president, with Ezra Cornell president. Upon the death of the latter he was elected to fill the presidency, which he still holds. He was also a stockholder in the "Cascadilla Water-Cure," and secretary and treasurer during its building until completion, after which he was a prime mover in the donation of stock and subsequent transfer of the property to the Cornell University. Mr. Rumsey was one of the prime movers in the building of the Geneva and Ithaca Railroad, and from the start has been a commissioner for the bonding of the town of Ithaca, as well as a director of the same—the road, since its consolidation with the Athens Railroad, being known as the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad and operated by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. In 1868 Mr. Rumsey made a visit to the Old World—a general trip to Great Britain and the Continent, viewing the Paris Exposition by the way.

Mr. Rumsey is a man of quiet, unobtrusive habits, yet frank and genial, honest and outspoken in his social intercourse. Throughout his life he has taken great pride in following to success whatever he undertook to do. His success as a merchant he attributes solely to these primal points of action, a knowledge of the business, economy in its management, and strict



Engel. A.H. 1840

Geo. K. Runsey





Charles J. Rumsey

attention to it. He stands among the many merchants of Ithaca a representative man, and, as a citizen, ranking among its most enterprising, having done much in the way of buildings, and improvements towards the advancement and beautification of the village.

CHARLES J. RUMSEY—The business, civic and educational life of Ithaca, New York, all gained materially from the work of Charles J. Rumsey, who for many years took a leading part in the affairs of this city and of New York State. Devoting his time and his energies tirelessly to the advancement of his business interests and to the well-being of his fellow-men, he so lived that his activities came to be felt in the hardware trade, in which he was an outstanding figure, and in a number of enterprises with which he was connected. Strict integrity in his dealings, constant eagerness to help other people, and stern civic-mindedness of character were among his foremost traits, and they, combined as they were with a pleasant and genial personality, brought him into a high place in the affairs of his community and the affections of his friends and associates.

Mr. Rumsey was born in the town of Enfield, New York, in 1847, a son of James and Jane (Kelly) Rumsey. He received his early training in the schools of Enfield, and later became a pupil at Ithaca Academy. Meanwhile, he devoted a great deal of his time to work on the farm of his father, on which he was a valued helper. This business was founded in 1833 by the Pelton family; later the Kelly family was admitted and eventually John Rumsey (see accompanying biography) became associated with this business. In 1856 Mr. Rumsey became sole owner and in 1870 Charles James Rumsey, subject of this sketch, and brother of John, came to Ithaca and entered his brother's hardware store, in which he served for seven years as clerk. This experience with his brother, John Rumsey, acquainted him with the details of method and procedure in the business world, and fitted him for further useful labor in this city. In 1877, seven years after his advent to Ithaca, he became a third partner in the firm, whose name was then changed to C. J. Rumsey and Company. Edwin Gillette and Edgar M. Finch entered the business at the same time, and Mr. Finch continued to be active in it until his retirement in 1883. About a year previous to Mr. Rumsey's death, his partner, Edwin Gillette, died, in 1926, and was succeeded by his sons. This enterprise grew and prospered with the years, and a great deal of its success was, the direct result of the effort of Charles J. Rumsey himself, who labored diligently to make of it an organization that would serve in the best possible manner the needs of the Ithaca community in the hardware field.

His interests extended far beyond mere commercial

affairs, however, and into civic, philanthropic and recreational fields. He served for three terms, from 1883 to 1885, as president of the city of Ithaca. He was also an active member of Eureka Fire Company No. 4, and of the Veteran Firemen's Association. Under his administration as village president, such important projects as the preparation of a city charter, the construction of the old Ithaca High School building, the installation of street lights, and the beginning of a sewer system, were undertaken. Mr. Rumsey's interest in schools made him a member of the Ithaca Board of Education, on which he served for six years. One of his public benefactions to Ithaca was the John C. Rumsey Dental Clinic, equipped in 1917 by him as a memorial to his son, John C. Rumsey, who lost his life in the Chi Psi fire. For years Mr. Rumsey was a trustee of the Cornell Free Library, and the volumes in that building were largely collected through the Rumsey fund for new books. For years he was active as a director of the First National Bank, and was an early stockholder and director of the Remington Salt Company. In all of these activities Mr. Rumsey was prominent, and the part that he played in civic and social affairs was an outstanding one. His principal attention was given, however, to the Rumsey hardware business, which he long served as its directing head, turning over important business details to his younger son only in his later years.

Charles James Rumsey married on June 14, 1881, Sarah Cooper, daughter of John and Harriet (Harvey) Cooper, of Catherine, Schuyler County, New York. By this marriage there were two sons:

1. John Cooper Rumsey, born on February 17, 1883.
2. Lawrence Cooper Rumsey, born June 6, 1885.

The death of Charles James Rumsey, which occurred on December 31, 1927, was a cause of sincere and profound regret among all who knew him, both in Ithaca civic circles and in the general business world, in which he had long been so active. He had contributed richly to the well-being and the growth of his community, and had ever been loyal to the best interests of city, State and Nation. Many were the tributes that were paid him on the occasion of his passing, but outstanding among these was the editorial comment that appeared in the Ithaca "Journal-News."

The passing of Charles J. Rumsey severs another link between the modern city and the village on whose foundations Ithaca was built. Mr. Rumsey was a merchant of the old school, and he had all the rugged characteristics, the strong will, and the independence of thought that marked the men who, in the nineteenth century, were leaders of American commercial enterprise. Strong of will, shrewd in business, determined and self-reliant, he was a dominant figure in the business, financial and political life of Ithaca for decades.

GEORGE A. LINNEHAN, M. D.—For a quarter of a century an active practitioner of medicine in Jamaica, Long Island, George A. Linnehan, M. D., stood among New York State's leading physicians. He continued his useful labors until the very last, and was one of those men who died in harness, having been about to leave his home on a professional call when his final illness overtook him, bringing death in a short time. Such courage, such eagerness to do his duty despite adverse conditions or his own feelings were characteristic of Dr. Linnehan, who considered his profession one of distinct public service. Kindly and gentle in character, pleasant in personality, he was ideally fitted by training as well as temperament for the work that he performed, and will be remembered for years to come as one of Jamaica's and New York State's very substantial and useful citizens.

Dr. Linnehan was born on December 30, 1876, at North Adams, Massachusetts, son of Dennis and Catherine (Lyons) Linnehan. He received his early education in his native community, and was graduated from the high school at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Later he attended Holy Cross College, at Worcester, at which he was a member of the class of 1900. Always interested, from earliest days, in athletics, he played baseball with Pittsfield school teams and neighborhood groups. At Holy Cross he took up football, and represented that institution in both baseball and football. Following his graduation, he coached the baseball team. He did considerable pitching, and later played second base on the baseball clubs and was an end on the football teams. He was a member, at different periods, of various summer teams that featured college players, and also served as captain of a team that represented the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, of Pittsfield. Players from this region who were members of Holy Cross teams with Dr. Linnehan and who were also classmates included the Rev. John Kenney, of Ware; Dr. John E. Connor, of Buffalo; the Rev. William J. Fox, of New Canaan, Connecticut; and the late Judge John G. McTigue, of New York. The Rev. Justin Corcoran, whose death occurred not long before that of Dr. Linnehan, and the Rev. William J. Frawley, of Champagne, Illinois, both natives of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, were classmates of Dr. Linnehan, as was the Rev. James P. Moore, pastor of St. Charles Church. In his later years, long after he had ceased to be a resident of his native region of Massachusetts, Dr. Linnehan came back to this part of the country, where he had a host of friends, as he had in New York. He spent his last summer vacation period with his family in the vicinity of Averill Park, New York. It was in 1905, upon completing his professional education, that he removed to Jamaica, Long Island, to take up his medical practice. He was a graduate of Georgetown University Medical School,

from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904.

Along with his practice, Dr. Linnehan took part in the general affairs of the medical craft, having been a member of the New York State Medical Society and the Queens County Medical Society. He also belonged to the Holy Name Society and the Knights of Columbus. At the time of his death he was obstetrician on the staff of the Mary Immaculate Hospital, in Jamaica. In the Knights of Columbus, his affiliation was with the Jamaica Council, which he served as physician. His religious affiliation was with the Catholic Church, of which he was a devout communicant. And into all of these various organizations—religious, social, fraternal—as into his professional life, Dr. Linnehan consistently put forth his best efforts, with the result that he was esteemed and loved in a widely varying circle of friends, and was a most useful figure in Jamaica affairs.

Dr. Linnehan married, in July, 1912, Theresa F. Sullivan, of Jamaica, New York, daughter of Michael and Mary (McSorley) Sullivan, of Vermont. By this union there were four children, three sons and one daughter: John, George, William, and Mary Louise. Dr. Linnehan was survived by his wife and children, and also by two brothers—Edward, of Jamaica, and Matthew M., a high school instructor of Portland, Oregon, and a former reporter on the Berkshire "Evening Eagle"; one sister, Mrs. William Curran, of New York; two aunts, Mrs. John P. Kelly and Ellen Linnehan, of George Street, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. A brother, the Rev. John P. Linnehan, S. J., died several years ago.

The death of Dr. Linnehan occurred on January 2, 1930, at his home, No. 153-21 Eighty-ninth Avenue, Jamaica, Queens. He had contributed much to the well-being of his community and State, and had by his example done much to hold high the standards of his profession. His death marked a distinct loss to his city and State.

ALSON L. BRAINARD—After having spent the early part of his career, following the completion of his education, in business, Mr. Brainard as a young man entered journalism, with which he has continued to be identified ever since then. He gained his knowledge of all journalistic work with several of the leading Buffalo newspapers, but since 1914 has been the publisher of the "Kenmore Record." At first the sole owner of this weekly newspaper, he later sold a half interest and since then has been treasurer of the company operating and publishing this paper.

Alson L. Brainard was born at Salamanca, Cattaraugus County, December 22, 1873, a son of Alson L. and Phoebe (Gage) Brainard. His father, who was born and always lived in New York State and who died in 1926, was for many years engaged in rail-

road work and at the time of his death was yard-master for a prominent railway system. Mr. Brainard's mother, a native of Salamanca, died in 1890. One of two children, both of whom are living, Mr. Brainard received his early education in the public schools of his native town and later attended those of Bradford, Pennsylvania, from the high school of which city he was graduated. He then followed a business career for some time, but before long entered journalistic work with the Buffalo "Courier," with which well-known newspaper he remained for about six years, working from time to time in its various editorial departments. Next he was associated for about ten years with the Buffalo "News," and while thus engaged he established, in 1914, the Kenmore "Record" at Kenmore. It was the first regularly issued newspaper in this town and was published by Mr. Brainard as its sole owner until 1923. In that year he sold a half interest to William B. Smith. At that time the Kenmore Record Company, Inc., was formed with Mr. Smith as president and Mr. Brainard as treasurer and this company ever since has successfully operated the newspaper. It is published every Thursday and has a circulation of about 3,300. It is Independent Republican. The present plant and office building was erected in 1923. Under the combined management of Mr. Brainard and Mr. Smith the "Record" has enjoyed steady growth and prosperity. The company maintains membership in the National Editorial Association, while Mr. Brainard personally is a member and one of the directors of the New York Press Association. He is also a member of the Kenmore Rotary Club and the Kenmore Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Brainard married Mrs. Mabel C. Deane of Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Brainard have two children: 1. Walter C., born April 5, 1910, and now associated with his father in the publication of the Kenmore "Record." 2. Catherine E., who married Lieutenant Frank D. Klein, United States Air Corps.

JOHN MORISS GORING—Extensively engaged for many years in the business life of Wappingers Falls, New York, where he also took part in public affairs and in the general activities of his community, John Moriss Goring held, throughout his long and useful career, the esteem and the affection of his fellowmen. There was scarcely any phase of civic life in which he was not keenly interested, while his qualities of character were such as to attract other people to him and to make him a desired co-worker in many of the leading enterprises of his city. He was allotted more than man's accustomed three score years and ten, and in this period he wrought well and achieved much, so building his life that his passing was widely and sincerely mourned.

Mr. Goring was born on December 21, 1850, in Wappingers Falls, New York, and was a member of one of the State's oldest and most honored families. He received his early education in the schools of Wappingers Falls, and then, upon leaving school, he proceeded to learn the plumbing trade, which chiefly occupied his attentions until 1880. At that time he withdrew from his original trade to go into the undertaking business with John O'Farrell, with whom he settled in this new enterprise in Wappingers Falls. After two years, Mr. O'Farrell sold his interest to Edward Flynn, with whom Mr. Goring was engaged in business until 1910. In that year Mr. Goring took over Mr. Flynn's interest and conducted the business for himself until 1918, when he sold it and retired to private life. In all his work in this connection, as in his other activities throughout life, he was eminently successful, with the result that he came to be esteemed and respected in many different walks of life.

Also a leader in social and fraternal affairs, Mr. Goring was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church. And in these fields of endeavor, as well as in the commercial world, he was long active, putting into them the full measure of energy and enthusiasm that characterized all his labors.

John Moriss Goring married on November 20, 1876, at Wappingers Falls, Mary C. Downing, a daughter of Edward and Jane (Mathews) Downing. They became the parents of two pairs of twins: 1. and 2. Harold and Howard, the latter of whom served in the United States Navy during the period of American participation in the late World War, having enlisted on the day after the declaration of war by the United States. 3. and 4. John Moriss, who was killed in the World War on September 29, 1918, and who was a member of the 27th Division of Company I in the United States Army; and Mary C., his twin.

The death of John Moriss Goring, the father, took place on May 23, 1925, and was a cause of widespread sorrow among all who knew him. He had contributed much to the life of the Wappingers Falls community and this region of New York State, and was esteemed and loved by a host of friends and acquaintances. There was perhaps no man in this city who so acquired a place of admiration in community life, and he will be remembered for years to come as one who aided materially in building up his city and who was a thoroughly solid and substantial citizen.

CHARLES H. DAYTON—Engaged prominently in the coal business in Peekskill, New York, until his death, Charles H. Dayton here took a leading part in public affairs and in the civic and social

activities of his community, and came to be highly esteemed and respected by a host of warm personal friends. There was scarcely any matter of public importance in which he was not deeply interested, and, if he considered any cause worthy or likely to advance the interests of his fellowmen, he left no stone unturned in his efforts to participate in that cause and do everything in his power to bring it to successful fruition. Thorough integrity, profound human sympathy with others and eagerness to help them whenever he could—these were the qualities of Mr. Dayton's character that readily attracted people to him and brought him to a position of leadership in the affairs of Peekskill and New York State. His death left a great void in the life of his municipality, and caused widespread sorrow among all who had known him.

Mr. Dayton was born in Peekskill, New York, on February 5, 1860, son of William M. and Sarah (Woodford) Dayton, and he received his early education in the public schools of this town. Afterward he studied at the Peekskill Military Academy and at the East Hampton Preparatory School. Upon leaving school he became associated with his father, who had conducted a coal business for a number of years, and worked with the firm known as Hand and Ellworth. Later his father retired from the business which he had established many years before, and Mr. Dayton and his brother, Arthur W. Dayton, took over the conduct of this enterprise, which they operated under the name of Dayton Brothers. Together they ran this business until the death of Arthur Dayton in 1920, whereupon Charles H. Dayton took over his brother's interest and went on with the business himself. One of the oldest establishments of its kind in Peekskill, the Dayton Brothers Company, as it was known, filled a place important in the affairs of its community, and Charles H. Dayton was himself responsible for much of its success and growth and for its usefulness to his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Dayton, a leader also in social affairs, had strong fraternal affiliations, having been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he belonged to Peekskill Lodge No. 744, having been initiated on November 9, 1902. On October 7, 1879, he became an active member of the Cortlandt Hook and Ladder Company, but resigned from this organization on January 6, 1885, re-joining as an associate member on August 14, 1914, and remaining as such until his ultimate resignation on November 11, 1921. His political alignment was with the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported, and in his religious faith he was a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Charles H. Dayton was twice married: first, to Agnes Andres, who died in 1908, and by whom he

had one son, Charles Woodford Dayton; and, second, on January 17, 1911, in New York City, to Martha Thomson, daughter of James W. and Ella (McNair) Thomson.

The death of Mr. Dayton, which occurred on December 1, 1923, was productive of profound grief and regret throughout Peekskill and wherever he was known; for everyone who was at all acquainted with him knew his achievements in the business world, and knew, moreover, the fine traits that went to make up the character of this most useful and substantial citizen. His memory is one which will linger long and pleasantly in the minds and hearts of those whose privilege it was to be associated with him, and which will serve to inspire them to higher attainments in their own lives.

ANTHONY BOTTY—As a hotel proprietor of note, as a marksman, and as an individual who dearly loved two countries—France, where he was born, and the United States, where he lived most of his life—Anthony (Antoine) Botty won the esteem and affection of a host of his fellowmen. Travelers from all parts of the world stopped at the hostelry where he was engaged in his chosen work, and marveled at the fine quality of catering that he gave to his customers. For Mr. Botty brought with him from France that love of comfortable living and fine delicacies in foods that has always been a treasured possession of his race, and was able to teach many of his guests something of the appreciation of the good things of life that he himself had. In all the years of his residence in New York City and Long Island, he still maintained his fondness for his native land, and, after the conclusion of the World War, made annual voyages back to the vicinity where he was born, for the purpose of giving material wealth to the town in order that it might be rebuilt as of old.

Mr. Botty's birthplace was Auregny, France, a town on the Marne. And there stands in that town today a monument to the honored dead of the community, which was built at the expense of Mr. Botty under his direction, and upon which his name is engraved. Long after his passing, this town will remember its former citizen by the beautiful monument that he caused to be built there, and travelers from the United States and other lands, who perhaps had known Mr. Botty in this country, may recall pleasant moments with him upon viewing this work of sculpture in some quiet moment at Auregny. His first gift to this devastated territory was the roof of a church which was to be rebuilt. Mr. Botty claims direct descent from Joan of Arc, and the house is still in the possession of the family.

Anthony Botty received his early education in his native town, and when he was only fifteen years old, he came with his parents to the New World, and settled in New York City. As a young man, he



Antoine Botty.

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began work with Mouquin, caterers, of New York, with whom he remained for a few years. He then became steward for the Hoffman House, after which he went as steward to the Brighton Hotel when that hostelry was first opened. More than a half century ago he purchased a hotel at Prospect and Washington streets, which he named the Botty Hotel. That enterprise he operated for more than twenty years, at the end of which he purchased the well-known Five Corners Hotel, at Lynbrook, Long Island, which came, under his direction and careful management, to be known by all travelers in that region of the United States. For thirty-five years he conducted this establishment, until, at the introduction of Prohibition, he went out of the hotel business entirely, and opened a drinking fountain, which he ran for a time, until, in 1921, he sold his business and retired.

One of the most active men of his age, appearing to be only about fifty, he reached and passed his three-score-and-ten mark without showing traces of the weight of years that was upon him. An expert shot, he went shooting with such noted marksmen as "Buffalo Bill" and Annie Oakley. In his youth he triumphed several times in contests with Annie Oakley, whose record for championship is part of the legend that has come down to us. One of the treasured possessions of the Botty home today is the collection of medals that he received for his shooting prowess. Mr. Botty was a member of practically all the noted shooting clubs of Long Island. Also a leader in social and fraternal circles, he belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church, his parish having been St. Raymond's, of East Rockaway. During twenty of his thirty-five years in Lynbrook, Mr. Botty was an active member of the local fire department, and was always keenly interested in any activity which he deemed of value to his community or its people. Many acts of benevolence are accredited to Mr. Botty and he was always ready to extend aid to the deserving ones. He has equipped needy farmers with implements for their farms and given shoes to many children when called upon for such relief.

The death of Anthony Botty occurred in 1925 at his home, No. 217 Earle Avenue, Lynbrook. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Henrietta A. Botty; two daughters, Mrs. May (Botty) Dwyer and Mrs. Rose (Botty) De Long and a sister, Mrs. Mary Mountford, and many nephews and nieces. Mrs. Botty's mother, Anna C. Nagel, was a well-known artist of Brooklyn, having studios on Putnam Avenue. Mrs. Botty is also an artist of note. Mr. Botty's death was a cause of widespread and profound sorrow in the Lynbrook community, where he had done so much for the promotion of the best interests of his fellowmen, and where he was known as a talented business man and a delightful companion.

REV. RUDOLPH JOSEPH EICHHORN, S. J.; REV. FRANCIS X. DAUGHERTY, S. J.—

Two of the best-known of the younger generation of educators of the Roman Catholic Church, Revs. Rudolph Joseph Eichhorn and Francis X. Daugherty, both members of the Society of Jesus, have been entrusted in recent years with the direction of Canisius College of Buffalo. This well-known educational institution, now in the sixtieth year of its successful and very useful existence, has been greatly benefited by the very able management of these two scholars and educators. Themselves highly trained through many years of study at various colleges and through practical experience in teaching, they have made for themselves an enviable record in their respective positions as president and dean, a record the more creditable to them because of the fact that they are both still in their 'thirties. Since coming to Buffalo they have been actively interested in various phases of the city's life and have become known as teachers and educational administrators of outstanding ability and as citizens of true public spirit.

Rudolph Joseph Eichhorn was born in Washington, District of Columbia, February 11, 1893, a son of Aloysius and Louise (Ruppert) Eichhorn. His father is a pharmacist in Washington, while his mother died February 22, 1925. Father Eichhorn received his early education in the schools of his native city and then attended Gonzaga College, Washington, from which he was graduated in 1909. After that he was a student at St. Andrew's College, Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating there in 1913. Two years later he was also graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1915, from Woodstock College, Woodstock, Maine, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1916 from the same institution. Next he served as professor of the classics at St. Peter's College, in New Jersey, during 1916-21, and then took up the study of theology at Woodstock College, continuing these studies during 1921-25. In 1924 he was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church by Bishop M. J. Curley of Baltimore, Maryland. After that he pursued post-graduate studies in the psychology of the early church fathers during 1925-27 and post-graduate work in psychology and in German at St. Andra College, Kaernten, Austria, during 1927-28. After his return to this country he became professor of psychology at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Maine, serving in that capacity during 1928-29. In 1929 he was made president of Canisius College at Buffalo, in which capacity he has continued to serve since then with marked success and great ability. He is a member of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and of the Knights of Columbus.

Francis X. Daugherty was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1894, a son of John A. and Margaret (McCaulley) Daugherty. His father is a stationary engineer in Philadelphia. Father Daugherty

received his early education in the St. Joseph's parochial School in Philadelphia and then attended St. Joseph's High School, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1912. After that he became a student at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1916, and also receiving from it the degree of Master of Arts. For the next ten years he continued his studies at various colleges and, in 1926, he was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church by Archbishop M. J. Curley of Baltimore, Maryland. After that he taught philosophy at Fordham University, New York, during 1927-29 and at the end of this period went to Woodstock College, Woodstock, Maine, for further studies. During 1929-30 he taught philosophy at St. Andrew's College, Poughkeepsie, New York. In the fall of 1930, Father Daugherty was made dean of Canisius College at Buffalo, a position in which he succeeded Father Joseph F. Beglan, who had held this post for ten years.

Canisius College was opened in September, 1870, by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. On April 27, 1872, the feast of St. Peter Canisius, patron of the new institution, the corner-stone of a larger brick building on Washington Street was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stephen V. Ryan, D. D., and in November of the same year the central portion of it was completed; the north and south wings, with the chapel and hall and the infirmary, were added in later years. In the year 1908 an important change occurred, in the discontinuance of the boarding department. In 1911 began the erection of the present college building, on the former villa ground, at the corner of Main Street and Jefferson Avenue. This structure was dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, by the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Colton, Bishop of Buffalo, on December 30, 1912. On January 6, 1913, the four college classes were transferred to the new building, leaving the students of the four high school years at the former location on Washington Street. This local separation of the College from the high school has resulted in marked benefit to both. In 1925 Canisius College was improved and enlarged by the addition of two magnificent wings. The new wings include an auditorium capable of seating seven to eight hundred students; a cafeteria, with the latest improvements; splendid classrooms for two hundred and fifty additional students; a biology department consisting of three laboratories besides the lecture room; new rooms for the mechanical drawing courses; lounging rooms, shower bath, etc.

The educational system followed at Canisius College is substantially that of all colleges conducted by the Society of Jesus in every part of the world. Based on the famous Ratio Studiorum Societatis Jesu, a system outlined by the most prominent Jesuit educators in 1599, revised in 1832, and attended up

to the present day with unfailing success, it secures on the one hand that stability so essential to educational thoroughness, while on the other it is elastic and makes liberal allowance for the varying circumstances of time and country. While retaining, as far as possible, all that is valuable in the older learning, it adopts and incorporates the results of modern progress. But its methods of teaching, being truly psychological, based upon the very nature of man's mental processes and perfected by centuries of experience, are applicable to all times and to every place. It is a noteworthy fact that many of the recently devised methods of teaching are in reality mere revivals of devices recommended long ago in the Ratio Studiorum.

Graduates from Canisius College Department of Education obtain the teacher's certificate from the State University. Canisius College is not a seminary. It admits students of all creeds. The college offers afternoon and evening and summer courses. Special opportunities are given to students who desire to make chemistry their profession. The freshman year of the science course is equivalent to the freshman year in recognized engineering schools. Day scholars only are received at the college. Students coming from a distance find board and lodging with families in the neighborhood. The number of students in the college was limited to six hundred in 1930-31.

WILLIAM JAMES FLYNN—For nearly a quarter of a century a detective in the service of the United States Government, formerly chief of the United States Secret Service, and in his later years editor of "Flynn's Weekly," William James Flynn held a place of prominence in the life of his country as a hunter of criminals and as a criminologist that has been equaled by few men. A native of New York City, he later made his home in Larchmont, New York, so that he spent a great deal of his life in this State and was known as one of its foremost citizens. During the World War, Mr. Flynn gave his best to his country in its effort to discover and convict spies; and so confidential was his work in many instances that it probably never will be known how well and efficiently he served the United States in those trying times. A man of strong and forceful personality, he readily attracted a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, all of whom admired and respected him; while those whose privilege it was to be listed among his intimates knew him as a dear and cherished companion. His death could not but cause widespread sorrow among all who were acquainted with him, as well as a deep sense of loss to the public in general.

Mr. Flynn was born in New York City on November 18, 1867, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Stanion) Flynn, the former born in Ireland and the latter in New York City. He received his education in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-six years was

a tinsmith on the west side. In the next year Edward J. H. Tamsen, who had been elected sheriff of New York County, appointed him as keeper in the Ludlow Street jail, where all the Federal prisoners in this city were incarcerated at that time. As a keeper Mr. Flynn made the most of his opportunities to learn about the methods and work of counterfeitters, in whom he later became one of the world's foremost specialists, and carefully studied the characters of them and of the other offenders in his care. Whether he always nursed a longing to be a detective or the desire grew through these contacts, he sought a position with the Secret Service of the United States, and in 1897 obtained it. At once he impressed his superiors with his exceptional ability in his new field, and within two years was placed at the head of the Pittsburgh division of the service. He remained at that post for eleven years, fulfilling his duties admirably and winning the reputation as a detective which remained with him throughout his life. In this period at Pittsburgh, Mr. Flynn brought about the capture of many counterfeitters and other criminals, and proved himself an excellent lawyer by his thorough preparation of cases and his ability to bring convictions. Twice he obtained a leave of absence from the Secret Service, both times to his regret. In October, 1910, he was appointed Second Deputy Police Commissioner in Mayor Gaynor's administration, and resigned in the following April. It was generally accepted by those aware of the effects of his relentless pursuit of gamblers and other law-breakers who might have influential friends that he resigned because he could no longer brook interference with his work. No question was ever raised as to the ability with which he reorganized the New York Detective Bureau, and he was the first detective to find kidnapped children in the possession of the kidnappers, the Longo and Rizzio boys, who were stolen in Brooklyn. Then, early in September, 1912, he again left the Secret Service, this time to aid Aldermanic investigations of police conditions after the exposures attending the Rosenthal murder. Emory J. Buckner, counsel for the committee, with whom Mr. Flynn had worked in laying bare the sugar trust Custom House frauds, had urgently sought his assistance. Two months later Mr. Flynn returned to the Secret Service.

In December, 1912, Mr. Flynn was made chief of the Secret Service by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, succeeding a famous head of the service, John E. Wilkie, who had been Mr. Flynn's admiring mentor years before. Mr. Wilkie's methods, which had wrought a considerable change in the department, were followed by Mr. Flynn. Five years later, in 1917, Mr. Flynn resigned from this office after a disagreement with the policy of Attorney-General Gregory, which limited the activities of the Secret Service. Mr. Flynn had wanted to use his department for running down German spies, and while he was in office he

did much valuable work in this direction. His men brought about the seizure of Dr. Heinrich Albert's papers, which revealed Germany's elaborate schemes of sabotage and espionage in this country. In the following years, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo replaced Mr. Flynn at the head of the newly created branch of the Secret Service for the Federal Railroad Administration, giving him charge of the policing and guarding of all railroad property in the United States. In July, 1919, he became head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, in which capacity his work led to the deportation of Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and others charged with allegedly undesirable radicalism. Two years later Attorney-General Daugherty supplanted him with W. J. Burns; whereupon Mr. Flynn organized the Flynn Detective Agency at No. 1457 Broadway, New York City. In 1924 he became editor of "Flynn's Weekly," a periodical devoted to fiction in the field of crime, and in this new work was eminently successful.

Although constantly busy with his various activities, Mr. Flynn took time to belong actively to numerous clubs and organizations important in the life of his country. He was a member of the National Arts Club, the New York Athletic Club, the New York Press Club, the Army and Navy Club and the Old Colony Club. He was also affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, in which he held the fourth degree, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Prominent in political affairs, he was identified with the Republican party, and was a charter member of the Riverside Republican Club.

On September 11, 1895, Mr. Flynn married, in New York City, Ann E. Mackey, daughter of William and Katherine (Wallace) Mackey. Their children were: William W., Veronica E., Gerard M., Kathleen C., Elmer M., and Jane M.

Mr. Flynn's death came after a two weeks' illness, as a result of heart disease, at his home in Larchmont, New York, on October 13, 1928, and was the cause of sincere grief among his many friends. A man who, despite his great achievements, was quiet and unassuming in manner, kind to other people, slow-spoken and deliberate in his actions, he claimed no exceptional qualities for himself, but rather based his work upon and credited his success to his knowledge of human nature, and especially of the nature of criminals, a study which he began early in life, as well as upon his coolness and bravery at critical moments and his ability to win the devotion of the men who worked with and under him. Commented a newspaper editorially at the time of his death:

Chief Flynn's loyalty to his country was never questioned. Only those who were close to him know how faithfully he served the United States during those war days and much of his service during those trying times is buried in the official archives. A gov-

ernment secret was as safe with him as it would have been if buried in solid rock. Even after he left the government service nothing could unlock his lips. While he lived such secrets were sacred to him and he died with his lips still sealed.

Chief Flynn was especially great as a hunter of counterfeiters and many important captures of that nature were made by him both in this country and abroad. Now that he is dead we will hear more of his exploits but we will never hear enough to enable us to truly estimate the value of his service to his country.

WILLIAM W. SNIFFIN—In the years of a career tragically shortened by an early death, William W. Sniffin achieved a full measure of success in fields of usefulness and service. He was a man of versatile talent and wide experience, employed in several different enterprises of contrasting type, but in the last years of his life he was associated with the Chatham Phenix National Bank, to which his services proved repeatedly of decisive value.

Mr. Sniffin was born on July 14, 1884, at Washington, District of Columbia, a son of William K. and Lily (Webb) Sniffin. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of the Nation's capital, and following graduation from high school, entered George Washington University, where he took the Bachelor of Arts degree, and one year later the degree of Master of Arts. Later he also studied for two years at Johns Hopkins University in preparation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Mr. Sniffin began the business of life in his native city, and until he came to New York, he served continuously in governmental employ. At first in the Forestry Service at Washington, he later entered the office of Public Roads, still later the Bureau of Education, and finally the Bureau of Domestic Commerce. In these different departments he won his way upward through various positions, advancing to places of confidence and trust. Mr. Sniffin was constantly on the alert, however, for larger fields of opportunity than the present seemed to offer, and with this in mind, he came to New York City accepting a position with the R. G. Dun and Company. Later he became a member of the editorial department of the "Wall Street Journal," later the National City Company. He was faithful in the discharge of all duties which came to him in these places, and at the same time revealed a genuine ability which attracted wide and favorable attention. He was consequently offered and accepted a position with the Metropolitan Trust Company, which later became the Chatham Phenix National Bank. As a member of their foreign department, he handled much important work, and was widely considered one of the most valuable executives in their service, and here he was associated with General John MacRoberts.

During the period of the World War, Mr. Sniffin was sent to Europe as an interpreter with the inspec-

tor of aviation, and served in this capacity until the conclusion of hostilities. In spite of the demands of his profession upon him, he was always ready to aid in any civic enterprise and never neglected his civic duty. In later years he took up his residence in Rockville Center, Long Island, and here he was known as a public-spirited resident of finest progressive type. Mr. Sniffin was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in the higher circles of this great order he was very prominent. He held membership in Massapequa Lodge, Freeport Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; Zabud Council Royal and Select Masons; Long Island Lodge of Perfection; Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Sniffin was also a member of various other associations and clubs from time to time, while with his family he worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On July 3, 1905, at Washington, District of Columbia, William W. Sniffin married L. Charlotte Harrison, daughter of Arthur and Leila (Cunningham) Harrison, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Sniffin became the parents of three children, as follows: Robert William, Harrison Webb, and Dorothy M. The family residence is continued in Rockville Center, at No. 34 Broadway.

Mr. Sniffin's death, which occurred in January, 1929, was a source of deep regret to his many associates and acquaintances, and of poignant sorrow to the wide circle of his friends. Though strong in will and character, and strict in the observance of high principles of thought and conduct, he was nevertheless a man of great personal warmth and charm, winning friends easily and retaining them long. As success is measured, he achieved success, but in the minds and hearts of all who knew him, he has built a surer monument to his fame.

WEBB H. EDWARDS—Born and reared in Broome County, Mr. Edwards has been a lifelong resident of his native State, and has been engaged in educational work in various parts of New York State. Both as a teacher and as an educational administrator he has been successful, and the several public school systems, with which he has been connected from time to time, have invariably been benefited by this connection. In recent years he has served as principal of Ten Broeck Academy at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County. Under his progressive management this academy, now more than sixty years old, has expanded its usefulness and influence.

Webb H. Edwards was born at Coalesville, Broome County, April 24, 1876, a son of the late John J. and Sarah Ellen (Doolittle) Edwards. His father, who throughout his life was engaged in agricultural pursuits, was born at Windsor, Broome County, and died



Wm. N. Sniffen



in August, 1920. Mr. Edwards' mother, too, was a native of Broome County, having been born at Coalesville. She died in May, 1919.

Webb H. Edwards received his early education in the public schools of his native region and then attended the Academy at Windsor, from which he was graduated in 1895. Having decided to devote himself to educational work, he then continued his studies at the State Teachers' College at Albany, from which he was graduated in 1900. The first two years of his active career as a teacher he spent at Albion, Orleans County. Next, he taught for two years in the public schools of Johnstown, Fulton County, and then served for fifteen years as principal of the public schools at Fonda, Montgomery County. After that he served in a similar capacity for seven years at Silver Creek, Chautauqua County. Since 1926 he has been principal of the Ten Broeck Academy at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County. This well known institution was established about 1867 through a fund left by the late Peter Ten Broeck. At first it was an academy devoted to the education of boys and girls from three nearby townships, Franklinville, Farmersville and Machias. The original school building was torn down and rebuilt in 1925 and the present school building is modern in every respect. It has thirty-six rooms. A faculty of twenty-nine teachers has been assembled by Mr. Edwards, under whose principalship the academy has steadily gained in reputation and influence. Several times during his busy career as a teacher, Mr. Edwards found it possible to do post-graduate work at Columbia University. He is a member of the Men's Club of Franklinville and the Franklinville Chamber of Commerce, of which he served as president during 1928-29. He is also a member of Franklinville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Johnstown Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Franklinville Presbyterian Church, of the Sunday school of which he is superintendent.

Mr. Edwards married, in 1903, Gertrude M. Waterman of Albion, Orleans County, a daughter of James N. and Amanda (Wilkinson) Waterman. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have one daughter, Marion E. Edwards, born April 27, 1910, now a junior at Keuka College, Keuka Park, Yates County.

ROBERT S. DONALDSON—A native and lifelong resident of Buffalo, Mr. Donaldson has the proud record of having been connected without interruption with one and the same bank, the Erie County Savings Bank of Buffalo, for the exceptionally long period of sixty-two years, only thirteen years less than the total existence of this well known, substantial and successful financial institution. It is characteristic of Mr. Donaldson that his entire career in the field of banking

should have been spent with one bank and it is also characteristic of him that during this career he should have been promoted frequently to positions of ever increasing importance and responsibility, until he became president some twenty-two years ago. Under his very active and progressive management, ably assisted by a board of trustees representing widely diversified fields of commercial and professional activity in Buffalo, the Erie County Savings Bank has taken high rank among the outstanding savings banks of this country.

Robert S. Donaldson was born in Buffalo, September 20, 1851, a son of the late John and Susanna (Summerville) Donaldson. His father died in 1900, his mother in 1899. Mr. Donaldson was educated in the public grammar and high schools of his native city and, after leaving Central High School without graduating, attended for some time Bryant & Stratton's Business College. After leaving school he secured a position as messenger with the Erie County Savings Bank, starting to work for this financial institution on March 11, 1868. Ever since then he has continued to be identified with this bank. In 1886 he became its secretary and treasurer and in 1908 he was elected president, in which latter position he has continued to serve with marked ability and success ever since then. He is also a member of the board of trustees. Associated with Mr. Donaldson in the active management of the Erie County Savings Bank are the following: George R. Howard, first vice-president; Thomas T. Ramsdell, second vice-president; Robert D. Young, secretary and treasurer; Eugene A. Smith, Hobart W. Wheeler and J. Walter Fryer, assistant secretaries and treasurers; Henry Ware Sprague, attorney; John S. Sprague, assistant attorney. In its seventy-five years of existence the Erie County Savings Bank has had but five presidents: William Bird, James C. Harrison, Gibson T. Williams, David R. Morse and Mr. Donaldson. Several of Mr. Donaldson's associates, too, have to their credit very long records of continuous service with the bank, Mr. Young having been connected with the bank for about sixty years and Mr. Henry W. Sprague, as its attorney, for about thirty-seven years.

The Erie County Savings Bank was founded in 1854 and at the end of its first year of existence had deposits of \$133,626. Its growth may be judged from the fact that by June 30, 1930, its deposits had grown to \$65,319,619. At that date its assets and liabilities balanced at \$77,652,750. Its surplus stood at \$12,333,131. Its assets were: bonds and mortgages, \$51,204,290; United States bonds, \$2,025,000; State of Massachusetts bonds, \$510,946; State of Alabama bonds, \$310,686; bonds of cities in other states, \$1,882,459; bonds of cities in this State, \$5,819,578; railroad mortgage bonds, \$9,641,498; banking house, \$1,000,000; other real estate, \$77,602; cash on hand,

\$144,088; cash on deposit in banks, \$4,105,393; interest accrued, \$913,275; demand loans, \$17,930.

Mr. Donaldson is a member of the Buffalo Club, the Buffalo Athletic Club and the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with Westminster Presbyterian Church of Buffalo.

In Buffalo, in 1876, Mr. Donaldson married Carrie M. Dodsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson have no children.

CHARLES KAMMERMEYER—City clerk of New Rochelle, New York, at the time of his death and for many years previous to that sad event, Charles Kammermeyer spent in this city a career which was most useful to his fellowmen in its great public service. In his administration of his office. Mr. Kammermeyer won the hearts of all who knew him by his courteous and considerate treatment of all who had anything to do with him and by the efficient methods by which he handled the affairs of his position.

Mr. Kammermeyer was born in Union Hill, New Jersey, on March 25, 1867, and received his early education in the public schools of that place. When only seventeen years old, however, he came with his family to New Rochelle, New York, where he continued to live for forty years. For a considerable period he was connected with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, with which he served in the capacity of accountant; and then, after several years with this company, he was appointed, in 1902, to the office of city clerk by Mayor Clarke. From then until 1908, a period of six years, he held this office. Then, in 1914, he again was appointed to this office, that time by Mayor Griffing. His service under the Griffing administration lasted for four years, until, in 1918, he was reappointed by Mayor Scott. In all his activities of office faithful and honest, as well as efficient in the highest degree, it was a tribute to the man and his ability that he could, despite constant changes in administration, hold the position of city clerk and fulfil the duties pertaining to it with the same degree of success that characterized all his work. It may be said that he died in harness, for at the time of his passing, in 1924, he was still city clerk.

Mr. Kammermeyer married, in August, 1897, at New Rochelle, New York, Marian Cornell, daughter of Albert and Annie (Davis) Cornell, natives of New Rochelle. They had six children, five daughters and a son: 1. Gertrude. 2. Edith. 3. Christine. 4. Marian. 5. Alberta. 6. Charles, Jr. Mr. Kammermeyer was an active member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belonged to the Huguenot Lodge, of New Rochelle, New York, and also was a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

The death of Charles Kammermeyer, which oc-

curred in July, 1924, brought widespread sorrow to the hearts of his many friends and business and political associates, especially in New Rochelle, where he had lived for so many years and had so faithfully served his fellow-citizens. The occasion of his passing brought a number of expressions of regret and tributes to his character from his co-workers. Among these was the statement by Edward Stetson Griffing, former mayor:

In the death of Charles Kammermeyer, those who knew him personally lost a very dear friend and the city has lost a remarkably efficient official.

He was always genial, courteous, and most interested in his work. No matter how busy he was, or, as frequently happened, overloaded with the many complications and mass of detail in his office, he always took a prompt interest in those who went to his office, and took particular care of the affairs of all who went to him.

He had a great facility for the capable handling of large masses of detail, and an exceptional knowledge of city affairs. To place a matter in his charge, no matter how complicated, was an assurance that it would be properly and promptly attended to.

There was ample opportunity for me, when comptroller, to see the excellence of his previous work and to learn of his capabilities. It was fortunate for the city and for the administration of which I was the head, when, as mayor, I had the opportunity and the pleasure of reappointing him city clerk.

In the details of his office, in meeting citizens and taking care of their wants, and in the delicate work of clerk of the council and secretary of the board of estimate, his abilities and delightful personality won universal esteem.

Kammermeyer was a member of the local board during the war, with Dr. Coddington and myself. There were many thousands of young men, with their voluminous questionnaires to be handled. A great many of the cases were of vital importance. His grasp of all the complex details of the work of the local board, his unfailing cheerfulness, and an extraordinary eagerness to work and have things right, were wonderfully helpful in handling the many perplexing problems during that trying period.

We have lost a staunch friend, a fine man, and a most faithful, capable city official.

ROBERT R. CONVERSE—For more than four decades the late Robert R. Converse was a well-known and important figure in the business and public life of Cooperstown and of Otsego County. Capable and energetic, he met with success in the various business enterprises in which he engaged from time to time. As a public official and a political leader, he gave constant proof of his public spirit, efficiency and honesty. It was, therefore, quite natural that he should have enjoyed, to the fullest degree possible, the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, who honored him several times by election to important public offices.

Robert R. Converse was born at Hyde Park, Otsego County, November 11, 1863, a son of J. Lawyer and Amanda (Parshall) Converse, of Hartwick Sem-



Robert R. Lamm



inary, Otsego County. He attended school at Hartwick Seminary and from 1885 on was engaged in business in various capacities at Cooperstown, Otsego County. Mr. Converse's father was the owner of a successful meat business in the village of Cooperstown, at first located in what is now the Hoke Block and later in the Russell Block on Main Street. For some time Mr. Converse was associated with his father in this enterprise, which turned out profitably. Following the death of his father, he carried on the business alone until about 1900. Mr. Converse during this time also owned, and for five years operated, the Park Hotel, later known as the Hoffman House, which at that time was one of the best known hostelrys in Central New York. After the sale of the hotel property Mr. Converse was for a time connected with the Cooperstown branch of the Bell Telephone Company. During his later years Mr. Converse devoted his time primarily to political activities, having been all his life a staunch supporter of the Republican party and for many years one of the political leaders of his county. He served as the Cooperstown member of the Otsego County Republican Committee for many years and held the office of overseer of the poor in the Township of Otsego for ten years. After having served for three years as deputy sheriff of Otsego County, Mr. Converse was elected, in 1923, sheriff of the County, serving efficiently through his term of office. After his retirement from public service he engaged in the real estate business at Cooperstown, where he had acquired substantial holdings. He was a member of the Lutheran Church.

On May 2, 1888, at Toddsville, Otsego County, Mr. Converse married Fannie May Houck, a daughter of John M. Houck and Catherine (Connell) Houck, of Toddsville. The only child of this marriage was Fannie May Converse, afterward Mrs. J. Andrew Gilchrest.

Mr. Converse died on December 2, 1930, at Cooperstown, being survived, besides by his wife and daughter, also by two grandchildren, Harriet May Gilchrest and Robert Converse Gilchrest.

Mr. Converse's death caused wide-spread regret in that part of New York State, where he had lived all his life and to the development and prosperity of which he had materially contributed through his various activities. His family received many expressions of sympathy at his passing away and similar sentiments were also expressed in the local newspapers. Typical of these was the following editorial tribute paid to Mr. Converse in the "Freeman's Journal":

Mr. Converse was a man widely known, generally esteemed and respected by all who came in contact with him either in his private or public life, and in passing hosts of acquaintances will feel the loss of a personal friend.

THOMAS HENRY HANRAHAN—One of the leading business executives of his native city, Buffalo, Mr. Hanrahan, after having been connected for some ten years during his earlier career in an important position with the Keystone Warehouse Company, organized a warehouse company of his own and ever since then has been its president. Mr. Hanrahan has developed this enterprise into one of the leading establishments of its type in Buffalo and in Erie County. He is also active in financial affairs and takes a keen interest in civic, social and religious affairs.

Thomas Henry Hanrahan was born in Buffalo, July 25, 1875, a son of James and Mary Jane (Kane) Hanrahan. His father, who was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1843, and died in Buffalo, April 19, 1920, was for many years widely known in financial, business, civic and political circles in Buffalo. For a number of years he was successfully engaged in the retail coal business in Buffalo. He was also a director of several financial corporations and, during 1890-96, served as president of the board of councilmen of Buffalo. Mr. Hanrahan's mother was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1853, and died in Buffalo in 1875.

Having received his early education in the schools of his native city, Thomas H. Hanrahan attended St. Joseph's College, Buffalo. He worked in a bank in Buffalo in various clerical positions for five years. At the end of this period he became associated with his father in the retail coal business, in which he continued for another five years. Then he was appointed superintendent of the Keystone Warehouse Company, in which capacity he served successfully for ten years. In 1914 Mr. Hanrahan organized the Buffalo Freight Terminal & Warehouse Company, of which he has been president ever since. Under his able management this company has enjoyed steady growth and prosperity. It now owns a series of warehouses with water and rail connections and employs about five hundred people. Mr. Hanrahan is also a director of the Liberty Bank and of the Irish-American Savings & Loan Association of Buffalo. Always deeply interested in the development of his native city, he has been one of the most active members of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and is at the time of this writing its president. He is also a member of the Buffalo Club, the Buffalo Athletic Club and the Wanakah Country Club. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations are with the Catholic Church. By appointment at the hands of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Hanrahan has served for some time as a member of the Niagara Frontier Bridge Commission.

Mr. Hanrahan married, in 1895, Frances L. Wall, of Buffalo, a daughter of William and Frances Wall. Mr. and Mrs. Hanrahan have one daughter, Frances,

who married John Keogh of Buffalo, and who is the mother of one daughter, Nancy Marie Keogh, born December 9, 1924. Mr. Hanrahan's offices are located at No. 728 Lafayette Avenue, Buffalo, in the Liberty Bank Building.

HENRY THOMAS DANA, M. D.—"Dean of medicine and of Masonry in central New York," as he was known throughout the later years of his life, Henry Thomas Dana, M. D., acquired eminence in his profession in the long years of his practice in the city of Cortland. Both the medical profession and the Masonic fraternity in this region frequently honored him with high position, and among the general citizenry of this part of the State he was widely and favorably known. His life was an unusually long and useful one, and was very valuable to his fellowmen. Professional honesty, eagerness to help others whenever the opportunity was afforded him, and willingness to take his full share of the burden of responsibility of public life—these were among Dr. Dana's outstanding characteristics. And for these traits he was known and loved by many, while his own personal qualities were such as to render him a beloved companion and comrade.

Born in Fenner, Madison County, New York, on October 9, 1836, Dr. Dana was a son of Sardis and Mary (Falkner) Dana. They had nine children, of whom he was the youngest. He received his preliminary training at Cazenovia Seminary, and then entered Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated on May 28, 1863. Beginning his professional practice in Tully, he remained there for six years. In 1872 he came to Cortland, New York, the city which continued to be his home for the rest of his life. Here his eminence was manifest in a number of ways, especially through his association with other members of his profession in different societies of medical men and through his hospital work. He was several times the president of the Cortland County Medical Society, while he was chief of staff of the Cortland Hospital from the time of its foundation in 1895 until he was made chief of staff emeritus in 1902. He was also a member of the board of examiners for pensions of the United States Army, and held that post for nineteen years, through part of which he was president of the board. For years he was also a physician for the Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley Railroad, and served as president of the Lackawanna Railroad Surgeons' Association. He was a member, too, of the New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons, and was a past president of that organization. In May, 1913, upon completing fifty years of work in the medical profession, Dr. Dana was tendered a banquet and was given a handsome loving cup by the Cortland County Medical Society. The toastmaster on that occasion

was Dr. Wisner R. Townsend, secretary of the New York State Medical Society; and the ninety guests at the banquet included forty physicians. A few days later another loving cup was presented to Dr. Dana by fifteen of his associate Lackawanna Railroad physicians and surgeons. Then, on his sixtieth anniversary as a physician, in 1923, he was honored by the local medical society at a dinner in the Country Club.

Dr. Dana's work in his own profession was most energetic and useful, but hardly more so than his activity in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he had a most enviable record. On April 30, 1866, he was raised a Mason in Homer Lodge, No. 352; on August 19, 1863, became affiliated with Cortlandville Lodge, No. 470; was exalted in Washington Chapter, No. 29, of Royal Arch Masons, at Homer, New York, on June 17, 1867; and became a member of the Cortland Chapter on December 25, 1872. He was knighted in Central City Commandery, No. 25, of Knights Templar on December 20, 1867, and affiliated with Cortland Commandery, No. 50 on January 22, 1875. He was a charter member of the Cortland Lodge of Perfection, which was granted a dispensation on April 4, 1891. He was a member of all Central City bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, having been made a thirty-second degree Mason on May 17, 1895. He was crowned an honorary thirty-third degree Mason on September 19, 1905, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and became a Shriner at Ziyara Temple, Utica, in April, 1889. From 1890 onward he was a member of the Central New York Masonic Veterans' Association. Dr. Dana was Master of Cortlandville Lodge from 1877 to 1880, and District Deputy of the district then known as the Cortland-Onondaga district for a period of five years, from 1884 to 1888. He was High Priest of the Cortland Chapter of Royal Arch Masons from 1888 to 1891, from 1895 to 1896, in 1898, and again in 1918. He was T. P. Master of Cortland Lodge of Perfection through its first four years from 1901 to 1904. From 1885 to 1886 he was Commander of Cortland Commandery, and for seventeen years he served as Prelate. He was Grand Minister of the State in 1905 in the Council of Deliberation of New York State, and Grand Second Lieutenant-Commander in 1926. He was also a member of the Grand Lodge committee chosen to select a site for the Masonic Home, and his minority report to the Grand Master resulted in the choice of the present beautiful site just east of the Utica city line.

Aside from his work in the Masonic order and his profession, Dr. Dana was active in a number of social enterprises. He held membership in the First Presbyterian Church from 1878 onward for the rest of his life. In his political alignment he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its principles. And in both his political and religious life Dr. Dana contributed those same helpful qual-

ities that went into the different medical connections that were his, and into the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Henry Thomas Dana married (first), at Tully, New York, October 11, 1859, Elizabeth M. Van Bergen. She died on July 14, 1899. Then he married (second), at Carthage, New York, June 5, 1901, Beatrice A. Vrooman. She survived her husband, as do two daughters of the first marriage: Mrs. Anna (Dana) Van Brocklin, of Cortland, and Mrs. Charlotte (Dana) Barnard, wife of George L. Barnard, of Syracuse. On October 15, 1929, Mrs. Dana married Dr. Lloyd S. Ingalls, and resides at No. 86 North Main Street, Cortland. Dr. Dana also left nine grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren.

The death of this outstanding physician and Masonic worker occurred on October 6, 1928, and caused profound grief and regret in the vicinity of Cortland, and especially throughout the medical profession in Central New York State. For here he had worked for many more years than are allotted to the ordinary man, and in medicine and surgery had accomplished much in a day when physicians were far fewer than they are today. He was a man who will live long in the history of his profession, and whose memory will linger, for years to come, a warm and pleasant influence, in the minds and hearts of his fellowmen.

FREDERICK S. McDOWELL was born February 16, 1865, son of James and Agnes (Frew) McDowell. The father was for many years an established merchant of Newburgh. When the boy had completed the public school course in Newburgh, he worked until he was twenty years old with his father who had a prosperous meat market. He then sought opportunity in a wider field and became associated with Armour & Company, whom he served as salesman for two years. His experience and knowledge of his special market stood him in good stead when he opened a market of his own and he prospered so long as he wished to maintain an independent business. However, the offer of a position as manager for the Newburgh Rendering Company attracted Mr. McDowell so much that he gave up his enterprise and has devoted the past thirty-seven or thirty-eight years of his life to building up this business.

A Republican in politics, Mr. McDowell served for a term as under sheriff of Orange County and for a term as sheriff. He was also supervisor of Orange County for four years and a member of the board of elections. He belonged to Hudson River Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member also of the City Club and of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. His church is St. George's.

On August 27, 1885, in Newburgh, Frederick S. McDowell married Jane Whither, who survives her husband and resides in Newburgh.

Mr. McDowell was a man whose sincerity and charm won all hearts. He was kindly, sympathetic, and unfailing in his response to appeals for help, giving himself along with generous funds when both were needed. His public service was notable for its honesty and vigor, and his friendship prized by a wide circle of people who loved and respected him.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HOGAN—In the business affairs of Highland Falls and the neighboring region of New York State, William Francis Hogan, a lifelong resident of Highland Falls, took an important part, having been engaged from time to time in several different types of enterprise. He was successful in all of his endeavors.

Mr. Hogan was born on March 10, 1875, in Highland Falls, New York, a son of James and Anna (McCarthy) Hogan. He received his early education in the public schools of this city, and later attended high school. As a young man he started an express business in the city of his birth, and conducted it very successfully for fifteen years. At the end of that period he sold it to George Zint, and the business is still one of the prominent institutions in Highland Falls' commercial life. After he sold the express business, Mr. Hogan started a bus line between Highland Falls and Bear Mountain, and he continued for five years to operate passenger buses on that route. At length he sold it, however, and then, together with Betans Brothers, purchased the Wolklin undertaking business. That was in 1915. In the years that followed this enterprise grew and prospered until it became one of the foremost undertaking businesses in this vicinity. Mr. Hogan was still actively engaged as the head of this business at the time of his death, his wife since conducting his share of the establishment, having become a licensed undertaker and funeral director.

In addition to his work in the business world, Mr. Hogan was a leader in political and civic life. A staunch Democrat in his political alignment, he was, at the time of his death, chairman of the Democratic committee in Highland Falls. On his party's ticket he was elected to serve on the school board of his municipality. He was also active in social affairs, having been a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as of the Community Club. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, in which he was a devout communicant.

William Francis Hogan married, on November 24, 1910, Mary C. Ryan, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Cummings) Ryan. The ceremony took place at Highland Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan became

the parents of eight children: Catherine, William, Dolores, James, Patricia, Joseph, John, and Rita.

The death of William Francis Hogan, which occurred on October 18, 1926, at Highland Falls, New York, his lifelong place of residence, caused general grief among his fellowmen. For here he had contributed richly to community life, and he had always done those things which he believed would be of greatest value to his city and State. Mr. Hogan will long be remembered as a worker in the best interests of Highland Falls, and as a man whose influence was beneficial upon all who knew him.

CHARLES ADOLPHUS SWANSON—A native of Sweden, but for practically his entire life a citizen of the United States and a resident of Jamestown, New York, the late Charles Adolphus Swanson was one of that city's best known and most successful druggists. For more than four decades he operated one of the leading drug stores, which, largely as the result of his ability, industry and progressiveness, enjoyed a very high reputation and a very profitable business. Though he always gave the major share of his time and attention to the conduct of this enterprise, his interests were by no means restricted to it, but included active participation in civic, benevolent, fraternal, religious and social affairs. In all of these phases of the community's life his activities proved very helpful and as a result he enjoyed to a remarkable degree the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Charles Adolphus Swanson was born in Hvena Stocken, Smaland, Sweden, October 19, 1858. With his family he came to Jamestown, New York, in 1868, and he resided here for the rest of his life, with the exception of a few years spent in the West. He was educated in the Jamestown High School and at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of Pharmaceutical Graduate. As early as 1875 Mr. Swanson had begun work in the drug store of Simons and Wood, Jamestown, as an apprentice. In 1886, when he left college, he formed a partnership with Conrad A. Hult, under the firm name of Hult and Swanson. In 1889 he engaged in business with John Valien, his wife's father, under the firm name of C. A. Swanson and Company, pharmacists, at No. 200 Main Street, on the site of the present Bank of Jamestown. This company was reorganized in 1904 and incorporated as the C. A. Swanson Drug Company. When Mr. Valien died, a few years later, Mr. Swanson acquired his interest in the firm. The store was operated at the Main and Second streets site until 1917, when it was moved to the Ellicott Block, East Third and Pine streets.

Mr. Swanson was registrar of vital statistics and a member of the Board of Health for many years, and in 1908 was appointed a member of the municipal

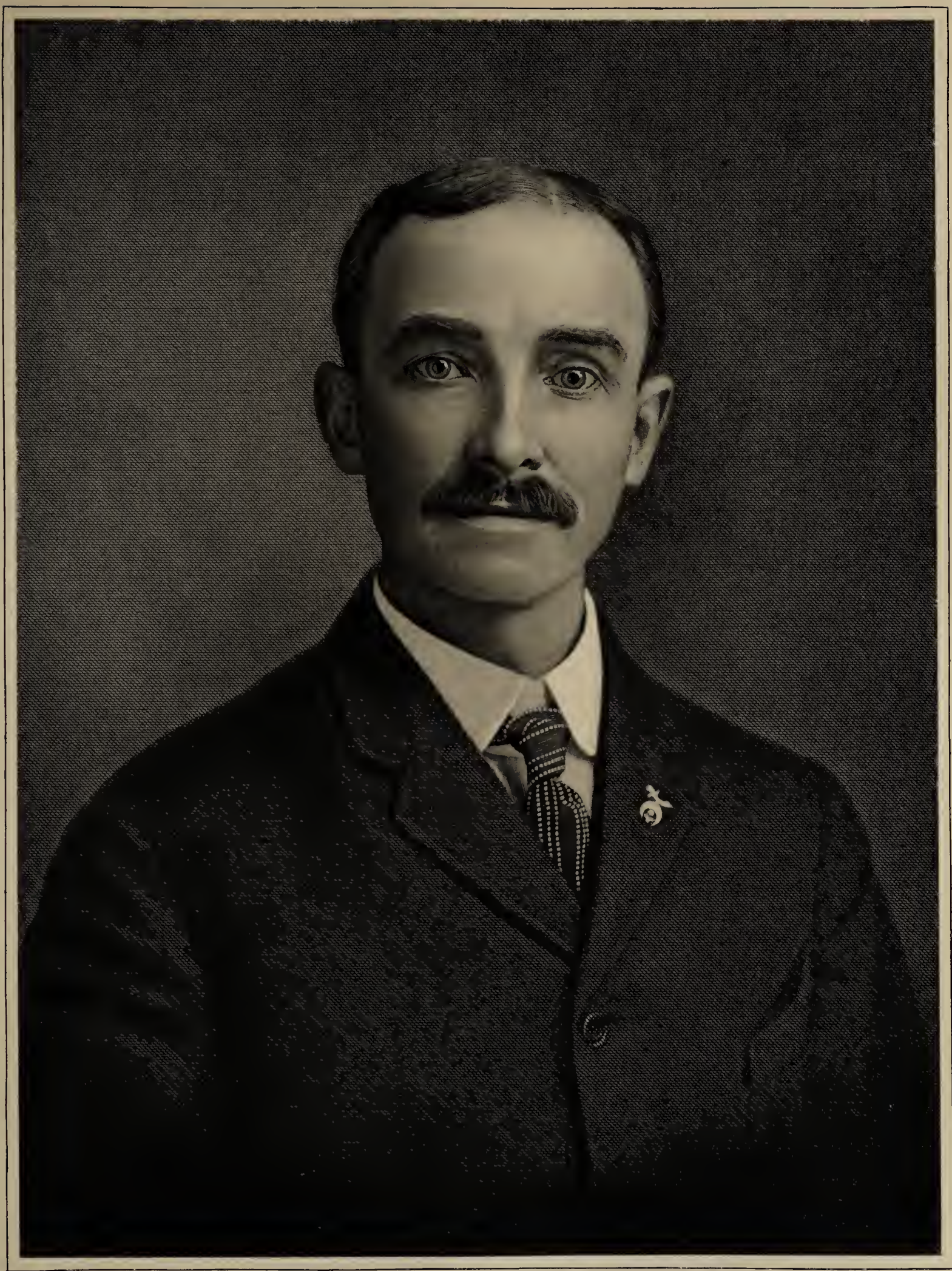
civil service commission, an office he held until 1918. For thirty-five years he was also a member of the board of directors and the treasurer for the same length of time of the Adolphus Children's Home of Jamestown. He was a lifelong member and a liberal supporter of the First Lutheran Church. He was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, and Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo. He was also a member of Leif Ericson Lodge, Scandinavian Fraternity of America, and of the Chautauqua County Historical Society, as well as one of the early leaders in the movement to form the Norden Club and was its first president, and he served as the first treasurer of the Norden Realty Company, which had charge of the club property on East Second Street.

Mr. Swanson married May 25, 1888, at Omaha, Nebraska, Hulda R. Valien, daughter of John and Christine (Johnson) Valien, of Omaha. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson were the parents of three children, all now married: 1. Victoria N., born June 27, 1890. 2. Estelle Valaria, born April 20, 1893. 3. Richard Linne, born March 23, 1898.

At his home in Jamestown, Charles Adolphus Swanson died May 3, 1927. Besides by his wife and children he was also survived by four grandchildren: Richard and David W. Swanson, Charles W. Hallstrom and Valien Judson; two sisters, Mrs. C. J. Berg, of Wellsville, Ohio, and Mrs. Andrew Anderson, of Lockridge, Iowa; and by one brother, Alfred Swanson, of Jamestown. Since her husband's death Mrs. Swanson has continued to make her home in Jamestown, her residence being located at No. 639 Prendergast Avenue.

His death, meaning, as it did, the passing away of a veteran citizen and business man, was generally deeply regretted throughout the community. Having represented in every respect the highest type of useful, upright and public-spirited citizenship and having always stood ready to support energetically and enthusiastically every movement tending to advance the welfare of the city, its people and its institutions, Mr. Swanson for many years was regarded as one of the foremost citizens of Jamestown. He will always be remembered gratefully for his many fine qualities of the heart and the mind and most so by those who knew him best.

FRANK THOMAS NOLAN—Engaged extensively for many years in the business life of Brooklyn, New York, Frank Thomas Nolan was a citizen who readily won and held the esteem of his fellowmen. There was scarcely any phase of the life of his city or State in which he did not manifest a keen interest; and, though it chanced that his principal



L. A. Swanson

activity was the undertaking business, it may truly be said that he would have been successful in whatever enterprise he had entered. He possessed those qualities of character that seem inevitably to lead toward success: a lively interest in his city and in public affairs, a sound business judgment, and a warm human sympathy in his attitude toward his fellow-beings. His genial and happy disposition did much, too, in the direction of increasing the happiness of others. Such a man could not but win a certain degree of success in his community, as well as the love and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Nolan was born on April 2, 1880, in Brooklyn, New York, son of James A. and Mary (Carney) Nolan, both of whom survived him. His father is secretary of the building department of New York City. Frank Thomas Nolan was one of the nine children of his parents, and the oldest of seven sons.

He received his early education in the Brooklyn public schools, and also attended the parochial schools. Later he studied at business college, preparing himself for the career that was ahead of him. Leaving school, he became accountant for the American Tobacco Company, of Kingston, New York. With that company he remained for a number of years, and was promoted from one position to another until he became office manager. In 1907 he left Kingston, and came to Brooklyn, New York, where he established funeral parlors and launched into a different type of business than he had been engaged in theretofore. His place of business was situated on Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn, and there he continued his work until his death. His wife now carries on the business.

In addition to his work in the business world, Mr. Nolan was active in many other phases of community life, having been a member of the Brooklyn organizations that to him represented most truly those things that were of real worth. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, in which he was a devout communicant. He belonged to the Knights of Columbus, and in that order was affiliated with the Long Island Council, in which he was a Past Grand Knight. His political alignment was with the Democratic party, and in Brooklyn he was a member of the local Democratic Club.

Frank Thomas Nolan married, August 7, 1902, in Brooklyn, New York, Genevieve Irene Pettit, daughter of Charles E. and Mary A. (Osborn) Pettit. Her father was one of the first settlers of Long Island, and on both sides of her house she was descended from some of the finest and oldest of families in the United States. Frank Thomas and Genevieve Irene (Pettit) Nolan became the parents of the following children: James A., George F., Edwin P., William V., and Margaret Mary.

The death of Mr. Nolan occurred on January 4, 1929, in Brooklyn, New York. Here he had shared

the burdens of civic and social life, had done a great deal to increase the usefulness of the business that he conducted and to improve business standards generally, while at the same time he had so lived as to set a worthy example of citizenship and manhood to his friends and acquaintances.

LESLIE EDGAR HICKS—Active for many years in the practice of law in New York State, having had offices in Port Jervis, where he lived, Leslie Edgar Hicks held a place of prominence in the affairs of his community and in those of this Commonwealth. There was scarcely any field of endeavor in which he was not keenly interested, while his active participation in different organizations was of distinct advantage to the people with whom he was associated, and aided materially in furthering their interests. His strict integrity, his eagerness to help his fellow-men, and his strong public spirit were qualities, that, in the character of Mr. Hicks, went far toward placing him in a position of leadership in New York State life, and caused his death to be sincerely mourned.

He was born on August 2, 1892, in Lansingburg, New York, a son of Charles E. Hicks. After he had received his early schooling in his native community, he became a student at Syracuse University, in Syracuse, New York, where he remained for two years. In 1913, he was graduated from the Albany Law School, in Albany, New York, and at once began his active practice in Ilion, this State. For five years he continued his work at Ilion, and at the end of that time he left for a four-year practice in Monticello, New York. For four years he was engaged as a lawyer in Port Jervis, where he was residing at the time of his death.

Active in fraternal affairs, Mr. Hicks was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the Masonic order he was affiliated with the Port Jervis Lodge, No. 328. He also belonged to the Port Jervis Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A member, too, of the Deerpark Club and of the Port Jervis Country Club, he participated, through these groups, in the social life of his community. His Knights of Pythias affiliation was with the Mechanicville Lodge. Mr. Hicks' religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, his parish having been Grace Church, of Port Jervis. Into all of these various groups and activities, regardless of whether they were political, social or fraternal in character, Mr. Hicks ever put the full measure of his energy and enthusiasm, just as was the case in his business and professional work, with the result that he was enabled to contribute much to the life of his community and his fellowmen in a widely varied number of ways.

Mr. Hicks married, on February 5, 1921, Mary Elizabeth Quackenbush, of Schuylerville, New York, the ceremony having taken place at Mechanicville, this

State. Mrs. Hicks is a daughter of Edward and Effie (Peters) Quackenbush. Other survivors of Mr. Hicks were his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hicks; one sister, Mrs. Robert Frazier, and two brothers, William Grant Hicks, of Mechanicville, and Charles K. Hicks of Glens Falls, New York.

The death of Leslie Edgar Hicks occurred on March 9, 1929. Interment was in Prospect Hill Cemetery. Few citizens of Port Jervis had contributed, in a few short years, more than had Mr. Hicks in his labors in the professional life of this place. His warm and genial personality and his kindly disposition aided, too, in causing him to be generally considered as one of the most desirable type of citizen; and he will be remembered for years to come as a thoroughly solid and substantial resident of this community, as well as a responsible individual and one who deserved the trust that was his.

SAMUEL WYLIE MILLER—An engineer of wide reputation, and an international authority on welding processes, Samuel Wylie Miller achieved a career of distinction in the fields of his chosen occupation. He combined a practical ingenuity with a far-ranging vision of rare character, and was one of the first members of his profession to recognize the scope of oxyacetylene welding and understand its possibilities. "His important contributions were many," wrote the "Welding Engineer." "Mr. Miller was instrumental in the development of welding by all processes scientifically well founded and was noted for his energetic insistence upon high quality and dependable workmanship." His work was of the greatest possible value in this field, reflecting high credit upon himself personally, and upon the profession of American engineers.

Mr. Miller was born in New York City, in December, 1867, a son of Walter Thomas and Christina (Wylie) Miller, both descendants of old American families. He received his preliminary education in New York City schools, and later entered Stevens Institute, famous training school for engineers, where he was graduated in 1887.

The first years of his career were spent with the Pennsylvania Railroad as master mechanic of its plants in Logansport, Indianapolis, and Columbus, Ohio. He spared no effort to master every detail of the work with which he was connected, and in the next few years advanced through various important positions with several different companies. For some time he was connected with the American Locomotive Company as an executive official, and from this position he resigned to establish the Rochester Welding Works, at Rochester, New York, one of the first welding shops in the country and still a prosperous enterprise. Mr. Miller had early been attracted by the possibilities which welding offered, and made a special study of the subject, developing the process

and widening the field. His knowledge of the subject was recognized as authoritative. He wrote frequent articles for the technical journals and he was often called upon to deliver lectures before engineering societies and other interested bodies. Mr. Miller was also the author of several published volumes on welding, while his advice on important phases of the subject was frequently sought and always highly regarded.

In the year 1921 Mr. Miller came to New York as consulting engineer of the Union Carbide and Carbon Research Laboratories in Long Island City, a position which he filled with distinguished success until the time of his death. His services and experimental genius proved of decisive value in the important work of this corporation, and his years in this post increased the reputation which he already enjoyed. As the official publication of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation wrote of Mr. Miller at the time of his death:

He had a genius for devising methods for accomplishing a desired result. In judgment he was sound, never compromising his technical ideals for commercial expediency. His kindly counsel and advice were always available to and highly prized by his fellow-workers. Through his death the corporation has lost one of its most able engineers, and his associates a loyal and inspiring friend.

Among the members of his profession Mr. Miller was always held in the highest regard. He was a director and at one time president of the American Welding Society, a director of the American Bureau of Welding, and chairman of the Oxy-Acetylene Committee of the International Acetylene Association. As a member of the Welding Subcommittee of the Boiler Code Committee he was prominent in the work of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, while he was also an active member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society for Steel Treating, the British Iron and Steel Institute, the Institute of Metals, and other scientific and engineering organizations. Mr. Miller was the donor of the Miller Medal, awarded annually by the American Welding Society for work of conspicuous merit in advancing the art and science of welding. During the period of the World War and for some time afterwards, he was on the Welding Committee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Aside from his professional connections, Mr. Miller was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order was a member of all bodies of the York Rite, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar.

On May 4, 1899, at Columbus, Ohio, Samuel Wylie Miller married Ella Zubrod, daughter of Phillip and Mary Zubrod of that State. Mrs. Miller continues her residence at Hollis, Long Island, where the family home has been situated for several years.

Mr. Miller's death occurred on February 3, 1929,



A. G. Senecal

in the sixty-second year of his age. His passing was a source of wide regret in engineering circles, for men of his stamp are rare in any profession, and they can ill be spared. Although his work was always his chief interest, Mr. Miller never lost contact with the realities of life, and in his success retained the same modesty and generosity which were always characteristic of him. His was indeed a career of achievement, success, and honor.

ANDREW G. SENECA, D. D. S.—In the life and affairs of Plattsburg, New York, few men have taken a more important part and have done a more helpful work than has Andrew G. Senecal, D. D. S., who for many years practiced dentistry in this city, and for a considerable period served it as postmaster. In a number of organizations that lead in civic and social work he was a leader, and his work in these connections brought him into prominence in this city. Thorough integrity of character, willingness to help his fellowmen in solving their problems and difficulties, and a marked public spirit—these were qualities that readily won the esteem and the affections of all who knew him, so that his death could not come but as a sad blow to his hosts of friends and acquaintances.

Dr. Senecal was born in Plattsburg, New York, on July 11, 1865, a son of a grocer of this city. He studied in the public schools here, and subsequently went to high school to complete his early preparation for a career of useful endeavor. He also studied at the University of Ottawa, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886. This university is among the foremost educational institutions of Canada, and is an institution whose athletic contests included all colleges in the Dominion, as well as Harvard, Yale and other noted universities of the United States. At the university Dr. Senecal was a member of the football team, having played center in both his sophomore and senior years. Upon being graduated from that institution, where he had studied liberally, he decided to take up dentistry as his chosen profession, and was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in the class of 1890, winning twenty-one prizes and honorary mention. He then opened parlors at the Cady Corner, where he remained for fifteen years, though he subsequently moved to the Levy block, where he maintained an office, though his activities as postmaster required most of his time. In 1910 he was elected mayor of his city, and in 1912 was reëlected to this chief executive office, so faithfully and well did he serve his city and so efficiently did he perform the manifold duties of that responsible post. A Democrat in his political leanings, he was nominated by his party for the position of assemblyman and also for that of county treasurer, and though this was a strong Republican center, both in county and in district, his

opponents found him close to them in the final count of votes. It was on March 3, 1914, that President Woodrow Wilson appointed him postmaster, and since that time his office has been raised from second to first class. In his administration, the rural routes were extended, postal savings introduced, parcel post inaugurated, and the number of employees doubled. The concentration here of 12,000 strangers at the camps has taxed the office, but as long as Dr. Senecal held the postmastership there was never any doubt of speed and efficiency in this department of civic service. So pressing were his duties in this connection that Dr. Senecal found little opportunity to participate in the work of his profession. But he did take part in other phases of public life, having been a member of the board of directors of the Champlain Valley Hospital. Dr. Senecal was a lover of out-of-door life and enjoyed particularly to hunt and fish. He was well known in New Brunswick, where he had spent many vacations, and there indulged in his favorite pastimes.

Dr. A. G. Senecal married, in 1892, Harriet A. Kilmartin, of New Orleans, Louisiana, who survives him, as do two children: 1. Andrew P., of Tupper Lake, New York. 2. Mrs. Charles Learned, of Plattsburg, New York. He also leaves a brother, Dr. Alphonse L. Senecal, of this city, and five sisters: Mrs. Arthur Garreau, of Longueuil, Province of Quebec; Sister Senecal of the Order of Grey Nuns, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Mrs. James Boudreau, of Miami, Florida; Josephine Senecal, of Miami, Florida; and Isabel Senecal, of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

The death of Dr. Andrew G. Senecal took place on July 28, 1927. He had aided much in community affairs, had held high, in the years of his professional practice, the standards of the dental profession, and had been a leader in all enterprises which he believed likely to be of public usefulness, both in the course of his work in the post office and in the general activity of his life. The improvements that were effected in the Plattsburg postal system during his incumbency in the post office, while partly a result of the trend of the times and in line with similar changes in other cities and towns, were, nevertheless, put into execution in a manner that proved the sure hand of Dr. Senecal. But more than as a public servant—for Dr. Senecal was a most delightful companion in his private life, as well as a devoted husband and father—he will be remembered in the years to come; and his name will go down among those of men who brought Plattsburg to the position of leadership that she holds today in the life of northern New York.

SAMUEL INGHAM JACOBUS, M. D.—For more than four decades the late Dr. Samuel Ingham Jacobus was one of the leading physicians of Millbrook, Dutchess County. During his long career in this town he became known as an exceptionally skill-

ful, conscientious and able physician and as a result he built up a large practice and gained for himself the entire confidence, the liking and the respect of the entire community. Dr. Jacobus also served his town in several important public offices and was prominently active in religious work.

Samuel Ingham Jacobus was born at Caldwell, New Jersey, January 21, 1861, the son of James W. and Eliza (Bull) Jacobus. He spent his boyhood in Caldwell and in White Plains, New York. Dr. Jacobus was graduated with honors from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in April, 1887, and then served for a time as professor of physiology at his *alma mater*. He commenced the active practice of his profession at Saugerties, Ulster County, where he remained one year. After that he came to Millbrook, Dutchess County, to the people of which town he was to render the devoted service of a skilled physician for forty-two years. He was for some time the health officer of the town of Washington, which includes Millbrook.

Dr. Jacobus was widely known for his attainments in medical science and was a member of the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Dutchess-Putnam Counties Medical Association. Beside having served as health officer he was also a member of the Board of Education of Millbrook and a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a member of Halcyon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Politically he was a Democrat.

Dr. Jacobus married (first) Cora Williams, who died in 1900. He married (second), August 31, 1904, at Wheatfield, Niagara County, Edith Barnum, a daughter of Heman A. and Caroline (Preisich) Barnum, of Niagara County. Mrs. Jacobus is a descendant of Ashbell Barnum of Vermont, who, in 1781, served in Colonel Ira Allen's regiment. Dr. Jacobus' eight children, all of whom survive him, were: 1. Helen E., a resident of Passaic, New Jersey. 2. Gertrude I., also a resident of Passaic, New Jersey. 3. Donald W., a resident of Helena, Montana. 4. Dr. John M., a physician of Poughkeepsie. 5. Mrs. Barbara Cook, of Chicago, Illinois. 6. Samuel Ingham, Jr., a student at Northwestern University. 7. Elizabeth Jacobus, a graduate of Antioch College. One child died in infancy. His grandchildren were Lorraine M. and Anne Bentley Jacobus, of Helena, Montana; John M. Jacobus, Jr., of Poughkeepsie, and Katherine Cook, of Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Jacobus was actively engaged in the practice of his noble profession up to the last day of his life. He died suddenly, August 12, 1931, at his home from a heart attack, after a long and honorable career in Millbrook, where he was everyone's friend.

The Millbrook "Mirror and Round Table" of August 14, 1931, at the occasion of his passing away paid the following tribute to Dr. Jacobus:

Dr. Jacobus has ministered to the residents of the village and surrounding country for a good many years and brought sunshine into many a home. We are sorry, as are many others, at his passing to the Great Beyond, but we know he will have the welcome of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant" from the Master.

WALTER EDWARD BEADLE—By profession a lawyer, the late Walter Edward Beadle spent the last fourteen years of his life in the legal printing business. During the latter part of this period he was the owner of a printing establishment of his own, which he conducted with outstanding success at Cooperstown. He was also prominently active in church work and was an exceptionally talented violinist. His success was the more to his credit, because it was gained in the face of great difficulties, caused by physical handicaps, which were the result of an illness suffered in childhood. Wherever Mr. Beadle was known, he was liked, not only for his patience and courage, but also for his attractive personality and for his genuine interest in the welfare of others.

Walter Edward Beadle was born at Pierstown, New York, October 19, 1877, the son of George Edward and Clarissa Barbara (Thayer) Beadle. While still an infant he suffered an attack of infantile paralysis, which made it necessary for him to use a wheelchair practically all his life. Such a handicap would have been an insurmountable obstacle to many, but it only served to increase his determination to succeed, and his patience, tenacity and courage brought him success where many have failed. Aided by a wonderfully keen and analytical mind, mechanical ability and musical talent, he made his life a blessing to himself, his family and his friends, while his success was a matter of constant wonderment to those who knew him only casually. Instead of exciting pity he always won respect and confidence in his personal contacts. Of a very genial and cheerful nature, he was the life of any gathering in which he was present. Mr. Beadle was graduated from the Cooperstown High School in 1900, carrying off many prizes and honors. He then entered Union College, Schenectady, where he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity and of several literary clubs. When he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904 he also won election to Phi Beta Kappa, and was president and valedictorian of his class. After graduating from college Mr. Beadle studied law in the offices of Judge Nathaniel P. Willis and was admitted to the bar in 1907. He began the practice of his profession at Milford in that year and continued there until 1915, when he accepted a position as head of the law printing department of the "Cooperstown Press," which he successfully managed for seven years. On January 1, 1923, he established the Walter E. Beadle Press, specializing in appeal law printing, which he conducted until the

time of his death. The business was an outstanding success, doing a large amount of work for attorneys in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Vermont. Mr. Beadle from earliest childhood on was possessed of exceptional musical ability, became a master of the violin, played with great skill, and gave instruction. He was an active and loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cooperstown, a member of the official board and had served successfully as superintendent of the Sunday school and as choir leader.

On June 27, 1910, Mr. Beadle married Jennie Jessup, of Piermont-on-the-Hudson, a daughter of Hiram W. and Ellen Jane (Johnson) Jessup. Mr. and Mrs. Beadle had one child, Theodore Wallace Beadle, born May 2, 1915.

Mr. Beadle died at Cooperstown, September 2, 1929, following an operation for acute appendicitis, performed on August 22. Besides by his wife and son, he was survived also by one sister, Mrs. Anna (Beadle) Schulze, of Troy; one brother, George Henry Beadle, of Whig Corners, and one nephew, Clifford H. Beadle, of Cooperstown.

Mr. Beadle's death at the comparatively early age of fifty-one years caused widespread and sincere regret and brought to his family many expressions of sympathy at his passing away and of admiration of his life, character and achievements. Tribute was also paid to him in the public press. Thus the "Freeman's Journal" of September 4, 1929, said: "In his death the village loses one beloved and esteemed by all for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart and the final chapter is written in one of the most remarkable illustrations of human achievement under difficulty which has ever been known in this locality."

WILLIAM MAYNARD LEVY—The tobacco industry was the special field of endeavor in which William Maynard Levy was an outstanding figure in Plattsburg and northern New York; for it was in this city that he was prominent as a member of Levy Brothers, dealers in both the wholesale and the retail cigar and tobacco business. Then, too, he was an active figure in civil life, belonging to a number of organizations and groups of one character or another, and at all times giving freely of his time and energies to the development of the different enterprises with which he was connected. His thorough integrity in all his activities, his willingness and eagerness to help others in their problems and difficulties of life, his marked public spirit—these were qualities that readily won the hearts of his fellowmen, and gave him such a high place in the esteem and the affections of his fellow-citizens that his death caused their deepest sorrow and regret.

Mr. Levy was born on August 7, 1895, in Plattsburg, New York, where his father, too, was engaged

in business. For his early education he went to the Plattsburg public schools, and subsequently studied at Plattsburg High School. He also was a student at Phillips-Andover Academy, and after finishing his work there enrolled at Yale University, in New Haven, Connecticut. Upon his graduation from Yale, Mr. Levy returned to Plattsburg for the summer and then made an unsuccessful attempt for enlistment in World War service, being rejected because of heart trouble. He then returned to Yale for one year of medical study. He then accepted a position with the United Fruit Company, and located at Honduras, Central America, for one year. In 1919 he returned to his home in Plattsburg, where he became actively engaged in business with his father, and continued with his uncle after his father's death, in the Levy Brothers business, the wholesale and retail tobacco enterprise in which he made such distinctive headway and came to be the occupant of an important place in Plattsburg business life.

In addition to his work in the business and industrial world, Mr. Levy was also a leader in fraternal affairs, having been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was Past Exalted Ruler; and of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belonged to the Plattsburg Lodge and to the Oriental Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Also a leader in civic affairs, Mr. Levy was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, was for a number of years active as a member of the board of education of his city, and a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library. Into all of these activities, as well as into his own business endeavor, he put the fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm that he possessed, with the result that he is today remembered as a most useful and substantial citizen, and one who helped his fellowmen by bringing benefits to many of their undertakings.

William M. (W. Maynard) Levy married, in October, 1920, Ruth Schloss, who survives him. To them were born three children, who survive him: W. Maynard, Jr., Alan, and Ann. His mother, Mrs. Frances M. Levy, too, survives him, and there are also living two sisters—Mrs. Chester C. Kaufman, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Milton A. Rauh, of New York City.

The death of this leader in Plattsburg affairs came on April 27, 1928, and was, indeed, a cause of profound sorrow and regret wherever he was known, especially in this city, where he had been for many years so active in business and civic life, and also throughout all northern New York, where he was widely known in business circles. Among the tributes that were paid him, perhaps the outstanding is that contained in the editorial comment of a local paper, which represents the attitude of the general

public of this city toward Mr. Levy and gives an estimate of his life and work. Said this editorial:

The announcement of the untimely death of W. Maynard Levy was heard with very deep regret by the people of this city yesterday. But thirty-three years of age and apparently in vigorous health up to within a short time, few realized that Mr. Levy's condition could be serious. Certainly none knew from his demeanor and his bright outlook upon life.

No more public-spirited citizen ever lived in Plattsburg. Whatever was for the common good he was for. He worked whole-heartedly and spent money freely for any cause which he considered was for the benefit of his home town. There was not a niggardly bone in his body, nor a streak of anything that was not pure white.

Cheery good nature and optimism were among Mr. Levy's outstanding characteristics. He had a friendly word and a pleasant smile for anyone he met. No one could ever accuse him of being anything other than his own courteous, kindly self. Taking an active interest in all civic affairs, Mr. Levy was a member of many local organizations. One of these honored him and themselves by making him their head at different times.

In all of his dealings he worked conscientiously and honestly. No trouble was too great for Maynard Levy to undertake for anything he regarded as worthy. Either in public or in private he was the same genial, whole-souled gentleman who recognized no mark of caste, ready to do a favor for the most lowly as for those in high places if it was in his power. Doubtless there were many who would have imposed upon his tolerance and good nature, but it profited them nothing. Malice had no place in his scheme of life and he was willing to take a man at his own valuation until he learned different. Even then he was prone to be charitable and to make allowances. He possessed a combination of good qualities such as are seldom found in one individual. Plattsburg will miss Maynard Levy and there are none of her citizens who have not the wish in their hearts that he might have been spared. There are all too few of his stamp in a world the motto of which so often seems to be "dog eat dog." Such characteristics never found a place in the soul of Maynard Levy.

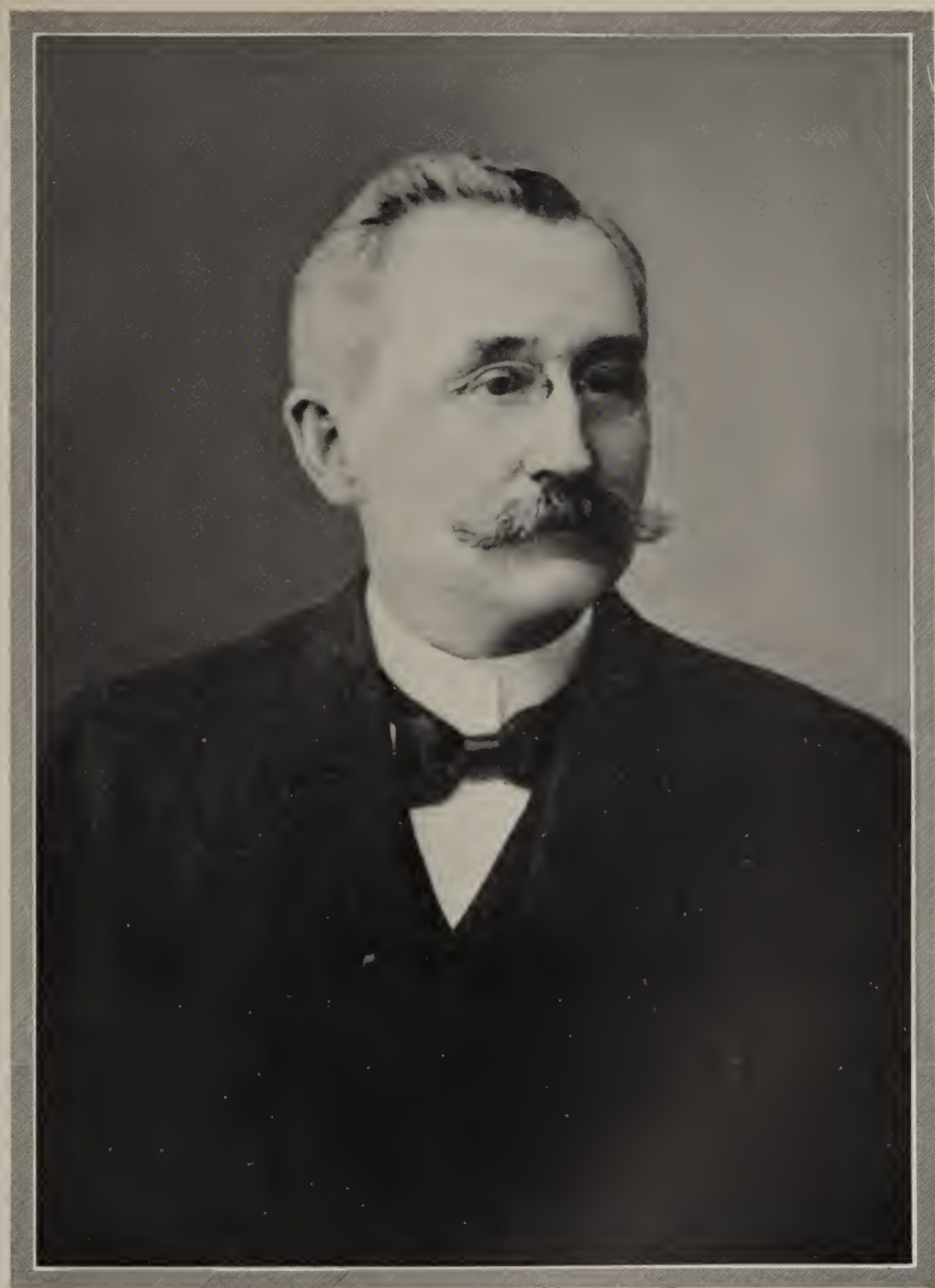
FRANK G. SCHIRMER—A most useful citizen-official and a picturesque figure in Westchester County for many years, the late Frank G. Schirmer served with distinction as high sheriff of that jurisdiction, having previously held at different times the offices of tax collector, coroner, supervisor and warden of the county jail. A keen student of men and affairs, Mr. Schirmer was endowed with a political acumen which rendered him a powerful champion and advocate of any candidate or cause in whose fortunes he was enlisted. He was an ardent supporter, and, in his younger years, an active participant in athletic enterprises in which many of like fervor in the county seat sought his coöperation. In fraternal circles he was prominently identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of whose White Plains Lodge he had been Exalted

Ruler. He also enjoyed the distinction of being, up to the time of his passing, the oldest member of that subordinate body.

Frank G. Schirmer was born in a beautiful village on the Rhine in Germany, October 18, 1848, one of the six children of Joseph M. and Gertrude Schirmer. When Frank G. was three years old, he was brought by his parents, who came with the others of the family, to America. They lived at various places in the New York area, as Fordham, West Farms and neighboring sections.

In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, the Schirmers removed to White Plains, the son Frank being at the time thirteen years of age. The family has ever since resided there, and the future sheriff's activities entered into the marvelous growth and prosperity of the shire city of Westchester. When he began to look about for employment, after having finished his schooling, the community was known as an incorporated village of some two thousand souls. When he had attained a young man's estate, he received an appointment as page of the board of supervisors. In this connection he made his first contact with the public service, in which, in some capacity or another, he was destined to figure prominently as the years unfolded. In 1871, having enrolled under the banner of the Democratic party, he made his first essay in the field of practical politics, having been endorsed as candidate for tax collector. In this initial campaign he came off victor, and held the office that year and was reëlected in 1873 and 1874. His next official position was that of county coroner, which he administered from 1876 to 1879. Subsequently, he was elected to the board of supervisors, and in that capacity rendered effective service to village and county for a number of years. Later he received the appointment of warden of the Westchester County Jail, and his occupancy of that office was attended with such marked efficiency, displaying police-administrative capacity, that he was considered to be of shrievalty timber when the time should arrive for filling the office of high sheriff.

The red-letter day of Mr. Schirmer's career fell on October 18, 1888, the fortieth anniversary of his birth, when he received the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Westchester. On the November 7 following he was elected by a very large majority, having received the support at the polls not only of his own party but of a great number of Republicans as well. During the period that he was the highest civil guardian of the law in Westchester, he distinguished himself for giving the county a thoroughgoing administration, gathering about him a staff of deputies in whom it was his aim to have them men of sterling character and integrity of purpose and efficiency of service. How successfully he achieved is a matter of record in the county archives and in the tra-



Frank R. G. Schirmer

ditions of the people and the courts whom he so fearlessly and coöperatively served.

In spite of his exacting responsibilities in the public service, Mr. Schirmer found time to participate actively in fraternal and athletic affairs of White Plains. He was affiliated with William A. Dunphy Council, No. 450, Knights of Columbus; a charter member of White Plains Lodge, No. 535, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a Past Exalted Ruler. He was greatly beloved by his brother-Elks and in 1908 was made a life member. Since his departure from their midst, his former wonted presence at important affairs of the order has been sorely missed. One of his greatest joys was to be with "his boys," as he called them, at every opportunity. It would be difficult to find a more ardent baseball fan than he in the city of his choice. In his younger days he was captain of the "Alerts," which team was the winner of a silver ball donated by the Westchester County Agricultural Society for the club winning the season's championship.

On the occasion of his last birthday, October 18, 1925, Mr. Schirmer received a large company of old friends and associates. Messages of congratulation and many floral reminders also came to the house to cheer him on his having passed seventy-seven years among his people. The company and tributes came from all parts of Westchester County, and were significant of the esteem and affection in which he was held. In the afternoon a family dinner was a feature of the observance. Mr. Schirmer manifested that keenness of mind and intense interest in topics of the day for which he was well known all through life. He spoke enthusiastically and with his old-time spirit of the then proposed Westchester County charter, about which he had some very decided opinions. He said, among other things:

I am very much in favor of the county charter. It has the recommendation of Governor Smith, for one thing. The county is laboring under laws that are one hundred and fifty years old, and they must be changed to meet present-day conditions. When machinery will no longer function, then it is time to change for something better. I know the men . . . , capable committee, who stand behind this charter; they are the type of men who have only the best interests of the county at heart.

Two months after his happy birthday celebration, Mr. Schirmer passed to his eternal reward, December 15, 1925. His going was the occasion of great regret to the members of several generations who had the unalloyed pleasure of contact with him during his long and useful life.

Sheriff Schirmer married, August 31, 1886, Mary A. Farrell, daughter of Thomas and Betty Agnes (Coffey) Farrell, of Brooklyn, New York, and sister of the late Thomas F. Farrell, a former police commissioner of New York City, who survived her husband at his death. He is also survived by three grand-

children: James M., Frank S., and Edward C. McCullough; and three nephews: Edward Schirmer, Joseph Schirmer, and Thomas J. Farrell, of Albany.

JOHN HARVEY McCANDLESS—The career of John Harvey McCandless, of Brooklyn, New York, took him, at different periods, into several of the leading cities of the United States, in a number of different states, and into widely varying fields of activity. A man of high personal character, he was noted for his sterling integrity, which he manifested in all his human relationships, and for his kindly and generous disposition.

He was born in Dayton, Ohio, on March 23, 1882, son of William H. and Mary (Branin) McCandless, the former now deceased. He received his early education in the public schools of Dayton, his birthplace; and upon finishing his work in high school there, became a student at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Then he served for a time as educational secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Paterson, New Jersey, and Wilmington, Delaware. Remaining in the charities field, he was associated in charity organization of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Harrisburg, the capital city of that State. From August 1, 1917, to 1918, he was secretary of Home Service for the American Red Cross. In 1918 he was called to Washington, D. C., as secretary of Foreign Correspondence work for the Red Cross. Then in 1921 he came to Brooklyn, New York, to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. On January 15, 1926, he became associated with Tamblin and Brown and so continued until the time of his death.

Along with his activities in these different realms of life, Mr. McCandless was also a leader in the affairs of a number of organizations of a civic and social nature. He was a member of the Rotary Club, the University of Michigan Club and the Kings Highway Congregational Church, in which he was at one time superintendent of the Sunday school. He also belonged to the board of trustees of the church, and was secretary of the men's club. In the work of these groups he took an active part; so that his participation in all these different phases of life—business, social, civic, religious—proved him a loyal citizen and an untiring worker.

John Harvey McCandless married on March 18, 1918, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Helen Leib, daughter of Frank R. and Emma (Forney) Leib. Mrs. McCandless' father was major of the 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. McCandless became the parents of two children: 1. John H., Jr., who was born on March 8, 1920. 2. Esther Leib, born March 18, 1923. The death of Mr. McCandless took place on March 31, 1930, in Brooklyn, New York.

JOSEPH ATWOOD CUNNINGHAM, M. D.

—In New York State Dr. Joseph A. Cunningham rendered valuable service as a physician and surgeon through the many years of his useful life, and for his achievements in this field, as well as for his excellent qualities of character, he came to occupy a place of high esteem in the minds of his fellowmen. Kindly and generous of impulse, tolerant of others and their weaknesses, eager to be of help whenever and wherever he could, Dr. Cunningham well deserved the position of leadership that he attained in his profession, and the esteem in which he came to be held in both Brooklyn and Jamaica. In those communities where he lived and worked, as well as in the ranks of the medical craft, he will long be remembered as a substantial citizen and a true friend.

Dr. Cunningham was born on September 11, 1875, in India, where his father was at that time sojourning as a missionary. His parents were the Rev. Edward and Mary (Moody) Cunningham, both natives of Maine, the former a Methodist divine. Dr. Cunningham had two brothers who survived him, the Rev. Melville Cunningham, who, like his father, is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving in Ohio, and Edward W. Cunningham, a lawyer in the West.

Joseph A. Cunningham, of whom this is a record, received his early education in New York City, and after he had finished his early schooling enrolled as a student at Columbia College, Columbia University, New York. Finishing his academic course at the university, he then matriculated in the medical department, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. Serving an internship at Newark Hospital, in Newark, New Jersey, he there acquired a complete practical knowledge of his chosen profession. At the conclusion of that period of his career, he began a general medical practice of his own in Newark, where he remained for eight years. He then removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he was engaged for twelve years in a general practice. His next step professionally was to settle in Jamaica, New York, in 1925, from which year until his death four years later, he carried on his work in this place.

His contribution to humanity through his professional labors and ministrations was of great value, especially because he never lost the student's interest in his science as he acquired the practitioner's skill. Studying all of the newest developments in medicine and surgery, Dr. Cunningham maintained close relations with his fellow physicians through his membership in medical societies of his county and State, as well as in the American Medical Association. He served, too, on the medical draft board during the World War, a position in which he rendered outstanding service. His religious faith, like that of

his father and the other members of his family, was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Joseph Atwood Cunningham married on April 16, 1913, in Brooklyn, New York, Mary A. Fleming, daughter of William and Mary (Irwin) Fleming, of Brooklyn, New York. By this marriage there have been three children: Mary Clyde, Joseph Atwood and William Edward.

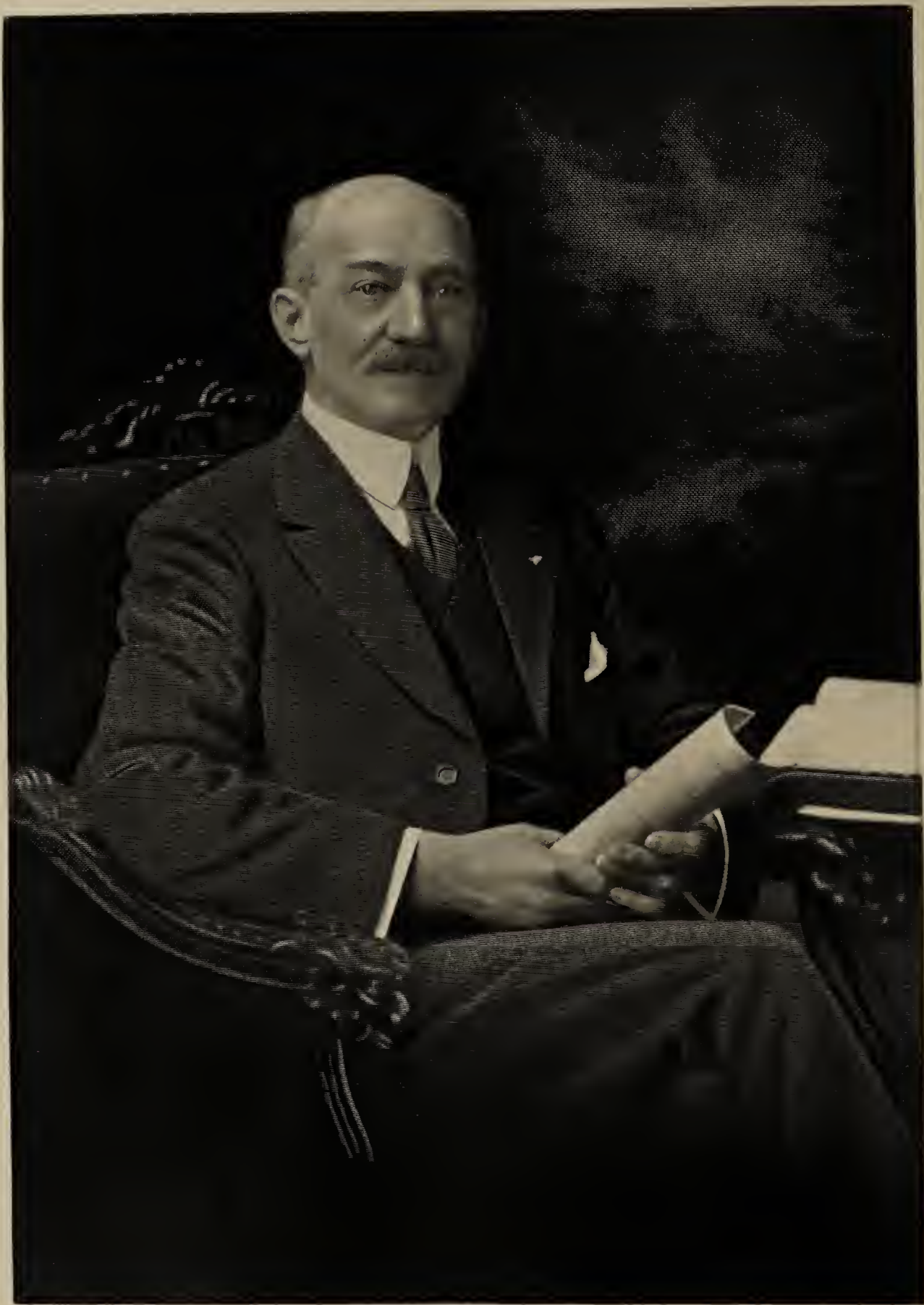
The death of Dr. Cunningham occurred on December 25, 1929. He had proved himself, in the course of his useful career, a skilled physician and healer, as well as a man whose influence upon others, both in and out of the sick room, was ever for the best.

HENRY BUSER—For many years engaged in business life in his State of residence, New York, Henry Buser came to be highly esteemed and respected by his fellowmen. It was in the capacity of jeweler that he served faithfully and well the village of Fonda, New York. In every branch of civic life his services were of value and distinction. He was loved, too, for his kindly and gentle qualities of character and personality, his constantly manifested eagerness to help others and to take part helpfully in the activities of his community, and his breadth of sympathy and affection.

Mr. Buser was born in Bavaria, Germany, on August 4, 1861. After having received his early education in his native land, he came, in 1883, to America, and, in the United States, took up his home in Fonda, where he lived thereafter for well-nigh half a century. For forty-four of the forty-seven years of his residence here he was engaged in the jewelry trade, operating his own store and serving as an independent unit in the business world. He was said to be, in point of years of business service, the oldest active citizen of the village.

Along with his work in this connection, Mr. Buser handled other positions that were entrusted to him. He was, for instance, official watch checker for the New York Central Railroad in the Fonda vicinity. Always keenly interested in public affairs, he early aligned himself with the Democratic party, of whose policies and principles he became an ardent supporter; and for years he served faithfully as chairman of the board of assessors for the town of Mohawk. That post was his for eighteen years, and he was the incumbent at the time of his passing. He served, too, for three terms as town clerk of the town of Mohawk. His religious affiliation was with St. Cecelia's Church, of Fonda.

In 1930, the last year of his life, Mr. Buser saved the town of Mohawk many thousands of dollars through his expert knowledge of railway assessment values. When the New York Central tax experts came to Fonda seeking a reduction, he fought them to a standstill and maintained their old assessment rate. Into all the activities of his career and into



John C. Shuman

all his varied affiliations, Mr. Buser ever put his best energies and his fullest measure of devotion, with the result that he came to be highly regarded and loved by hosts of his fellowmen in all walks of life.

Henry Buser married on May 27, 1886, Anna Bergmiller, the ceremony having taken place at Rome, New York. His wife survived him, as did several nieces, nephews and cousins.

The death of Mr. Buser occurred on December 23, 1930. He had most substantially contributed to the well-being of his fellow-citizens, their institutions and his town as a whole through his commercial, social and civic participation, and his position was one of eminence and esteem. His public service had been loyal and steadfast, and his memory will live for long years to come, a source of guidance and inspiration to others. Many were the tributes that were paid him, but outstanding among these was the comment of a local newspaper:

As a public servant, Mr. Buser was faithful and loyal, having the interest of the township at heart at all times. He will be greatly missed on the official town board of which he was a member. His many sterling qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends and relatives.

JOHN CALEB SHERMAN—Prominent for many years in business and banking circles, John Caleb Sherman grew into his work from teaching, with which he began his career, so that, in several different phases of the life of New York State, he performed valuable work and came to be respected and admired by others. His chief labors he performed in Greenwich, this State, where he lived over a long period of years. Esteemed for his integrity and sound judgment, highly regarded for his contribution to civic life, he was at the same time loved for his kindly and generous spirit, which was manifest in all his dealings with his fellowmen, rendering his career useful and his life a thing of worth.

Mr. Sherman was born at Easton, New York, on August 26, 1850, son of Adley and Harriet (Stanley) Sherman. His father died in early life, and Mr. Sherman removed to the Reynolds farm, at North Greenwich. Some time later he came to Greenwich, where thereafter he made his home. Attending school at the Union Village Academy and the Fort Edward Institute, he received at those institutions of learning his early formal education, and then, for several years, was engaged in teaching. Coming at length to Greenwich, he became here the cashier of the First National Bank and so continued for about ten years. At the end of that period he retired in order to devote his time to his private business affairs, but he continued his interest in banking, and was, at the time of his passing, a director of the First National

Bank, as well as of the National Bank of Schuylerville.

As time went on Mr. Sherman acquired interests in varied realms of Greenwich and New York State life. At one time, for instance, he was connected with what was then the Eddy foundry, as well as with the Ensign and Tefft dry goods business. In later years he obtained interests of his own in both Saratoga and Washington counties, and these affairs came to occupy more and more of his time. He maintained an office in Northumberland, where he took care of his extensive real estate interests.

Prominent in public life, as in the business world, Mr. Sherman gave his political support to the Republican party and its policies and candidates, and at different times, over a period of many years, served as village president of Greenwich. His total years in that office were sixteen, and they were years of public-spirited service to his fellowmen and his community, years fraught with benefits and improvements for his municipality. He was active, too, in social and fraternal circles, notably in the affairs of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was a member of long standing in Ashlar Lodge, of Greenwich, and a member of Washington Commandery of Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs, and Oriental Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy. In all his work and his varied affiliations he proved himself a citizen of strong courage, public-spirited and resolute, moved ever by principles of high integrity and service; yet keen, too, in his sense of humor, a quality that tempered his more serious nature, and always ready with a wit that at once entertained and charmed his comrades.

Devoted to home and family, about which all his other interests seemed to center, John C. Sherman married Emma Buckingham, of Troy, New York, who survived him, as did his son, Billings Sherman, born of a previous marriage.

The death of Mr. Sherman took place on April 26, 1931, and the community of Greenwich deeply mourned his passing, so great was the appreciation of the work of this civic leader and village president. Though his loss was in a way irreparable, his memory lives on, as it will linger for long years of the future, a guiding influence over those who knew him.

CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM BIGGS, SR.—Prominent as a business man of Elmira, New York, where he was for more than forty years a practicing pharmacist, Christopher William Biggs, Sr., was widely known as a druggist of this city, and was at the same time active in other phases of commercial life here. A leader, too, in civic and public affairs, he was esteemed for his achievements, respected for his courage and composure, and loved for his excellent qualities of mind and character.

Mr. Biggs was born on June 24, 1868, in Elmira, New York, son of John and Mary Biggs, who came from Ireland to the New World and here made their residence, and nephew of the late Peter Biggs, one of the city's leading manufacturers a generation or more ago. After he had received his preliminary education, Christopher W. Biggs, Sr., of this review, proceeded to learn the drug business. Winning the pharmacist's certificate, he became associated with the Gerity Brothers' establishment, at Lake and Carroll streets, where he continued for more than a score of years. At one time he operated a pharmacy diagonally opposite Gerity's, on the site of the present Central Cigar Store. About 1921 he opened the Temple Smoke Shop, in the Masonic Temple Building, and five years later, in 1926, established the Biggs Pharmacy, at West Gray and North Main streets. When this building was razed to make way for the Mark Twain Hotel, he made arrangements to occupy the corner location on the ground floor of the hotel building, just where his original store had been. And at the time of his passing he was still proprietor of this pharmacy in the Mark Twain Hotel Building.

Ranking high as he did in his profession, Mr. Biggs by no means devoted the whole of his time to his work in this field, but extended his activities to varying realms of social and civic life. He was an active Democrat and a supporter of his party's policies and principles. For several terms he served as a representative of the Fourth Ward on the board of supervisors of Elmira, and in the fall of 1912 was the Democratic candidate for sheriff. Elected to this office by a substantial majority, Mr. Biggs did his best to enforce the laws and keep the peace in Chemung County, New York. It fell to his lot, in his administration, to be custodian of Edward Westervelt, slayer of Chief of Police John J. ("Hop") Finnell and Detective Sergeant Charles F. Gradwell, both of whom had been his own intimate friends over a period of years. During his term as sheriff, Mr. Biggs set the precedent of calling out the State Militia to keep order on the occasion of the Gradwell-Finnell murder, when it was feared that the townspeople would attempt to take Westervelt away from the authorities and lynch him. Mr. Biggs caused a cordon of National Guardsmen to be thrown about the City Hall to avert trouble and quell the milling mob of angry citizens. Westervelt was in Mr. Biggs' charge, too, during the trial at Binghamton, and it was he who delivered this offender to Auburn Prison to begin his first sentence in 1915. The action of calling out the militia was without precedent for a sheriff of Chemung County, and down to the time of writing (1931) the event has not been duplicated in Elmira or Chemung County history.

A leader in still other branches of Elmira life Mr. Biggs was a member of the Knights of Columbus, in which order he was a Past Grand Knight of El-

mira Council No. 229, as well as a helper through proffered time and service. His ancestors were among the pioneer Catholics of the city, and were the first members, along with several others, of the SS. Peter and Paul's parish, of which he was a lifelong communicant. He also belonged to the Holy Name Society of his church. Into these organizations and, indeed, into all his activities, he put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, with the result that he was esteemed and respected here as were few men of his day. He was admired as veteran pharmacist, public-spirited citizen and enforcer of the law.

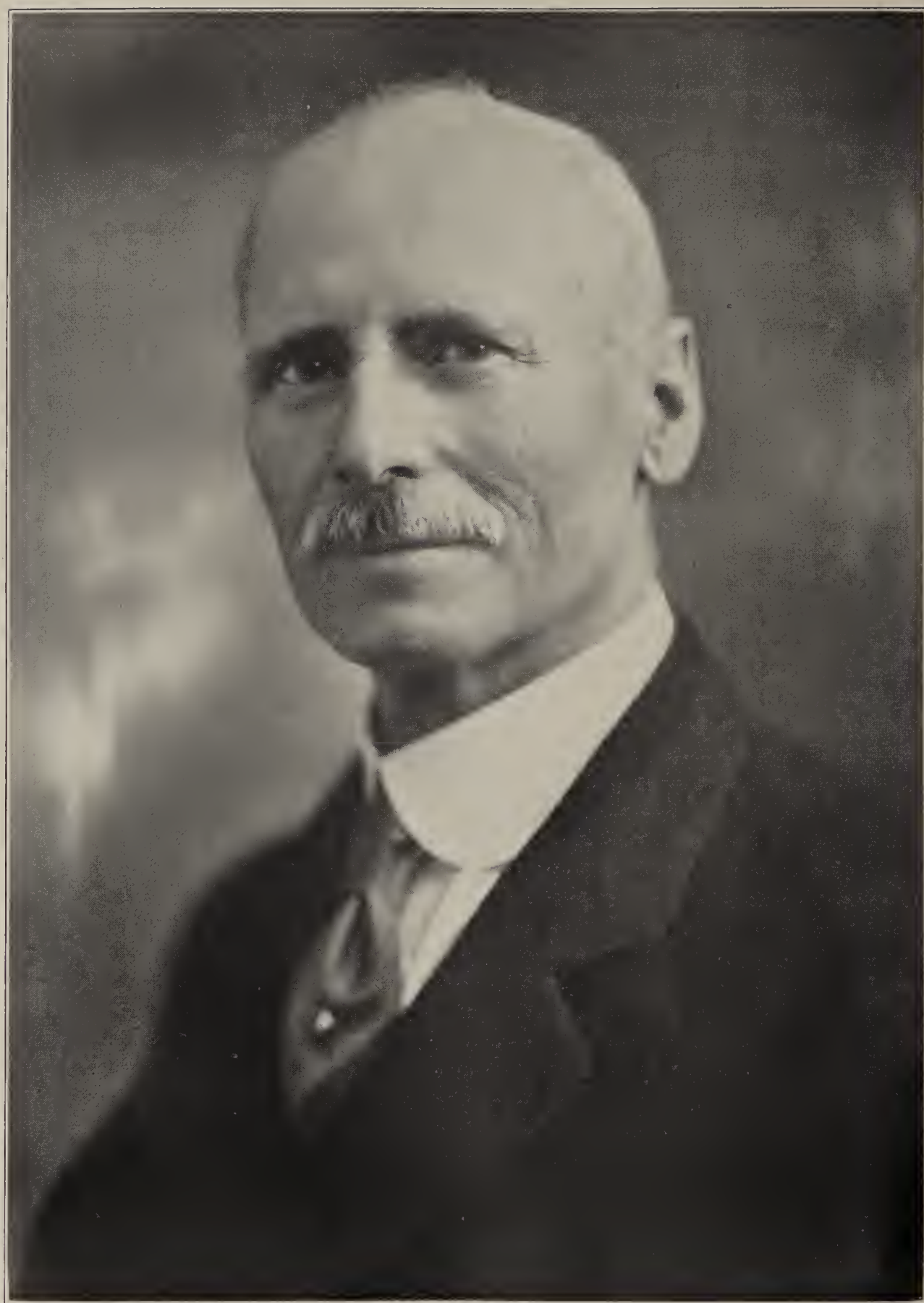
Christopher William Biggs, Sr., married on October 4, 1892, in Elmira, New York, Julia F. Wipfler, daughter of George and Katherine (Fleish) Wipfler. They became the parents of four children: M. Kathryn, John L., Christopher William, Jr., and Edmund J. There were also four grandchildren, all of Elmira, at the time of Mr. Biggs's death. Mrs. Biggs is a sister of Michael W. Wipfler, city engineer of Elmira.

The death of Mr. Biggs occurred on February 12, 1931, and was a cause of sincere regret among all who knew him. He had lived well, had contributed richly to Elmira life, and had striven ever for the good of his fellows. Many were the tributes that he received, but perhaps none better among these could be quoted than the paragraph of praise that appeared in a local paper in the obituary article concerning him:

The death of Chris Biggs, as he was popularly known, is a decided shock to all who knew him. During his career he had earned an enviable reputation for integrity and good nature. Politically, socially, and in business, he had won hundreds of staunch friends who mourn his loss and who extend their sincere condolences to the bereaved family. He was a man among men.

JOHN J. CLARE—A native and life-long resident of New York State, the late John J. Clare spent his entire business career in the hotel business. After having acquired a most thorough knowledge of all branches of this business by being connected for a number of years in various capacities with different hotels, Mr. Clare became the owner and manager of one of the best known hotels in Syracuse. He continued to operate this house with characteristic ability, efficiency and energy for almost two decades and until his retirement from active business. During this period he built up for himself an enviable reputation for integrity, courtesy and ability, while his hotel acquired a large patronage. Though he always gave the major share of his time and attention to the management of his hotel, he was also interested in other phases of the community's life and during his long residence in Syracuse became very popular with all classes of people.

John J. Clare was born at High Bridge, October



Harry Lancaster

4, 1874, a son of Martin J. and Catherine Clare, both natives of Ireland. He received his education in the public schools and after leaving school entered the hotel business. For a number of years he then was connected in various positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility with different well known hotels. Thus he gradually acquired a very wide knowledge and experience of the hotel business. By 1900 he felt himself fully prepared to enter the hotel business on his own account. It was then that he took over the Hotel Warner at Syracuse. He continued to operate this hotel until 1919, when he retired from active business. During the years which Mr. Clare conducted this hotel it became known all over the State, and Mr. Clare himself became one of the most highly respected hotel men in the State of New York. He was a very popular member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church, while in politics he was a supporter of the Republican party. By nature very charitably inclined and possessed of innate kindliness, Mr. Clare gave much of his time and money to charitable institutions and enterprises. No one worthy of help ever applied to him in vain for assistance. Though he never held or sought public office, he was always deeply interested in all public questions and in many ways constantly furthered civic progress. Whatever promised to advance the welfare of the city of Syracuse, its people and its institutions, could always count upon his generous and sympathetic support. Though Mr. Clare was fond of the company of others and especially of that of his friends, he was essentially a home man and he spent the happiest hours of his life in his home.

Mr. Clare married in October, 1909, in Syracuse, Anna Josephine Broderick, a daughter of Dennis and Catherine (Dempsey) Broderick. Mr. and Mrs. Clare had one daughter, who died at the age of two years.

At his home in Syracuse, John J. Clare died December 24, 1930. His death at the comparatively early age of fifty-six years was a distinct shock to his family and to his many friends and was felt by them as an irreparable loss. His passing away caused sincere and widespread regret, not only in Syracuse but also in other parts of his native State and especially among other hotel men. His widow received a very large number of expressions of sympathy at his death and of admiration of his life, character and achievements. Similar sentiments were also expressed in the local newspapers, one of which stated that in Mr. Clare's death the city of Syracuse had lost one of its best known and best loved citizens. His memory will long be cherished by all who knew him.

N. Y. 4—19

FREDERICK W. ZOLLER was born at Redwood, in Jefferson County, New York, on August 11, 1864, a son of Darius and Almira (Moyer) Zoller. The father, born at Fort Plain, New York, was engaged as a harness manufacturer until his death. The mother was born at Hammond, New York. Frederick W. Zoller was educated in the public schools of Rochester, to which he removed very early in life, completing the course of study at Rochester Free Academy in 1881. In that year he began his career in the field of banking and finance, entering the employ of Erickson Jennings and Company, private bankers of Rochester. This organization was taken over by the Union Bank in 1885, and in turn became a part of the Union Trust Company, where Mr. Zoller was a clerk. He acquired a sound knowledge of all phases of financial operations by the best of all methods—personal experience—and soon demonstrated his capacity to assume responsibilities and carry through important work. In 1897 he was elected secretary of the Union Trust Company, and in 1914 became its president. Under his administration this bank kept pace with the growth of the city of Rochester and Monroe County in general. It has been of service in the business development of the section and has supplied bank facilities of the finest type.

Among the various bankers' associations, Mr. Zoller is a member of the American Institute of Banking. He has extended his business interests to other fields and is now a director of the Marine Middling Corporation and the Niagara Share Corporation. In politics he has always been a strong Republican, and fraternally is affiliated with Yonondio Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is also a member of Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, and Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Zoller is a member of the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Country Club and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and finds his chief diversions in golf and fishing.

In 1886 Frederick W. Zoller married Jessie Gifford, of Rochester, and they have one son, Gifford. The residence of the family is maintained in this city.

HARRY LANCASTER—A native of England, but a resident of Utica, New York, since his early boyhood, the late Harry Lancaster was for many years one of this city's leading building contractors and most highly respected residents. Through his activities in the field of building he made many important contributions to the development of the city and to civic progress. He was regarded as an expert in his line and enjoyed an enviable reputation for

integrity and reliability. For many years he was also prominently and effectively active in other phases of the city's life. Several organizations, in which he maintained membership, greatly benefited by his interest in their affairs. His public spirit led him to support generously every worthy movement tending to advance the welfare of Utica, its people and its institutions, and as a member of the zoning board of appeals he proved himself a conscientious and very able public official. His love of music and his talents in this art made him widely known as one of the most accomplished amateur musicians, and through his active participation in the musical life of Utica he frequently gave keen pleasure to many of his fellow-citizens.

Harry Lancaster was born at Sutton, near Hull, Yorkshire, England, September 19, 1860, the only son of George and Martha (Johnson) Lancaster. His mother was of a Lincolnshire family. His father came to America with his family in 1871 and located in Utica. Mr. Lancaster was educated in the Advanced School and the Utica Business College, and then learned the trade of mason with his father, who had become prominent in superintending the erection of buildings. After working several years for his father, he was employed five years by Hughes and Jones. In 1888, he entered into partnership with Barney McDermott, the firm continuing as McDermott and Lancaster until 1907. Among the buildings erected in Utica by this firm were the International Heater plant and office and the adjoining Kernan plant; a large addition to the Utica Steam Cotton Mill; the Avalon Knitting Mill; the principal buildings of the Willowvale Bleachery; several additions to the First National Bank; the "Utica Observer" Building; the First Church of Christ Scientist; the rectory of St. Francis de Sales; and Whitesboro Street School. For many years Mr. Lancaster was one of the owners of the Prospect Stone Company, which conducted a large quarry at Prospect, and eventually he became sole owner of this enterprise. The concern furnished large quantities of stone for the dam of the Utica Gas & Electric Company, at Trenton Falls, and for the State dam at Hinckley.

In 1888, Mr. Lancaster was made secretary of the Utica Builders' Exchange and he continued to serve in this office after this organization became the Master Masons' Building Association. In that position he had a record of long service seldom equalled. He was also a member of the Utica Chamber of Commerce. Prominently active in Masonic affairs for many years, Mr. Lancaster belonged to Oriental Lodge, No. 224, Free and Accepted Masons, and he was chairman of the committee of the Masonic Outing Club which bought the Morgan farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Cedar Lake, in 1927. He was also a member of Oneida Chapter, Royal

Arch Masons; Utica Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; and Ziyara Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Another organization, in which he was very active, was the Utica Field and Gun Club, serving it as president in 1917. For three years he served as a member of the board of appeals of the city, known as the zoning board. In political belief he was a Republican, but never aspired to public office. His religious affiliations were with the First Church of Christ Scientist. At one time he served as ordnance sergeant of the Utica military police.

Music played an important part in Mr. Lancaster's life. He was an accomplished vocalist and musician and sang with the Utica Mendelssohn Club under Dr. Joseph Sieboth. Later he sang for some time in the choirs of St. Luke's Church and Trinity Church. Occasionally he played the organ in St. Luke's Church, taking the place of the church organist. G. Elmer Jones, and in Trinity Church for Professor Barnes. For seven years he was a member of the vested choir of Grace Church. A skilled violinist, he played in the Utica Symphony Orchestra. He was a member of the Musicians' Union.

On July 6, 1887, Mr. Lancaster married Florence L. (F. Lillian) Leach, daughter of Almon Leach, leading jeweler of Utica, and Mary J. (Kirtland) Leach. Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster had no children.

At his home on Miller Street, Utica, Mr. Lancaster died, February 15, 1929, being survived by his wife, and by four sisters, Miss Emily Lancaster of Utica; Mrs. D. T. Jones of Barneveld; Mrs. John C. Arthe of Garden City; and Mrs. John Robinson of Montreal, Quebec.

Mr. Lancaster's death caused deep regret throughout the entire community. Members of the Zoning Board of Appeals, called together by Judge D. H. Colgrove, chairman for a special meeting to take action on Mr. Lancaster's death, adopted resolutions of sympathy and paid a fine tribute to his memory. The mayor of Utica, in expressing his own sorrow and that of the community at Mr. Lancaster's death paid this tribute to him:

Mr. Lancaster's active interest in Utica made him an ideal citizen. As vice-chairman of the Zoning Board of Appeals and in other ways he demonstrated his civic spirit. The death of Mr. Lancaster is a loss to the administration, to the board upon which he served, and to the people of the community. To me, his passing means the loss of a good friend and an able and desirable associate.

JOHN JOSEPH CROWLEY—Lawyer, judge, civic worker and political leader, John Joseph Crowley for many years was an active and substantial citizen of Elmira, New York, where he was born and in the rest of the years of his life did much valuable work. Widely known and loved in this city and State, he attained to his prominent position here

by virtue of the excellent qualities of character that were his: strict integrity in all his business dealings, warm human sympathies, and kind and genial personality.

Mr. Crowley was born in Elmira, New York, on April 8, 1874, a son of Thomas and Margaret Crowley. He received his early education in the public schools, and later attended the Elmira Free Academy, from which he was graduated in 1892. He then studied stenography, and in 1897 entered the law offices of Taylor, Heller and O'Connor as a clerk. Always ambitious, he began to study law, and in 1900 passed the State bar examination. In the same year he was admitted to practice. Early in his career he showed a liking for politics, and became, after a time, the Democratic candidate for the office of county supervisor in what is now the Eighth Ward. He was elected to that position, and continued to serve uninterruptedly until he was honored by being chosen chairman of the board. When Zebulon R. Brockway was elected mayor, in 1906, he created a board of charter revision, and named Judge Crowley as secretary. The board sat for weeks, revising the charter of the city of Elmira, and in those weeks Judge Crowley himself did a large part of the work. Afterward the proposed new charter was presented to the common council and was adopted by that body. It is the present charter of Elmira. At that time Judge Crowley gained an intimate knowledge of city affairs, particularly of finances, which he found useful ever thereafter, and which he used in ways that brought excellent results to his city. In time he became perhaps the best-informed man in all Elmira regarding municipal problems. In 1908, under Mayor Daniel Sheehan, Judge Crowley became city clerk; and his remarkable knowledge of city affairs made him of inestimable value to that administration. Later he was appointed by the council as city chamberlain, a position that he filled with marked ability. In 1920 he was named county attorney by the board of supervisors. Then, in 1923, Governor Smith appointed him Chemung County judge and surrogate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Swartwood. Upon his retirement from this office, on January 1, 1924, he was named corporation counsel for the city of Elmira by the common council, and he then continued to hold his new position until the time of his death. He served as corporation counsel of Elmira under Mayors J. Norton Wood and David N. Heller.

Gifted along many and varied lines, Judge Crowley was an orator of exceptional ability. He had a remarkable command of language, and could hold the rapt attention of an audience. He was in constant demand in Elmira and elsewhere, and was generous in giving to good causes the benefit of his talents. He was a Past Exalted Ruler of Elmira Lodge, No.

62, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a Past Grand Knight of Elmira Council No. 229 of the Knights of Columbus, and was interested in many other organizations in this city, particularly those having to do with the welfare of young people and children. A staunch Democrat throughout his life, he was honored by election as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City in 1916, and represented his county and city in many State and judicial conventions. He was an able director of Democratic matters locally, and had a wide knowledge of municipal affairs—a knowledge that he utilized to advantage in his party's interests. As corporation counsel for four years, Judge Crowley handled more important municipal problems than any previous incumbent. Among these were the fixing of electric and gas rates and trolley fares. He also carried through to a successful conclusion the problem of eliminating grade crossings in Elmira.

The death of Judge John J. Crowley occurred on October 2, 1927, and was a cause of widespread sorrow. He was survived by his wife, his son, John J., Jr., his mother, Mrs. Margaret Crowley and three brothers, William, of Elmira, Fred, also of Elmira, and Thomas F., of Syracuse, New York. Many were the tributes that were paid him on the occasion of his passing, but outstanding among these was that which appeared in the form of editorial comment in the Elmira "Star-Gazette," in its issue of October 3, 1927.

Steadfast of purpose, loyal to his high principles, true to friends, and tirelessly industrious was John J. Crowley, who passed from life Sunday after a losing battle with a long affliction. . . . Staunchly he stood by his friends, loyally he supported the causes he espoused. Faithful to the end, Judge Crowley gave his best to his fellowmen, and the record of his many achievements is a shining page in the annals of the Southern Tier.

FREDERICK E. SPECHT—Having become identified with what was then known as the National Exchange Bank of Lockport and what is now known as the Lockport Exchange Trust Company, as a young man just out of high school, the late Frederick E. Specht spent his entire, all too brief career with this substantial, successful and well-known financial institution. This was rather characteristic of him, for loyalty was one of his most noted qualities. His outstanding ability, his untiring energy and industry, and his deep devotion to the interests of the bank gained him promotions to positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility and eventually, some four years before his tragically early death, he became treasurer of the bank. He had the distinction of being one of the youngest bank executives in western New York and he was one of the most popular business men of his native city, Lockport.

Frederick E. Specht was born at Lockport, Niagara

County, May 13, 1897, the son of Erhart G. and Ottilie C. (Kohn) Specht. His father, who died in 1911, was for many years in the cooperage business on Park Avenue, Lockport. The family home adjoined the cooperage and Mr. Specht's elementary education was obtained in the old West Avenue School. He later attended intermediate school and the high school, leaving the latter when he was sixteen years old to become a messenger in the then National Exchange Bank. His ability found recognition in successive promotions, among them one to the position of teller, in which he served for several years before he was elevated to the responsible post of treasurer, which latter he held at his death. In this position he came in daily contact with hundreds of Lockportians and was esteemed for his pleasing personality and agreeable manner. Mr. Specht was a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons, the Lockport Town and Country Club, the Clinton Club, and the Tuscarora Club. He was a member and regular attendant of St. Peter's Evangelical Church, and for several years served as its treasurer. He was also a member of the church choir at the time of his death.

Mr. Specht was not married. At the time of his death he was survived by his mother and by one sister, Miss Lou A. Specht, both residents of Lockport.

At his home in Lockport, No. 261 Genesee Street, Frederick E. Specht died suddenly after a week's illness, on April 8, 1931. Funeral services for Mr. Specht were held at his late home and were attended by a large number of his friends and business associates. At the conclusion of these services he was laid to rest in Glenwood Cemetery, Lockport.

The death of Mr. Specht at the early age of thirty-three years came as a great shock and ended a brilliant career, during which Mr. Specht had acquired the admiration, liking and confidence of his fellow-citizens. His death brought to his bereaved family many expressions of sympathy at his passing away and of admiration of his life, character and achievements. Similar sentiments were also expressed in the local newspapers and by his business associates in the Lockport Exchange Trust Company. At a meeting of the board of directors of this financial institution, held a few days after Mr. Specht's death, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to summon our greatly esteemed friend and fellow-officer, Frederick E. Specht,

Now, therefore, at a meeting of the board of directors of the Lockport Exchange Trust Company, held April 14, 1931, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with the deepest regret and sorrow that we have to record the sudden death of our treasurer, Frederick E. Specht, associated with the Lockport Exchange Trust Company since 1913.

During his term of service he was most faithful, energetic and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, ever zealous for the success and progress of the company, while his unfailing courtesy and consideration endeared him to all of his associates.

To his family we extend our deepest sympathy with the hope that the knowledge of the esteem in which he was held and the memory of his upright and worthy life may prove of lasting comfort to them.

Be It Further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this board meeting and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

MATTHEW M. BAGG—A native of New York State, Matthew M. Bagg was for many years actively engaged in a number of different business enterprises in Watertown, chiefly having to do with the paper industry, and was also a leader in civic affairs. His achievements brought him the warm esteem of his fellowmen in many and varied circles of society, and he was, at the same time, loved for his kindly and gentle qualities of character. In him, sound judgment and the solid qualities of the commercial leader were delicately blended with a depth of understanding, a warmth of sympathy and affection, and a breadth of vision that all too seldom are found in the same individual. His career was of value, his life finely and beautifully lived, and his death a cause of sincere sorrow.

Mr. Bagg was born in Utica, New York, on September 8, 1860, the youngest of six children of Dr. Moses M. and Maria (Farwell) Bagg. His father was for a long period one of the most skilled physicians of Utica, and it is from pioneer New York State settlers that the Bagg family were descended. The great-grandfather of the man whose name heads this review, Moses Bagg, was one of the first settlers at Utica, where for many years he was proprietor of Bagg's Hotel, a well-known hostelry of that city.

It was in Utica, too, that Matthew M. Bagg, of this record, received his early education, attending the public schools. When a young man he left Utica to accept a position in the office of Flint and Pierre Marquette Railroad, at Saginaw, Michigan. A portion of this railway was built by Samuel Farwell, of Utica, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Bagg. For some time, too, Matthew M. Bagg was associated with W. P. Abbott and Brother, in St. Paul, Minnesota, before coming to Watertown in August, 1888. Here his brother, Samuel Farwell Bagg, lived; and here he entered, with E. B. Sterling, into the management of the Ontario Paper Company, which had just been built at Glen Park, and of which the late George W. Knowlton was president.

Mr. Bagg remained for eleven years with that company; and then, in the spring of 1899, it was sold to the International Paper Company. For about two years thereafter he was connected with the St. Regis Paper Company, until extensive changes were effected



Matthew M. Bagge



at Deferiet. For a time, too, he was with the Jefferson County National Bank. Another enterprise in which he was for a time interested was the Newton Falls Paper Company, where he continued as manager for several years.

Business leader as he was, and busy as he was, Mr. Bagg took time for enthusiastic participation in the civic affairs of his community. He was one of the first men of Watertown to advocate the Community Chest idea in this city, and he worked tirelessly to bring about the establishment of such an organization. He served as secretary and treasurer of the Watertown Community Chest, Inc., from the time of its organization in 1921 until the end of the 1927 campaign for funds. He then retired from that post because of impaired health. He was also active in the affairs of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he was a member of the board of directors. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church and he served over twenty years as elder. Into all of his varied activities and into the many affairs of his busy career, Mr. Bagg consistently put his best energies, and his whole-hearted participation in the life of his city and State and their institutions and did much to promote the welfare and well-being of his fellow-citizens. Another business undertaking in which he was interested was the Brownville Board Company, and he served as partner of J. M. Landle for over ten years.

The death of Matthew Mears Bagg occurred on January 18, 1931, and was a cause of widespread grief among all whose privilege it was to know him. He had been for twenty-three years a resident at No. 165 Mullin Street, Watertown, and for forty-two years a resident of this city, and during all these years he had contributed substantially to the growth and well-being of his community. A man of high character and principles, devoted to the loftiest of ideals, he gave freely to his fellow-citizens, and so lived that his memory will ever be a gracious influence in Watertown life.

GEORGE McNUTT—For many years a well-known figure in the life of Newburgh, New York, George McNutt devoted his active career to the drug business, founding and operating an important drug store in Newburgh with conspicuous success. Mr. McNutt rose in the world through his own efforts and was regarded with respect and affection by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Born on April 5, 1861, at Oregon, a suburb of Peekskill, New York, Mr. McNutt was a son of George and Mary Elizabeth (Lent) McNutt. His mother, who was also born at Oregon, was a direct descendant of Isaac Lent, a soldier of the American Revolution who fought at Fort Montgomery during the battle there on October 6, 1777.

George McNutt, the son, received his education in

Peekskill schools, attending the Howard Street School and later Peekskill Military Academy. When he was only seventeen, he began the active business of life, entering the employ of Silleck and Lane, a drug firm on Main Street, Peekskill, with whom he learned all details of the drug business. Mr. McNutt was quick to learn and he early displayed those dependable qualities of character which distinguished him throughout all his life.

In 1888 he removed to Newburgh, New York, where he was to make his home until the time of his death, and there entered the employ of Fred Grenzbach, a local druggist. The life of the larger city opened opportunities for him in business which had not existed in Peekskill, and he soon became the owner of a drug business of his own at Third and Chambers streets. Maintaining the highest standards of excellence both in quality of product and service, he soon built up a prosperous trade. The people of the city were glad to avail themselves of the high-grade service which he offered and for many years Mr. McNutt carried on his business with an increasing circle of patrons and friends.

Aside from his business connections, Mr. McNutt was always interested in civic affairs, supporting Republican principles and candidates in general, but through conviction rather than mere partisanship. He was ready at all times to give his support to worthy projects in the public interest and was widely known as a man of commendable public spirit. Mr. McNutt was an active member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Newburgh. He was affiliated fraternally with Cortlandt Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, joining that lodge on July 27, 1882, and continuing as a member for nearly half a century. Mr. McNutt was also a member of the uniformed ranks of the Odd Fellows when there was a cantonment of the order in Peekskill, and in addition was elected Chief Patriarch of Mount Ararat Encampment on December 22, 1886, being installed on January 12, 1887. Mr. McNutt was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, to which he was eligible through his mother's descent from Revolutionary ancestors, and was always much interested in history and genealogy.

On November 10, 1895, at Peekskill, George McNutt married Anna Mansfield, daughter of Nicholas and Nancy (Brockner) Mansfield of Peekskill, the latter a granddaughter of John C. Brockner of New York City who was also a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. McNutt lived in Newburgh during their entire married life. Their only child died in infancy.

Mr. McNutt died suddenly at Newburgh on September 3, 1931, following a heart attack. He was a man of true worth of character, loyal, devoted, generous and kind. He left a wide circle of warm friends, both in Newburgh and Peekskill, to mourn his loss.

ALOYSE OBERLE—In a long life which covered seventy-four years, most of which was given to active endeavor, Aloyse Oberle achieved a substantial measure of success in his chosen occupation. Though born in the Old World, he early came to America and for half a century was one of the leading merchants of Highland Falls, New York, as well as one of its most respected citizens.

Mr. Oberle was born on November 23, 1855, in the province of Alsace-Lorraine which had not yet passed from French control into the hands of the German occupation. His parents were comfortably situated in their native country and never left it for America, but the boy, after a few brief years of schooling, came to the United States to seek the larger opportunities which this land offered to men of initiative and vision. About 1871 Mr. Oberle began work for a cousin of his, who had established himself in the grocery business at Highland Falls, New York, and for about eight years continued with him, learning every detail of the business with typical old-world thoroughness and becoming acquainted with general conditions of the town. Even as a young man, he made it plain to any observer that he was destined for substantial success if industry, shrewdness and good nature were the necessary qualities by which it might be achieved. Mr. Oberle was soon able to take over the grocery business, to which he later added coal and some general merchandising features.

In those days the chain store and its startling development were still a long way off, and people were personally acquainted and interested in their tradesmen. Mr. Oberle knew everyone in town and his popularity with his fellow-townsmen was based, on their part, on long acquaintance with his solid and dependable qualities. He was always a friendly man, but his judgment was sound, and no one was ever able to impose on him twice. For forty-five years, Mr. Oberle carried on his own business in Highland Falls, and at the end of that time was able to hand it down to his family in flourishing condition.

Aside from his business and his warm interest in the progress of Highland Falls, Mr. Oberle's only preoccupations were his home and family. He was not a "joiner." The family circle was his world and he did not care to be long outside it. Nevertheless, he performed to the full every duty of good citizenship and was known for his enlightened and generous public spirit.

On June 23, 1881, Aloyse Oberle married (first) Mary Halpin, of Highland Falls, who died in 1889. On June 24, 1901, he married (second) Mary Ward, who passed away on May 4, 1918. Of the first marriage the following children were born: 1. Mary Jane, born on March 15, 1882. 2. Joseph Raymond, born on June 17, 1883. 3. James Francis, born on June 7, 1885. There were also three children of the second marriage: 1. Aloysius Paul, born on June 29,

1906. 2. Charles Ward, born on January 24, 1908. 3. Margaret Ellen, born on March 6, 1909. All six children survived both parents.

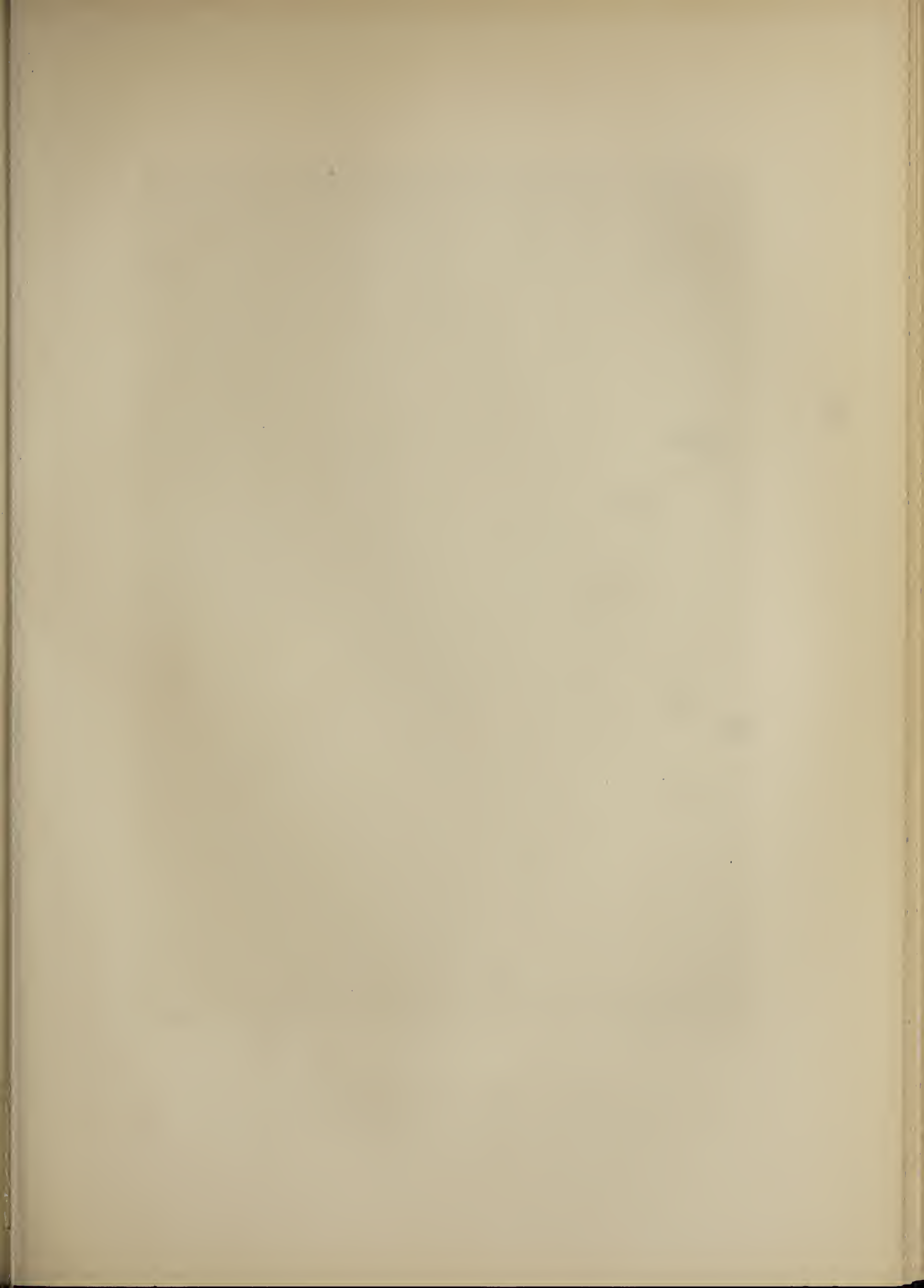
Mr. Oberle died on November 10, 1929, after an illness of several months. He was mourned as one of Highland Falls' oldest and most respected business men who, in his career of nearly half a century here, deserved and enjoyed the full confidence and affection of its people.

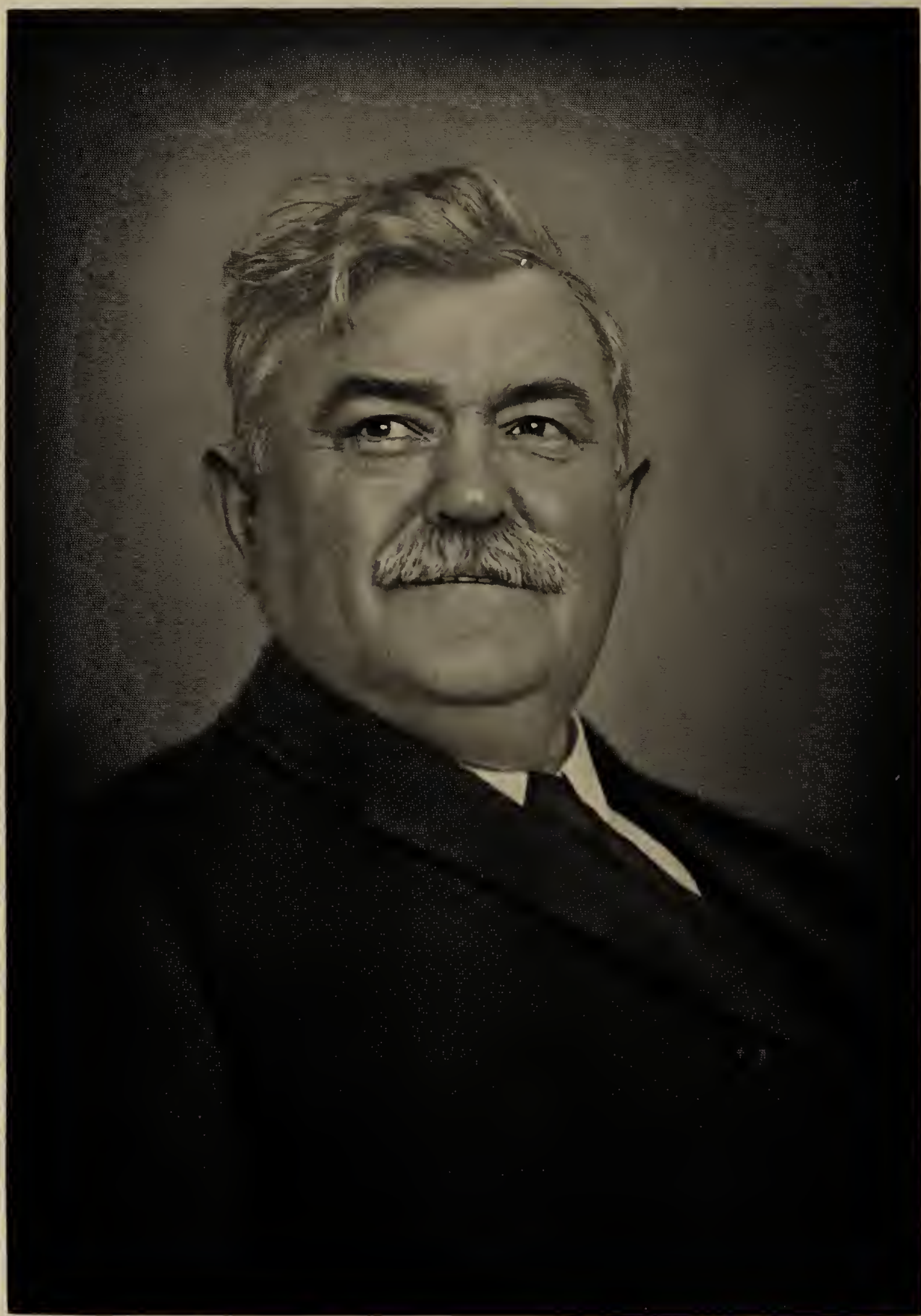
ALPHONSO DEXTER SMALLEY—For almost half a century the late Alphonso Dexter Smalley was successfully engaged in the retail drug business at Hudson Falls, Washington County. His drug store was one of the leading establishments of this section of New York State and Mr. Smalley enjoyed an enviable reputation in his home community. Though he never sought or held public office, he was always deeply interested in everything affecting the community and at all times could be counted upon to support generously any movement or enterprise promising to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of the town, its people and its institutions.

Alphonso Dexter Smalley was born November 16, 1861, in the village of Johnsonville, near Troy, Rensselaer County. His father, Lieutenant Isaiah Smalley, served for some years during the Civil War. His mother was Sarah M. Millard, a native of Trowbridge, England. After having attended school in his native town, Mr. Smalley went to work in Troy. In 1883 he came to Hudson Falls, Washington County, and opened a drug store. Later Joseph A. McCann became a partner in the business and the firm became Smalley and McCann. Mr. Smalley continued actively in the drug business at Hudson Falls for forty-eight years and at the time of his death, in 1931, he was the oldest business man in town. The firm still continues under the original name. Mr. Smalley was so universally liked and respected in Hudson Falls that there was, literally speaking, no one who did not consider him as a friend or at least an acquaintance. His business prospered and he interested himself at all times in all that was for the good of the town.

Mr. Smalley was a member of Sandy Hill Lodge, No. 372, Free and Accepted Masons; Sandy Hill Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Calvary Commandery, No. 69, Knights Templar; the Royal Arcanum; and Sanatatea Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, all of Hudson Falls. He was fond of outdoor life, was a member of the Northern Kennel Club, and his hobby for years was the breeding of beagle hounds. "The Ima Camp," at Pilot Knob, Lake George, was his headquarters for outdoor sports.

On October 7, 1886, Mr. Smalley married, at Sandy Hill, Lottie B. Harvey, the daughter of Bradford C. and Julia A. Harvey of Sandy Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Smalley were the parents of two daughters: 1. Madge J. Smalley, born August 6, 1887, who married





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Madeline A. Jungst.



William A. Buttrick of Concord, Massachusetts. 2. Charlotte I. Smalley, born August 22, 1898, who married A. Sage Swanson of Brookline, Massachusetts. There is also a granddaughter, Mary (Cool) Castle, daughter of Madge (Smalley) Buttrick, by a former marriage to Gilbert Cool, of Glens Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Smalley for years resided in Hudson Falls except during the summer months which they had at their residence at Pilot Knob, Lake George.

Mr. Smalley died at his home in Hudson Falls, February 23, 1931. Since her husband's death Mrs. Smalley has continued to make her home in Hudson Falls, her residence being located at No. 19 Walnut Street.

Mr. Smalley's death was deeply regretted, not only by his many friends, but by the entire community. In his quiet way he had done much to further the development of Hudson Falls and few of its residents were more popular than he. He will long be missed for his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

CHARLES AUGUST JUENGST—Early in life the late Charles August Juengst gave definite signs of that inventive genius which was to bring him international recognition before long. The many machines which he invented and developed, especially those used by the printing and allied trades, represented a constructive contribution to economic progress of great and lasting value. They will long stand as a monument to his mechanical ingenuity, his vision and his courage.

Charles August Juengst was born in New York City on January 2, 1859, at No. 56 Duane Street, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Juengst. He received his education in the public schools of Manhattan, where he spent most of his boyhood. He early showed gifts not usually shown by school boys. Endowed with an inventive mind, he had, at an early age, partially constructed a crude flying machine which he had planned to try out. Whether or not the young Juengst would eventually have anticipated the success of other aeronautic pioneers will never be known, for the boy's father discovered his offspring's device and smashed it to pieces, telling the young inventor to put his mind to better use. About that time the family moved to Croton Falls, Westchester County, where his father and brother opened a machine shop on the Croton River. There Mr. Juengst learned the machinist's trade and began to develop ideas for the production of important machinery. In 1886 he began his work on adding machines, in one of the machine shops operated by the family. In eight months he had developed his ideas to a point of satisfactory completion. His patent on the cash register is considered basic and it included also a fundamental basis for all forms of

calculating machines. Here was something that the business world had been waiting for.

At the time that Mr. Juengst developed this and other important inventions, the family of which he was a member lived and worked on the banks of the beautiful Croton River, residing in the old Enoch Crosby homestead, the original occupant of which had been the famous Revolutionary spy, popularly identified with Fenimore Cooper's hero in his first widely-read novel. This remained the Juengst home until the property was taken over by New York City in connection with the Croton Waterworks. A short distance farther up the river was another building used as a machine shop, in which Mr. Juengst developed his ideas for covering, stitching and binding machines. Here the Juengst Gathering Machine was developed, and in 1901 the first machine was completed for Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, and delivered to his printing establishment in New York City. In this connection it is of interest to note that "The Patent Office Gazette" itself is gathered, stitched and covered by a Juengst outfit. When the automobile made its then strange appearance in the late 'nineties, Mr. Juengst, appreciating the immense importance of this invention, turned his attention to it. But he soon saw that it would be many years before the automobile could really be profitable and successful. Therefore, he continued to devote his efforts to other kinds of machines, especially to those which have proved so valuable in the printing and publishing trades.

We know as little about the inventive faculty as we do about the artistic. Many processes of human thought are still too complicated to be understood fully. Mr. Juengst, so the stories go, would sometimes be found sitting on the floor of his factory, apparently sound asleep. No one would dare to disturb him, for his assistants knew that his inventive mind was then hard at work. Suddenly he would wake up with a start. "I got it, I got it, I got it!" he would exclaim, with a sort of hissing sound through his teeth. And another invention was born out of the Juengst brain. Personally Mr. Juengst was one of the kindest of men and gave generously to those about him. He seemed to find pleasure in watching others enjoy themselves. He liked to take a carload of young people to a dance, or to wherever he thought they would be most happy and enjoy themselves most.

After Mr. Juengst sold out his business to the American Assembling Machine Company, he was retained for two years as their consulting engineer. He then retired from business and during the last four or five years of his life resided in Poughkeepsie, where he had purchased the home of the late Judge Charles Morschauer on Hooker Avenue.

Mr. Juengst never married, but late in life adopted as a daughter Miss Madeline Austin, daughter of Mrs. Madeline Austin and the late George Austin.

of Pawling, Dutchess County. The Austin family had been life-long friends of Mr. Juengst.

Charles August Juengst died suddenly from a heart attack on August 19, 1931, at his home in Poughkeepsie, in his seventy-second year. Besides by his adopted daughter, Madeline Austin Juengst, he was survived by his brother, George Juengst, and his sister, Magdalene Juengst, both of Croton Falls.

An account of Mr. Juengst's inventions could hardly be omitted from modern American history. Machines are as much a product of their times as great poems, great pictures, great music. The mechanical achievements of Charles A. Juengst have left their indelible impress on American life, whether his beneficiaries knew his name or not.

DR. FREDERICK CROSSWELL GORHAM

—Long one of the outstanding physicians of Hudson, New York, where he was also keenly interested in civic and social affairs and in many aspects of public life, Dr. Frederick Crosswell Gorham occupied a place of importance in his community and one of esteem and affection in the minds and hearts of his fellowmen. For his achievements professionally and otherwise, he was highly regarded; for his personality and his fine qualities of character, he was admired by all; and for the influence that he exerted upon his fellowmen, an influence that was ever a power for good, he was loved and his memory perpetuated after his death. Sterling integrity combined with soundness of judgment and a keen sympathy and a thorough understanding of men and motives, formed the well-rounded man and citizen, one whose sense of humor and whose lighter vein rendered him a delightful companion, as well as a true friend.

Dr. Gorham was born in New Haven, Connecticut, son of Frederick Palmer and Mary (Stoddard) Gorham, of that Connecticut city. He was a member of one of the old and honored families of New England, his forebears having been among the founders of the city of New Haven. He received his early education in the public schools; and, upon completing his work there, became a student at the Albany Medical College. From that institution he was graduated in the class of 1888, whereupon he came to Hudson and began his practice in the office of Dr. H. Hadley Smith. A few years later he opened his own office at No. 527 Warren Street, where he remained thereafter. Here he ministered to the ills of many patients, and did everything in his power to bring health to the community that he served and to hold aloft the standards of the great profession of which he was a member.

Aside from his professional activities, Dr. Gorham was a man of accomplishments and abilities in other fields. A wide reader, he was at the same time a ready conversationalist, and was equally equipped

to discuss topics of the hour or the literature of bygone ages. One of his outstanding interests was that which he manifested in the Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a member. In the Masonic Order he was affiliated with the Masonic Club; Hudson Chapter, No. 6 of Royal Arch Masonry; Hudson Council, No. 62 of Royal and Select Masters; and Lafayette Commandery of Knights Templar. He served his chapter as High Priest from 1889 to 1901, and in the years 1915, 1916, 1917, was Master of the Royal and Select Masters' Council in Hudson. He was honored, too, by the Royal Arch Masonic Grand Chapter, having been made a Grand Representative of that body. He was a member of Hiram Lodge of Masons, of New Haven, Connecticut. Dr. Gorham spent a great deal of his time in research into the early history of the chapter, and compiled an account of this organization, of which the Hudson Lodge was justly proud. An active and an untiring worker in the different Masonic branches to which he belonged, Dr. Gorham contributed much to Masonry, as he did to all the realms of life with which he had to do. For he was a man of honor and high integrity, devoted to every worthy cause, and determined to give to the limit of his time and resources in the service of useful projects and the furtherance of his community's best interests.

Dr. Frederick Crosswell Gorham married at Hillsdale, New York, September 27, 1894, Grace M. Pepoon, daughter of Alonzo L. and Kate (Garrison) Pepoon, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Dr. and Mrs. Gorham had no children.

The death of Dr. Gorham occurred on June 8, 1928, at the Hudson City Hospital, Hudson, New York, after a three weeks' illness. He was survived by his wife and by a sister, Charlotte Gorham, of New Haven, Connecticut. Great was the sorrow of his hosts of friends and acquaintances on the sad occasion of his passing; for he had contributed substantially to the well-being and development of Hudson, and well merited the high regard that was his. Many were the tributes that were paid him, but outstanding among these was the comment of the Hudson "Star," which said, "His death brings grief to a wide circle of friends who will greatly miss this upright citizen and faithful physician. He was known and loved by a host of people."

LEWIS CASS HOLMES—By profession a lawyer, the late Lewis Cass Holmes was actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Cobleskill, Schoharie County, for a number of years. Later he filled with characteristic ability, efficiency and conscientiousness several important public offices and became identified with one of the town's important business enterprises. He also participated in other phases of the community's life and,

indeed, was one of Cobleskill's most representative, substantial and popular citizens.

Lewis Cass Holmes was born at Fairland, town of Fulton, Schoharie County, November 9, 1848, the son of Judge Charles and Sarah (Beard) Holmes. He came to Cobleskill, Schoharie County, with his parents and older brother, in the spring of 1849, continuing to reside in Cobleskill from then on until his death. Mr. Holmes was educated in the public schools of Cobleskill and entered his father's law office as a student in 1870. From January 1, 1872, until December 31, 1884, he was clerk of the Surrogate Court in Schoharie County, during his father's incumbency in the office of surrogate. Judge Charles Holmes was receiver of the Schoharie County Bank, at Schoharie, and on his death Lewis C. Holmes was made his successor.

Mr. Holmes was admitted to the bar in 1880 and he followed his profession until the early 'nineties, when the growing infirmity of deafness compelled him to abandon his practice. After that he was connected with the Courter plant in Cobleskill as bookkeeper and he continued in that position until the plant changed hands. Mr. Holmes came from good Democratic stock and was a firm believer in Democratic principles. He was a reliable and unswerving Democrat and fully devoted to the best interests of the party. He was appointed postmaster of Cobleskill in 1888 during President Cleveland's first term, but through the exigencies of politics he served as postmaster for only two years. He was again appointed to the same office in 1893, serving four years, or a full term, during President Cleveland's second administration. Mr. Holmes was a member of Cobleskill Lodge, No. 394, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Tivoli Hose Company. Mr. Holmes was very loyal to Cobleskill and devoted to its best interests. He and his wife owned a beautiful home in South Grand Street, which received much care and attention from them and which was often favorably commented on by neighbors and visitors.

On June 13, 1872, Mr. Holmes married, at Cobleskill, Helen Courter, youngest daughter of Charles and Helen (Lawyer) Courter, her father being one of Cobleskill's pioneer citizens and one of the leading spirits in the conception and construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Mrs. Holmes is a descendant of Colonial and Revolutionary families.

In his daily life Mr. Holmes was an upright and exemplary man. When he died on November 24, 1924, he had become a familiar figure on the streets of Cobleskill, where his wife's family was as well known as his own, and he was missed by a host of friends and acquaintances. Besides by his widow, Mrs. Helen Courter, he was survived also by two brothers, Charles H. Holmes, of Cobleskill and

Lyman S. Holmes of Schoharie; by two nieces, Mrs. Adelaide Allen Beard of Cobleskill and Miss Marjorie R. Holmes of Schoharie; and by two grand-nieces, Sarah and Alice L. Beard of Cobleskill.

Mr. Holmes' death at the advanced age of seventy-six years, of course, had to be considered as the natural conclusion of an unusually long and useful life. Nevertheless it caused a distinct shock to the entire community and was widely regretted. In his quiet way he had always worked for the best interests of the town and its people and thus, as well as through his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart, he had made for himself a definite place in the regard and affections of his fellow-townsmen.

CYRUS A. KING, Ph. D.—Engaged in educational work for a quarter of a century, the late Dr. Cyrus A. King was identified for the greater part of his career with the public school system of New York City. For some twenty-three years he was head of the department of biology at Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, and in this capacity proved himself an exceptionally successful teacher. The thousands of young people who had the privilege of coming into contact with him not only benefited greatly by his ability as a teacher, but also found inspiration in his personality. His influence on so many successive generations of students, of course, enabled him to make valuable contributions to the welfare of a large number of individuals, and many of his former students will honor his memory for many years to come.

Cyrus A. King was born in Huntington County, Indiana, June 19, 1867, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Cusick) King. His father was a prosperous and prominent farmer. Dr. King received his early education in the public schools of his native region and later attended a private school at Lebanon, Ohio, and after that the Terre Haute, Indiana, Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1892. Next he spent a year at the Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1893. After that he taught for several years at Decorah, Iowa, until, in 1896, he went to Harvard University, in order to continue his own studies. He graduated there with the degree of A. B. in 1897 and he received the degree of A. M. in 1898 and that of Ph. D. in 1902, from this institution. While working for his doctor's degree he was connected with Indiana University, during 1900-02. In the latter year he became identified with the public school system of New York City, and from 1902 until February, 1906, he was a teacher at De Witt Clinton High School, New York City. In February, 1906, he was appointed head of the department of biology at Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, in which capacity he served until his death in 1929. He was the joint author of "Short Text on Advanced Biology." For many

years he served on the Long Island Harvard Scholarship Committee. He was a member of the Masonic order and of numerous educational and other organizations, and a Fellow of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science. He was also president of the Boy Scouts of America for the Flatbush section of Brooklyn.

Dr. King married June 15, 1894, in Indiana, Myrtle Taylor, a daughter of Joseph and Belle (Rogers) Taylor, of Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. King had two children: 1. Dorothy, a teacher of biology at Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, New York. 2. Harold, a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1930.

Dr. King died at his home in Brooklyn, September 6, 1929. His death represented an irreparable loss to his family and to his many friends. It was also greatly regretted in educational circles in New York City and especially in Brooklyn, where Dr. King had endeared himself not only for his outstanding abilities as an educator, but also for his many fine qualities of the mind and heart. His memory rests secure with all those who had the privilege of knowing him and especially so with those who knew him intimately.

FRANK VAUGHAN OLDHAM—Identified throughout his entire career with the saw manufacturing industry, the late Frank Vaughan Oldham spent the last twenty-five years of his life in Lockport, Niagara County. Here he directed the operations of the Cocker Saw Company, Inc., one of the oldest industrial establishments of Lockport, of which he was long the president. Largely as the result of his business and executive ability and of his very thorough knowledge of all branches of this business, the company enjoyed steady growth and prosperity and was an important factor in the economic life of the city. During his residence in Lockport Mr. Oldham took an active part in religious, fraternal and social affairs and he was regarded as one of the leading citizens of Lockport.

Frank Vaughan Oldham was born at Arlington, Massachusetts, January 3, 1874, a son of Daniel V. and Anna Oldham. When he was still a small child the family went to Sheffield, England, where he spent the first part of his childhood. In 1883 the family returned to the United States and located in Brooklyn. Mr. Oldham was educated in private schools in the United States and in England. As a young man he became associated with the Robert Hoe Saw & Press Company of Brooklyn, New York. Later he became connected with Simonds Saw & Steel Company of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In 1905 Mr. Oldham came to Lockport, Niagara County, and, together with his father, purchased Cocker Saw Company on Market Street, one of Lockport's oldest industries. When Mr. Oldham's father retired from active business on February 2, 1921, Mr. Oldham took over his father's interest in the business and

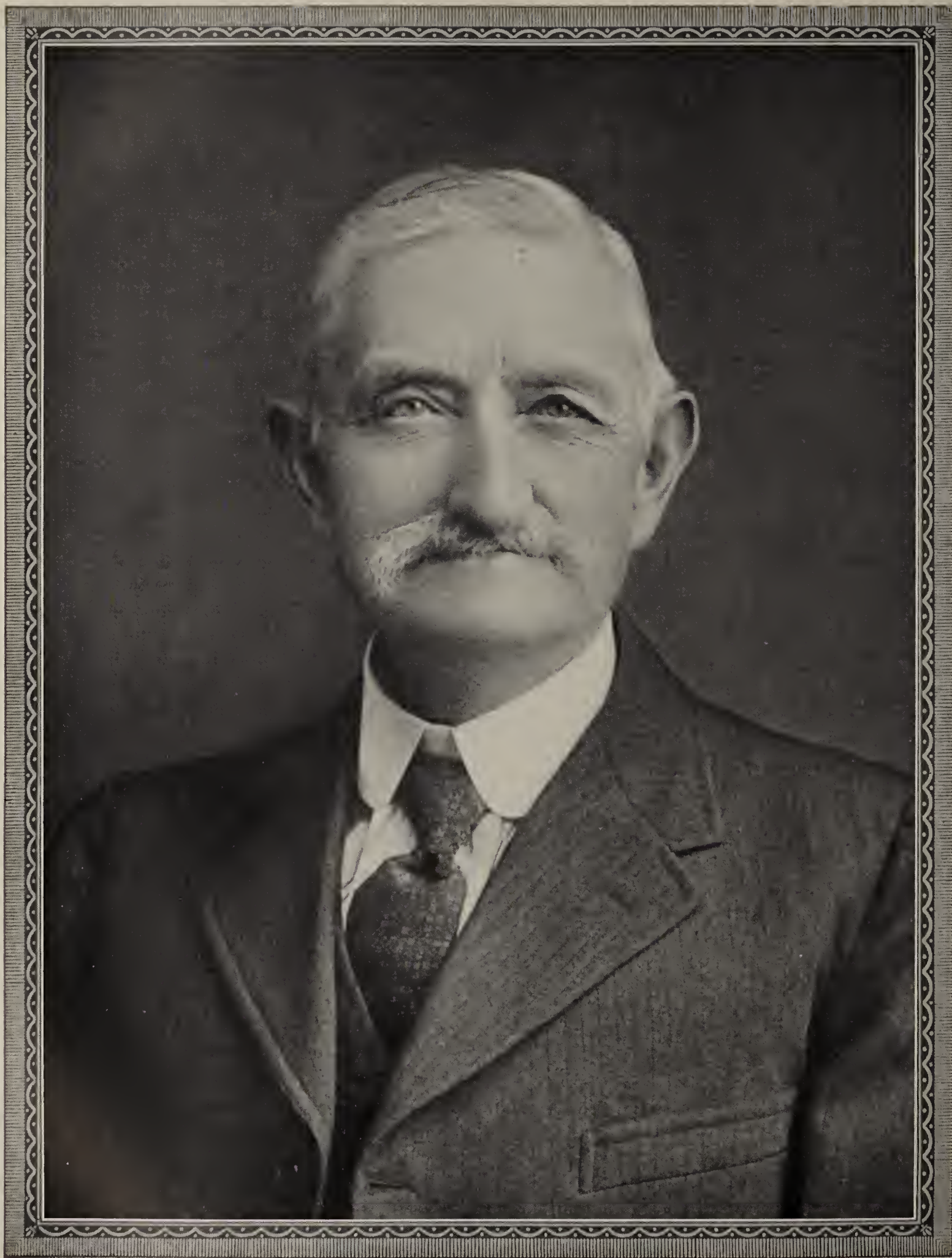
from then on until his death he served as president of the Cocker Saw Company, Inc., at Lockport. He was a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Lockport Men's Community Club. In the latter organization he was a member of the Committee of Five, which was responsible for launching plans that led to the erection of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' monument in East Avenue Park, Lockport. His religious affiliations, while he was a resident of Brooklyn, were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and more particularly with St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church. After coming to Lockport he became an active member of Plymouth Congregational Church.

Mr. Oldham married in Brooklyn, June 17, 1904, Ethel K. Somers, a daughter of William H. and Anna (Bowers) Somers, of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Oldham were the parents of two children, Frank Somers Oldham and Annette Oldham.

At his home in Lockport, No. 278 Locust Street, Frank Vaughan Oldham died after a brief illness on April 23, 1931. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his wife and two children, also by his mother, a resident of Lockport, and by one sister and three brothers, the former a resident of Brooklyn, the latter residents of Lockport: Mrs. William Ewart, James R. Oldham, Herbert Oldham and Alfred R. Oldham. Funeral services for Mr. Oldham were held at his late home and were attended by many of his friends, business and social associates. At the conclusion of these services he was laid to rest in Cold Springs Cemetery, Lockport, where Masonic rites were conducted at the grave by the officers of Red Jacket Lodge.

Mr. Oldham's sudden death at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven years came as a distinct shock to the entire community and caused sincere regret. In his death his family lost a loving and devoted husband, father, son and brother; his friends a loyal and genial companion; his workmen a considerate and kindly employer; and the community at large a public-spirited and useful citizen, who always took a deep interest in its welfare.

ROBERT HUDDELSON, JR.—Identified for about half a century with the building and contracting business in his native city, Newburgh, the late Robert Huddelson, Jr., was long a leader in his chosen field. He enjoyed an enviable reputation for probity and reliability, and during his long career handled many important contracts, erecting a large number of fine residences and many public and semi-public buildings. His participation in fraternal and religious affairs gave expression to his geniality and to his public spirit. Through his various activities Mr. Huddelson contributed materially to the furthering of civic progress and gained for himself a posi-



C. H. Aldrich

tion of influence and importance in his home community.

Robert Huddelson, Jr., was born at Newburgh, Orange County, on April 25, 1867, a son of Robert and Josephine (Porter) Huddelson. His paternal grandfather, also named Robert, had likewise been a resident of Newburgh. Mr. Huddelson's mother was a native of England. The Huddelsons have long lived in Orange County and are of Revolutionary ancestry. After attending school in Newburgh, Mr. Huddelson went to work for his father, who was a mason contractor, and learned the business thoroughly, becoming later proficient in tile and other building contracting branches. This was from about 1881 to 1906. In the latter year Mr. Huddelson went into business for himself, and for twenty-five years carried on a successful contracting business in the city of Newburgh, as his father had done before him. Many new buildings were erected in Newburgh during this quarter of a century, and Mr. Huddelson was an active participant in this contribution to the growth and prosperity of his native city. Besides his own house on Washington Heights, Newburgh, Mr. Huddelson built many others in this attractive part of the city. There had been only a few houses in that section previously. Other work, by which Mr. Huddelson will be remembered as a contractor, included the Wheelman's Club, the City Club Building and the Presbyterian Church, North Water Street, all in Newburgh. Outside of the city, the Protestant Episcopal Church in Balmville, the church in Milton, and the bank in Chester, were Mr. Huddelson's work. He was one of the most active contractors in that part of the State and was recognized as an expert in the structural details of modern buildings. Personally of high integrity, he had the confidence of all who dealt with him. He was a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 133, Knights of Pythias, and of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He was also for twelve years a trustee of the Washington Heights Congregational Church of which he had been a member for a quarter of a century.

On December 14, 1891, Mr. Huddelson married at Newburgh, Martha A. Rose, of Stony Point, Rockland County. She was the daughter of George and Hester (Gardiner) Rose. The latter had been born in Gardinertown, Orange County, a village named for a pioneer member of her family. The old stone homestead still remains. Mr. and Mrs. Huddelson's only child was named Robert Rose Huddelson, was born on July 22, 1897, and has followed his father's footsteps in the contracting business.

Mr. Huddelson died at the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, where he had been a patient for some time, June 24, 1931.

Mr. Huddelson's death caused widespread and sincere regret in the city of Newburgh and in

Orange County, and, indeed, wherever he was known. For to know him, was to like and respect him. His memory will long be cherished by all who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship or acquaintance as that of a man of sterling character, who lived an honorable and useful life and who was always regarded, with full justification, as one of the representative and substantial citizens of Newburgh and of Orange County.

CHARLES N. ALDRICH—A lifelong resident of Sayville, Long Island, Charles N. Aldrich was for many years an important and familiar figure in its affairs. In his early years he was a seaman but toward the close of the last century he established the coal and wood business which became under his guidance, one of Sayville's leading commercial enterprises. Mr. Aldrich was a man of genuine ability and a citizen of finest progressive type. His death was a severe loss to the community in which he made his home for so many years.

Mr. Aldrich was born at Sayville, on March 31, 1849, a son of the late Daniel Aldrich who was a contractor of this place. He attended the public schools of his birthplace and at the completion of his academic training shipped aboard a sailing vessel. He continued his interest in a maritime career for some years and eventually became master of a schooner sailing out of Sayville. About 1879, however, Mr. Aldrich turned to a life ashore, and at that time established his coal and wood enterprise at Sayville. Maintaining the highest standards of excellence, both as to quality of product and service, he soon built his business to prosperous proportions and until the time of his retirement in 1924 continued personally to supervise its affairs. In 1924 he gave the business to his daughter Grace, now Mrs. Ernest Donald Henderson, who continues its operation with her husband along the lines which Mr. Aldrich successfully laid down.

In addition to his own business Mr. Aldrich was vice-president and one of the directors of the Oysterman's National Bank of Sayville, which he helped to organize and which greatly benefited by his sound judgment and executive talents. In other phases of the community life, civic, social and benevolent, he was equally active and always gave his heartiest support to worthy movements for advance and progress. He was an active member of the Sayville Congregational Church, superintendent of its Sunday school for twenty-five years and deacon of the congregation for thirty years. He was also for many years a member of the Hook and Ladder Company of the Sayville Fire Department. Fraternally Mr. Aldrich was affiliated with Sayville Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, and with the local body of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was Past Noble Grand.

On January 30, 1872, in Brooklyn, New York, Charles N. Aldrich married Etta J. Hawkins, daughter of William T. and Emily (Howell) Hawkins, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich became the parents of two children: 1. William H., now engaged in business at Patchogue, Long Island. He married, in October, 1900, Bessie Weeks, of Babylon, Long Island, and they have one son, John William, born on January 11, 1915. 2. Grace Aldrich, who married Ernest Donald Henderson on April 21, 1923.

Mr. Aldrich's death occurred accidentally on June 1, 1927. News of his passing brought wide regret through all this section and a sense of deep, personal sorrow to his many friends. He was a man of strict integrity and highest principles, kind in his relations to others and companionable toward all. A member of one of the oldest Sayville families, his life and work reflected great credit upon himself personally, and shed new luster on an ancient name.

WILLIAM A. CORNISH—For considerably more than three decades the late William A. Cornish was a member of the faculty of the New York State Normal School at Cortland. Such long continuous service at one and the same educational institution itself is proof of a man's unusual ability as a teacher. However, greater proof of this fact, in Mr. Cornish's case, may be found in the universal liking, respect and confidence, which were given to him by his many successive generations of students. This general regard came to him not only because of his exceptional talent as a teacher of history, but to a large extent because of his remarkable and inspiring personality. Without detracting from the work of any of his colleagues at the normal school, it may truthfully be said that none of them exceeded him in popularity with the student body. The influence which he exerted upon thousands of young lives was, indeed, of incalculable extent and represented a truly worthwhile contribution to the advancement of civilization.

William A. Cornish was born at Gillette, New Jersey, November 6, 1862, a son of the late Robert N. and Phoebe (Harrison) Cornish. He received his early education in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1883 and from which he went to Yale University, graduating at the latter institution with high honors in 1887. In 1893 he became a member of the faculty of the New York State Normal School at Cortland, continuing that connection until ill health forced his retirement in 1929. Before the erection of the new school building, Professor Cornish was principal of the old Normal High School and in charge of the department of mathematics. Later he was for many years head of the history department. His work as a teacher was accompanied by eminent success, the result of complete command over his subjects and of a remarkable understanding of and sympathy for

the problems of young people. He was widely and favorably known in educational circles and held in the highest esteem alike by all the students, who had the privilege of being taught by him, and by his fellow-teachers. He was a member of the National Honorary Scholastic Society of Phi Beta Kappa. His religious affiliations were with the Baptist Church and more particularly with the First Baptist Church of Cortland, where he acted for many years as instructor to normal school girls, who attended the Sunday school. In recognition of his long services in that capacity and of his untiring work in behalf of his students at the Sunday school, he was presented, in 1928, with a beautiful loving cup.

Mr. Cornish married at Dorchester, Massachusetts, December 29, 1892, Catherine W. Baker, a daughter of Edward Nelson and Abbie (Puffer) Baker, of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Cornish had six children: 1. Cornelia, now an instructor at the Mansfield State Teachers College at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. 2. Louise, a teacher at the Western State Teachers College at Kalamazoo, Michigan. 3. Catherine, an instructor at Collingwood. 4. William, a teacher at Stamford, Connecticut. 5. Edward, a teacher at the Mansfield State Teachers College at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. 6. George, a student of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

At his home in Cortland, No. 32 Owego Street, William A. Cornish died, January 3, 1931, after a prolonged illness, which he bore with characteristic patience. At the time of his death Professor Cornish was survived, besides by his widow and six children, also by three grandchildren and by three brothers and three sisters, the latter being: A. H. Cornish of Maplewood, New Jersey; R. H. Cornish and George A. Cornish of Gillette, New Jersey; Mrs. Ralph Freeman of Maplewood, New Jersey; Miss Selina and Miss Charlotte H. Cornish, both of Gillette, New Jersey.

Rarely, if ever, had the death of a member of the faculty of the Normal School at Cortland brought forth so many spontaneous and truly sincere expressions of regret as were received by Mr. Cornish's family. They came from his former colleagues, from the thousands of young people who had been his pupils, and from residents of Cortland not directly connected with the Normal School, as well as from his old college friends and from his many friends in educational circles. On the day of his funeral no classes were held at the Normal School in the morning and the faculty, headed by the principal, Dr. H. DeWitt DeGroat, attended the funeral in a body. Funeral services for Mr. Cornish were held at his late home and were conducted by his pastor, Rev. Gerald Watkins, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cortland. At their conclusion Mr. Cornish's body was taken to Millington, New Jersey, where he was laid to rest at the side of other mem-



Nelson Smith

bers of his family. A few days after Mr. Cornish's death a special memorial service was held in the chapel of the Normal School, at which occasion Dr. DeGroat presided. He, as well as Dr. R. Paul Higgins, president of the board of trustees and formerly a student under Professor Cornish, and Mr. R. Elliot Owens, a former colleague of Professor Cornish on the Normal School faculty, paid eloquent tribute to their departed friend. This was also done, on behalf of the student body, by Miss Louise Adams, president of the student council. The official publication of the students, the "Co-No Press," in its issue of January 16, 1931, carried the following editorial tribute to Professor Cornish:

As the touch of the true poet can revivify a time-worn phrase, so the life of a true man has power to make us feel anew the full force of those plain and simple words which come first to our tongues when we would speak of William A. Cornish. After we have voiced all the splendid things which may justly be said of him, our last thought will be as our first—he was a good man. Evil had no power over him. He followed after the things which make for peace, and the things wherewith one may edify another—and all his ways were peace.

To know him was to love him, and all those qualities of mind and heart which won men to him drew from out the boundless deep of a soul that knew no discord. Those who knew him speak of his calm, of his patience, of his gentleness, and of the restfulness of his presence. Good himself—he seemed to draw uppermost whatever there was of good in those with whom he came in contact. It is not conceivable that as a man among men he did not know the spurns which the patient merit which was his, must needs take, but he harbored no grudges and meditated no revenge. Rancors and bitterness were not in him.

Another old-time friend and former associate of Professor Cornish, Mr. U. S. Axtell, addressed the following touching tribute to his departed friend and colleague, which was published in the Cortland "Standard" and which read in part as follows:

The very fitting tributes paid to Professor W. A. Cornish at his funeral started a long train of cherished memories in many of us. Familiar acquaintance with such a life is an inspiration that we like to recall. Hundreds will talk of him with pleasure for many years.

We have read the last chapter of a life which to many people will be one of the richest memories of a lifetime. To live a beautiful, useful, and unblemished life is the supreme achievement. And this distinction will be unanimously accorded William A. Cornish.

The richness of his character and conduct and influence began in his home and from there spread throughout the entire field of his activities. In his home he was recognized to the end as a master mind and a master soul. He was equal to every emergency that came in the long struggle to provide for the material, intellectual, and spiritual needs of a large family. And the honor and reverence given him in his home was more than what naturally comes from feelings of kinship; it was what recognized superior leadership draws irresistibly from those who share its blessings.

In the wider field of life work his power was the same. It sprang from the persuasiveness of his great soul and intellect. Back of him was the authority of position and state; but this he never asserted. Parental authority and teacher prerogative were to him like Saul's armor to David—just an encumbrance. Resort to arbitrary power was confession of failure, and he regarded it as intolerable. But to raise a large family and to teach large classes without resort to arbitrary government requires rare gifts. And to enrich himself with these gifts was a ruling passion with Professor Cornish. To this achievement he devoted the energies of a lifetime. Yale University credited him with the endowment of superior natural ability. And the passionate devotion of this natural ability to the continued growth of mind and soul and to the unsparing gift of these riches to his family, his students, and his community has enabled him to leave to all of us an inheritance of rare quality.

Few men are so completely ruled by love for truth. One must love truth before he can understand it and in Professor Cornish that love was a major passion. He saw the expediency of truth where lesser minds imaged only unreasonable difficulties. So simple and transparent was his character that no one ever distrusted him. The result of this devotion in his growing character and life work may be expressed in one great word, a word seldom comprehended. It is the word, freedom. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." This proposition was demonstrated in Professor Cornish. He was free from a multitude of sordid, belittling, destructive, false ideas.

The vulgar appetite for publicity was not in him. Professional envy found no abiding place. The false pride and petty sensitiveness, sometimes the fault of earnest teachers, were unknown to him. An unshakable faith in the reward for honest labor freed him from the fear of failure. Trivial conventionality and inflexible tradition never hampered him. Greed for salary and hectic anxiety about promotion never distracted his devotion to service. Free from these falsehoods that terrorize or distract or inhibit smaller minds and souls, he was able in all his work to swing freely with a vigorous stroke and land his axe on the vital spot. And as we now look at his life and work, the supreme beauty of it is the effective freedom of a big mind and a great heart.

In a life like this there is full satisfaction, and its closing has no bitterness of regret, no anxious uncertainty about the future. "To be, or not to be; that is the question." To hold position or power or wealth is incidental. To be is fundamental. That was the philosophy of Professor Cornish; and in his life he made that philosophy a living reality as few men have done. In every situation he gripped the truth and ignored every other allurement. And now that we have the whole story there is no question of the supreme worth of his creed. No evil clings to him or even leaves a spot. The whole story is just simple, rugged truth. No one who understood him would willingly lose the memory of a single feature or trait. His friendship was a life treasure. No one can think of such a man as dead. His living presence abides with us.

NELSON SMITH—A native and lifelong resident of Montgomery County, the late Nelson Smith spent all of his useful and busy life at Fort Plain. Engaged here for many years in the grocery and produce business, he became one of the leading busi-

ness men of the town and enjoyed a very high reputation for probity and reliability. Though he led a quiet life, he took an eager and helpful interest in all phases of the community's life and won for himself, to an unusual degree, the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

Nelson Smith was born December 18, 1865, in the Happy Hollow section of the town of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, the son of William and Nancy (Nellis) Smith. Sophinis Nellis, father of Nancy Nellis, was a Revolutionary soldier. Nelson Smith was christened William Nelson Smith, but never used his first name. He was educated in the Fort Plain schools, and as a boy worked on his father's farm. In 1888 Mr. Smith started to work as a clerk in the grocery store conducted at Fort Plain, Montgomery County, by John P. Grant, and he continued in his employ until Mr. Grant sold his business to Mr. Smith and John Stemple in 1900. The firm was known as Stemple and Smith and did an extensive business in groceries, meats and similar products. It continued until 1923, when Mr. Smith sold his interest. At that time a new firm was formed with John Stemple, E. R. Leneker and Albert Heiser as partners. Mr. Smith remained with the new firm a year, giving the concern the benefit of his long experience in the grocery business. He later assisted his nephew, Nellis H. Barrett, in the establishment and operation of the People's Market, which Mr. Barrett had opened. For several years Mr. Smith managed the Fritcher Opera House, which was burned in 1911. He also owned a farm near Starkville, Herkimer County, which was managed by Clarence Harvey. Mr. Smith was a member of Fort Plain Encampment and Otsquago Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a veteran fireman, having been a member of Selwood Hose Company for the exceptionally long period of forty-five years.

Mr. Smith was a man of kindly and generous nature, had a good word for nearly everybody and no unkind words for anyone. The extent of his benefactions to the destitute became known only after his death. In Shelley's words, he was "a friend to the unfriended poor." He was popular not only in Fort Plain, but in the entire surrounding country. For years he purchased farm products from adjacent farmers, and thus had a wide acquaintance in Montgomery County.

At Cooperstown, Otsego County, December 27, 1893, Mr. Smith married Catherine Barrett, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Monahan) Barrett, of Springfield, Otsego County. They had no children of their own, but nevertheless their household did not escape the severe afflictions so often accompanying family life. For, during the last three years of Mr. Smith's life, DeForest Barrett, a nephew, died, and Margaret Keller, a beloved niece, who had made her home for years with Mr. and Mrs. Smith,

also passed away, while still a young girl, under twenty years of age.

Nelson Smith died November 16, 1928, universally lamented, and most so by the less fortunate, whom he had always been willing to help. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Catherine (Barrett) Smith; a nephew, Nellis H. Barrett, whom he regarded as a son, and who died suddenly July 30, 1930; two sisters, Mrs. George White, of Fort Plain, and Mrs. W. H. Selwood, of New York City; two nephews, William Cropsey, of Long Island, and Ivan Smith, of Elmira, and two nieces, Miss Grace White of Fort Plain, and Mrs. May Tuyler, of New York City. A strong bond of affection existed between Nelson Smith and his nephew, Nellis H. Barrett, and until his death in 1930 he was a source of great comfort to the bereaved widow, who now mourns deeply the loss of this nephew.

CEWSME BARRESI, M. D.—Engaged in general practice as a physician and surgeon at Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, for the last five years and ever since the completion of his medical education and training, Dr. Barresi has built up during that time a large practice. He is identified with several Buffalo hospitals, is a member of several medical organizations and is very popular in the community, of which he is a resident.

Cewsme Barresi was born at Valle Dolmo, Sicily, Italy, September 22, 1898, a son of Anthony and Carrie (Syrecuse) Barresi, both natives of Italy. He came to this country early in life and was educated in the public grammar and high schools, graduating from high school in 1917. Next he took a pre-medical course at Alfred University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1921. His medical studies were pursued at the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1924. He then served as an interne in Columbus Hospital in Buffalo and, in 1925, established himself in the general practice of medicine and surgery at Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, where he has continued to be active in his profession ever since then. He is assistant surgeon and a member of the staff of the Lafayette General Hospital in Buffalo and also a member of the staff of the Columbus Hospital in Buffalo. At the time of this writing he is serving as medical school inspector of Silver Creek. He maintains membership in the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society and the Chautauqua County Medical Society. At Alfred University he was a member of the Klan Alpine Fraternity and at the University of Buffalo, of Epsilon Chapter, Alpha Phi Delta Fraternity, of which he was president during 1923-24. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party.

Dr. Barresi married, in 1925, Mable Jackson of

Trenton, Province of Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Thomas and Matilda (Brooks) Jackson. Dr. and Mrs. Barresi have one son, Thomas Jackson Barresi, born February 14, 1930.

MARIO VALDES COSTA—Bringing music into the consciousness of countless audiences was the life's work of Mario Valdes Costa, violinist, whose early death removed from the United States one of the country's gifted artists and composers. A native of Cuba, he brought to this nation a wealth of talent that was inborn and at the same time developed to a high degree by professional training. Many of his own compositions were coming to be known at the time of his premature death; and as recently as March, 1930, he received an enthusiastic ovation when "Romanza," one of his works, was played by the New Rochelle Symphony Orchestra, of which he was concertmaster. An artist of rare ability, he was also a man of kindly and generous impulse, ever considerate of others, and gifted to a high degree with personal charm and magnetism.

Mr. Costa was born in Sagna La Grande, Cuba, son of Ulfredo and Carmen Costa. It was in 1916, after having received his education in his native land, that he came to the United States to live. Then, about 1923, he became a resident of New Rochelle, New York, where he lived until his death. Here he was concertmaster of the New Rochelle Symphony Orchestra, as noted above; and the performance of his "Romanza" with that orchestra took place at its first concert in March, 1930. At that time there was every indication that Mr. Costa was destined to give many other lovely compositions to the world in future years; but such was not to be the case, for death came to him on May 16, 1930, as a result of pneumonia.

Mr. Costa was a member of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. He married, on March 4, 1924, in New York City, Mary Anna Hurley, daughter of William and Mary (Shea) Hurley. His wife survived him, as did his mother, Mrs. Carmen Costa, and four brothers, Ulfredo, Berardo and Oscar, all of Cuba, and Elio, of New Rochelle.

The passing of Mario V. Costa took from his community and his nation a man of unusual musical gifts, and was therefore a cause of widespread sorrow. Many were the tributes that were paid him, not only because of his genius, but also for his estimable qualities of character. Sigmund Grosskopf, director of the Grosskopf Conservatory of Music, who organized the New Rochelle Symphony Orchestra and became its conductor, said of Mr. Costa that he was one of the few musicians who had no professional jealousy and was always ready to acclaim ability in his fellow-artists. He then went on to say:

In the death of Mario Costa I feel the loss of a good friend, who was dear to me. He was modest,

generous in his appreciation of others, and a promising young composer. I had looked forward to bringing out many more of his compositions in the symphony concerts. His passing will be felt keenly among musical people in New Rochelle.

DANIEL HARRINGTON, of Mineola, Long Island, created, by his own efforts, a successful business career, and then, entering the political field, had already attained recognition as a leader in his district, at the time of his death. He was born March 14, 1872, in New York City, and was the son of Timothy and Catherine (Corrigan) Harrington, both born in Ireland.

Compelled to leave school at the age of nine, he started manfully to look for work, and became employed by Tiffany and Company of New York. This connection lasted for over twenty years, and Mr. Harrington rose to a position in the Art Studio Department. Desiring an independent business, he then embarked for himself, and for four years dealt in art glass in New York. In 1907 he moved to Mineola, and became interested in politics. Possessing natural aptitude for political life, he soon became the secretary of Surrogate Judge Leone D. Howell, of Nassau County, and was a recognized power in the Republican party. For many years he was the honorary commissioner of the Mineola Police Department.

Mr. Harrington was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, belonging to Corpus Christi Parish at Mineola. He was a member of the Corpus Christi Council of the Knights of Columbus, and was honored with the presidency of the Holy Name Society of the parish. He was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and president of the Mineola Art League, also president and one of the founders of the Art League of Nassau County, to which he gave unstinted time and effort, in the promotion of its objects.

Daniel Harrington married Margaret McCaffrey, on January 5, 1900, in New York, she being the daughter of Frank and Alice McCaffrey. Their children were: Daniel J., Jr., Frank J., John M., Margaret, and Mary C. Mr. Harrington's death occurred October 6, 1928, as the result of an automobile accident. Solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Father Burke of Corpus Christi Church, and burial was in St. Brigid's Cemetery, of Westbury.

In addition to being admired for the success he made of his business life, started so inauspiciously, Mr. Harrington was liked and respected for the fine qualities of his character.

GEORGE A. ANDERSON—In the course of a useful business career, George A. Anderson rendered valuable services to his fellowmen, especially in the community of Mohawk, New York, where he was engaged in work in the dry goods field, first in partnership with others and later independently. For his

achievements he came to be highly respected by his business associates and by the people of this community; and his many excellent qualities of character brought him to a high place in the estimation of his fellowmen. His kindly and generous nature and his genial and sympathetic personality readily brought to him a host of friends in all walks of life, people who trusted him and relied upon his judgment; and those whose privilege it was to know him, remember Mr. Anderson as a man whose life was thoroughly worthwhile, and whose influence upon his community and its people was for the best.

Mr. Anderson was born in Campbellford, Province of Ontario, Canada, on July 1, 1884, son of James and Carolyn (Kernan) Anderson, both natives of Scotland. It was in 1892, when he was only eight years old, that George A. Anderson came to Herkimer, New York, with his parents. There it was that he spent most of his boyhood and his school days, not removing to Mohawk until 1910. Following that year, Mohawk was destined to be the scene of his business success and of many years of happy residence. His first employment here was in the capacity of clerk in the dry goods store of Shackleton and Knight, with whom he laid the foundation for a successful career, and began making a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. After the dissolution of the firm of Shackleton and Knight, Mr. Shackleton conducted the store alone for a time, but on August 1, 1919, he took Mr. Anderson as a partner. The new firm of Shackleton and Anderson was successful from the very outset, but later the two men were forced to sever connections. When Mr. Shackleton removed to Utica, in April, 1928, Mr. Anderson purchased the business which he conducted successfully and with ever-growing prestige until his death.

Along with his activities in the business world, Mr. Anderson was a leader in civic and social life, and was affiliated with many organizations which have long been known as outstanding groups in these phases of Mohawk life. A member and a regular attendant of the Universalist Church, at Herkimer, New York, he served as treasurer of the society of that church. He was also prominent in fraternal affairs, having been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the Masonic Order his affiliation was with Mohawk Valley Lodge, No. 276. Perhaps his most notable civic affiliation was that of commissioner of the Weller Library, a position in which he served for two terms. Mr. Anderson's political alignment was with the Republican party, of whose policies and principles he was a staunch supporter.

George A. Anderson married, at Herkimer, New York, on June 29, 1907, Daisy Jordan, daughter of Frank A. and Imogene M. (Haven) Jordan. Her father was a native of Maine. George A. and Daisy

(Jordan) Anderson became the parents of one child, a daughter, Dallas Imogene Anderson, born on August 1, 1910. Mr. Anderson was survived by his wife and daughter, as well as by three brothers, Peter J. and Edward, of Herkimer, and William, of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada; and six sisters, Mrs. Caroline Covert, of Utica; Mrs. Charles H. Crandall, Mrs. Lena Gilbert, Mrs. Agnes Seney, of Herkimer; Mrs. Fannie Marsh, of London, Ontario, and Mrs. William Bates, of Campbellford, Ontario.

The death of George A. Anderson occurred on May 8, 1930, and was deeply regretted by his business, fraternal and church associates, as well as by hosts of friends. He had contributed substantially to the growth of commercial life in Mohawk, and had come to be known as a leader in his community. His sterling integrity and his public-spirited qualities of character added to his influence, however; and he will be remembered for years to come as one of Mohawk's outstanding citizens, while his memory will serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to all who knew him.

FREDERICK E. HAWKESWORTH, D. D. S.

—Professional, business, and social life were the gainers from the work that Dr. Frederick E. Hawkesworth performed in Saratoga Springs, New York, where he lived for eleven years. Previously he practiced successfully in Troy, New York. His career was a most useful one, and both for his achievements and for his excellent qualities of mind and heart, he was esteemed and loved by his fellowmen. Sterling integrity was combined, in him, with a readiness and an eagerness to help others; and, together with a broad human sympathy and a keen sense of humor, these qualities went to make up the well-rounded character that was the essence of the man, Frederick E. Hawkesworth. His place in his community was one of high esteem and respect; and his death removed one of the most valuable, as well as one of the most likable, of citizens.

Dr. Hawkesworth was born in Digby, Nova Scotia, in August, 1872; and, after having completed his preliminary schooling, he became a student at the College of Dental Surgery, in Baltimore, Maryland. From that institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. At once he started his professional practice, coming to Troy, New York, for that purpose, in 1894; and there he remained until 1918, the year in which he removed to Saratoga Springs, New York.

Winning a host of business and personal friends, he continued his practice successfully, and at the same time became a participant in business affairs. Seeing, in 1928, the need of a good eating place in Saratoga Springs, he chose to open a "dining car," of which he remained the proprietor until his death. His place



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of business was situated at No. 48 Railroad Place, this city, although he spent very little time there, having regarded it as a sideline and having hired a manager to run it.

He was also connected with social and fraternal affairs. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with Apollo Lodge, of Troy; was past patron and member of Saratoga Chapter, No. 131 of Eastern Star; and held membership in Saratoga Court, No. 55, of the Order of the Amaranth. He also was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Into all of his various activities he ever put his fullest measure of devotion; and, as a result, his place in the life of his adopted city was one of high regard, and his contribution to its people outstanding.

Dr. Hawkesworth was three times married, having taken, as his third wife, in December, 1918, at Troy, New York, Nettie May (Brewer) Roy. By this marriage there was born one child, William. There were also two other children by his first marriage, and one by second, Margaret.

The death of Dr. Frederick E. Hawkesworth occurred on February 13, 1930, and was productive of widespread sorrow among all who knew him. His contribution to the life of his city and State had been a most worthwhile one, a contribution that had aided materially toward making him a community leader and had at the same time won him the esteem of local business and professional men. Hosts of his friends and acquaintances will remember him for years to come for his fundamental honesty in all business dealings, and for his courteous, affable and kindly manner.

REUBEN CHAUFY—Identified with the hardware business from his youth on, the late Reuben Chaufy, after having been connected with various hardware stores in New York State, eventually established a hardware store of his own at Carthage, Jefferson County, which he operated with great success in association with his brother until his death. In this twenty-five years, during which he was active in this business, he became known as one of the most able and most successful business men of Carthage. Public-spirited he always took a very great interest in public affairs and especially in the cause of education, which he furthered by his long membership in the West Carthage Board of Education. Religious affairs, too, received a full share of his time and attention, and the local church, of which he was a very active member for many years, benefited extensively by having him as one of its officials for a quarter of a century. Mr. Chaufy's position in the community was one of importance and influence, and he also enjoyed the liking and confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

N. Y. 4—20

Reuben Chaufy was born in Philadelphia, Jefferson County, New York, September 26, 1867, the son of Joseph and Clarice (Keller) Chaufy. His father was of French and his mother of German descent. At an early age he went with his parents to a farm near Carthage, Jefferson County, situated on the Croghan Road. Later the family moved to Carthage and settled in South James Street, where the Chaufy homestead still stands. The boy attended the Carthage schools and early showed promise of possessing the sterling qualities, which characterized his maturity. As a young man Mr. Chaufy entered the hardware store of John Rogers. When the Rogers store burned and Mr. Rogers did not reestablish his business, Mr. Chaufy worked for some time in a hardware store at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County. From there he went to Watertown, Jefferson County, where he entered the employ of Hyde Brothers. About 1900, with his brother, Charles Chaufy, he opened a hardware store on State Street in Carthage, which he and his brother successfully conducted until the day of his death, always doing a large business.

Mr. Chaufy was a member of the board of education of West Carthage for twenty-one years and for fifteen years was president of the board. He was a member of the Carthage Chamber of Commerce, but was not affiliated with any of the fraternal organizations in town. He was a Republican in politics, and for many years was a staunch supporter of the Prohibition party in the town of Champion. He was a member of the United Christian Church in West Carthage, and served as deacon and treasurer of the church for twenty-five years. A public-spirited man all his life and much esteemed and looked up to in Carthage, Mr. Chaufy took a keen interest in village affairs and gave considerable time to the work of the week day school for religious training of children in Carthage and West Carthage. He was also interested in the work of the West Carthage Parent-Teachers Association.

Mr. Chaufy married, February 1, 1893, at Carthage, Lida Babcock, daughter of Lysander and Mary Jane (Merrill) Babcock of Carthage. Their only child was Wilma Augusta, born June 6, 1898, who married, on May 29, 1920, Claude A. Tripp. The two children of the latter marriage, Mr. Chaufy's grandchildren, were Barbara Tripp, born February 27, 1921, and Margery Tripp, born June 11, 1923.

At his home in Carthage, Reuben Chaufy died suddenly, October 28, 1926. Besides by his wife, daughter and two granddaughters he was survived also by his sister, Mrs. Stephen Gallagher of Utica, and by his brother, Charles Chaufy of Carthage.

Mr. Chaufy's death at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine years was greatly regretted by his many friends and, indeed, by the entire town of

Carthage, of which he had been a prominent resident for so many years. His memory will long be cherished by all who had the privilege of knowing him, for he left a deep impress on his acquaintances, as much as the result of his fine character as by the important services which he constantly rendered to the community.

LAWRENCE MULLIGAN—A native and for the greater part of his life a resident of New York City, the late Lawrence Mulligan was for many years widely known there as one of the most active and successful members of Tammany Hall and as a political leader and worker. Closely related to the late Timothy Sullivan and his brothers, he was for many years a political power on the lower East Side. These connections, combined with a natural talent for politics and a very likeable disposition, made him very popular and successful, and gained him innumerable friends, who could always count upon him to be loyal to them and to represent and advance their interests to the best of his ability. During the latter part of his life he withdrew from political activities, and, removing to one of New York's suburbs on the Hudson, he engaged successfully in the real estate business, quickly making for himself a high reputation among his new neighbors and gaining their liking and good-will.

Lawrence Mulligan was born in New York City, May 10, 1876, a half brother of the late Timothy Sullivan, popularly known as "Big Tim" Sullivan. Educated in the schools of the Bowery district, in which he was born, raised, and lived most of his life, he became identified with Tammany Hall in his early youth. At different times he held various official positions, the most important of which was that of clerk of one of New York City's Municipal Courts. Though he undoubtedly would have received an appointment to a more important and more lucrative position, had he so desired, he preferred to devote his considerable talents and most of his energy to practical politics, rather than to the pursuit of a political career. For many years he was the undisputed ruler of his district, where he was both loved and respected by his political adherents. In behalf of the Democratic party he fought many successful political battles, in most of which he was victorious. His influence was not restricted to political affairs, but he also set the fashion in his district in respect to many other matters. His support of or interest in any undertaking, sport or other matter invariably meant that his faithful followers likewise would approve of these enterprises. Like his more widely known and, perhaps, more powerful stepbrother, he rarely was addressed by his formal name, but was known to all his friends and neighbors as "Larry." A local political organization, named in his honor the Larry Mul-

ligan Association, flourished for many years, and its annual grand ball, usually held at the Terrace Garden on Third Avenue near Fifty-ninth Street, as well as its lively week-end parties, acquired wide publicity and became firmly established events. Mr. Mulligan enjoyed a very extensive acquaintance among the leading men in public life during the period when he himself was most active. In 1912 he took over the old Hotel St. Denis, at Broadway and Eleventh Street, opposite Grace Church, one of the oldest hotels in New York City, which in former years had enjoyed a very high reputation and a very extensive and high-class patronage. He took this step, partly as a business venture and partly because he thought that he and his political associates ought to have "uptown" headquarters in conformity to the general uptown movement then in progress. The undertaking, however, did not meet with success and the old hotel eventually was remodeled into an office building. After his half brother's death, in 1913, Mr. Mulligan aspired to succeed him as leader of the Thirteenth Congressional District, but was defeated. It was about that time that he gradually withdrew from active participation in politics and, in 1922, he established himself in the real estate business at Philipse Manor and Tarrytown, New York, having become, together with his family, a resident of the former town. There he erected an attractive home for himself and quickly made hosts of friends, his ready wit and genial nature being appreciated from the start. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Mulligan married in New York City, in 1900, Harriett Dexter, a daughter of Elias and Mary Emma Dexter. Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan were the parents of three children: Patrice, Catherine, and Lawrence, Jr., the latter a lieutenant in the United States Army.

Mr. Mulligan died at his home in Philipse Manor, North Tarrytown, New York, September 1, 1928. After funeral services at St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church at North Tarrytown, during which a solemn requiem high Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father W. J. Donohue, he was laid to rest in the family burial plot in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. Many of his old New York friends, as well as many of his Tarrytown neighbors, paid their last respects to him at this occasion. His untimely death at the early age of fifty-two years, though preceded by several months' illness, was a distinct shock to his family and his friends. His passing served to recall political events and personalities that in their time had made political history in New York City, Mr. Mulligan's own part having been of considerable importance. By those who knew him best, as well as by many thousands, whose contacts with him had been only of a passing nature, he will long be remembered for his kindness, generosity, sincerity and loyalty.

HERBERT ANSON HOUSE—Having become an expert cabinet-maker in his youth, the late Herbert Anson House was for many years successfully engaged in the furniture business, first as a manufacturer and later as a retail merchant. The last thirteen years of his life he devoted to the management of a local coöperative fire insurance company at Ilion, which prospered greatly under his able direction.

Herbert Anson House was born in Winfield, New York, January 25, 1858, a son of Henry and Lavina (Miller) House. He was educated in the schools of West Winfield and as a young man worked on his father's farm. Later he was employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, but a breakdown in health sent him to Milford, Connecticut. Going from there to Bridgeport, Connecticut, he found employment with the Furniture Manufacturing Company and soon became a skillful and rapid workman. When the firm of E. Remington & Sons embarked in the business of making sewing machines, Mr. House was for four years foreman of their cabinet department. The firm failed and Mr. House went to Van Hornesville, New York, where, with his brother, he formed the firm of House Brothers and for nearly four years manufactured furniture. In 1888 he opened a furniture store in Ilion and conducted it with pronounced success until November 24, 1911, when he sold out to William Marsland and retired. In 1916 he took the position of secretary and manager of the Merchants Coöperative & Dwelling Fire Insurance Association of Central New York. This position he filled very successfully, until ill health forced him to retire. Mr. House was a Republican in politics and entertained President Warren G. Harding, when the latter visited Ilion. In 1923 he was chosen a member of the local board of education and the following year he was made president of the board. He served at a time when Ilion was trying to solve its school building problems. This was accomplished early in 1925, when the funds were provided for new buildings and enlargements. Mr. House was prominent in Masonic circles. He was a Mason in Ilion Lodge, No. 591, and was Past High Priest of Iroquois Chapter, No. 336, Royal Arch Masons. He belonged to Little Falls Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar; Ziyara Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Utica; Khorassan Grotto, No. 2, Mystic Order, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, in which he had served as Monarch. He was also a member of the Knights of Birmingham and was a member of Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He had long been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Ilion, and also belonged to the Ilion Automobile Club.

Mr. House married, November 14, 1883, at Whitesboro, Addie Miller, daughter of Chauncy and Sarah

(Brower) Miller of Sanquoit. The only surviving child of this marriage is a son, Albertus Maurice House, born May 10, 1889. A daughter, Lillian May, died in 1907, aged twenty years.

Mr. House died, January 29, 1929, at his home in Ilion, after a six weeks' illness. He was survived by his wife and son, a brother, Floyd House, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and by three grandchildren.

Though Mr. House's death, when he was well past seventy years of age, had to be considered the natural conclusion of a long, busy, and successful life, it came nevertheless as a distinct shock to his family, his friends, and the community of which he had been such a highly respected member. He will long be remembered for his many fine qualities.

BERNARD ALBERT CLIFTON—As the owner and manager of the Island Harbor House, on Lake George, at Hague, New York, Bernard Albert Clifton was known to thousands outside the confines of his community—the people coming to spend the summer with him considering him one of their friends, rather than in the general impersonal way that might have been expected.

Mr. Clifton was born at Shoreham, Vermont, March 26, 1876, the son of Albert and Augusta Clifton. Albert Clifton, a veteran of the Civil War, built, and for many years was owner and proprietor of the Island Harbor House, which came to be one of the best known hotels on Lake George. Following his father's death, Bernard A. Clifton assumed management of the hotel. Prominent in the hotel circles of northern New York, and a noted fisherman, Mr. Clifton was familiarly known as "Birney" to his friends. A successful hotel man, with every qualification as an efficient manager and business man, Mr. Clifton enjoyed remarkable personal popularity, and as a consequence, kept the continued esteem and received the patronage of an increasing share of the summer population of Lake George. He steadily added to the attractions of his house, and had the interests of the entire region always deeply at heart. At the time of his death, at the age of fifty-two, on July 20, 1928, Mr. Clifton ranked as one of the oldest and best known hotel men on Lake George, and the prestige of his establishment was without question. Mr. Clifton was a member of the Glens Falls Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and well known also to the members of that organization in Ticonderoga and many neighboring towns. In religious preference, he attended the Baptist Church.

Bernard Albert Clifton was married, October 30, 1905, at Hague, to Matilda Phoebe Myers, of Ticonderoga, daughter of Joseph D. and Phoebe L. (Pratt) Myers. Joseph D. Myers was a respected citizen of his community, and a veteran of the Civil War.

Mrs. Clifton was of invaluable assistance to her husband in his business, and in the years of his declining health, herself conducted the Island Harbor House. They were the parents of one son, Bernard A. Clifton, Jr.

Mr. Clifton's place in the community of Hague, and in the entire Lake George region, has been a hard one to fill. In fact, there is no replacing his genial and kindly nature, and the influence of a fine and worthwhile character, though the memory of these qualities will hardly lose its potency as the years pass.

PETER HAMRE—In the business life of Glens Falls, New York, and in the industrial life of New York and Pennsylvania generally, Peter Hamre was one of those who took a leading part; and, as a member of the organization known as the Duplex Construction Company, he helped to build some of the foremost edifices, among them a number of public institutions in the vicinity of Glens Falls. There was no civic enterprise in which he was not actively interested, and as a result of his many good works he was widely known and respected. His amiable qualities of character and personality, his thorough-going integrity and eagerness to aid his fellows in their undertakings—these were some of the traits which tended so greatly toward Mr. Hamre's popularity. His death produced a widespread sense of sorrow and grief among his fellowmen, who were sorely distressed by his passing.

Mr. Hamre was born on March 2, 1888, at Christiansand, Norway, of sturdy and honest parentage, and came to the United States when he was only fifteen years old. He early impressed his employers with his capacity and industry, and steadily rose in the business world on his own merits. A shrewd and dependable worker, he was, before he was twenty years old, foreman of construction work, and among those who knew and valued his talents were the members of the firm of Tooker and Marsh, architects, of New York City, who held him in the highest regard. Before coming to Glens Falls Mr. Hamre was engaged in building construction work in Palmyra, New York, as well as in Erie, Pennsylvania, and other cities. He came to Glens Falls, New York, in 1925, as a member of the Duplex Construction Company, which built Westmount Sanatorium and the Lake George High School. His firm, the Peter Hamre Building Company, later built the Greenwich, New York, high school; the swimming pool at the Glens Falls Junior high school, and a part of the Island Public School, in Cohoes, New York, which was still uncompleted at the time of his past illness.

Peter Hamre married in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on June 10, 1921, Elizabeth Katherine Smith, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Heidel) Smith. A de-

voted wife and mother, Mrs. Hamre made an ideal home for her husband. They had one son, Robert William, born November 9, 1926. Mr. Hamre was fond, above all else, of his family, and, outside of business hours, spent his time at his comfortable home on Grant Avenue. Having left his own boyhood surroundings across the ocean at an early age, he knew and valued the blessings of domestic life, and chose never to be separated from his home when such separation could be avoided. For there he found all his happiness.

Diligent in business, respected and liked by all, the inseparable companion and playmate of his young son, "Bobbie," Mr. Hamre was making an enviable record in his city and State when he was suddenly taken with a fatal illness. He died on May 1, 1929, and, after funeral services which were attended by many sorrowing friends at the Church of the Messiah, in Glens Falls, New York, he was buried in Pine View Cemetery. He was survived by his wife and son; his mother, Mrs. Marthine Hamre, who resides in her native Norway, and two brothers—Jonas Hamre, of Quincy, Massachusetts, and John Hamre, of Norway, and a sister, Mrs. Josephine Johnson, also a resident of Norway. The passing of such a man as Mr. Hamre was a cause of widespread and profound sorrow among his associates and his fellow-townsmen, for he had come to take part extensively in public affairs and in all phases of community life. A man of rare and broad sympathies, possessing a remarkable human understanding, he readily won a place in the hearts of his fellows, who will long remember him affectionately and be inspired by his life and his works.

F. ROBERT TWISS—(The subject's first name was "Franklin," but he never used it, and was known to all as "F. Robert.")

F. Robert Twiss was born in Athol, New York, November 14, 1883, the son of Dexter W. and Helen E. (Truesdale) Twiss. The family moved to Lake George when he was quite young, and Robert attended the public schools there. Later he attended Glens Falls Academy, living while in Glens Falls with his sister, Mrs. Lyman Stevens.

Mr. Twiss learned the electrical business thoroughly with his brother-in-law in Philadelphia. Later he entered the employ of Seymour Taylor, electrical contractor, in Glens Falls, and remained with that firm for some years. Going into business under his own name in 1914, he became favorably known for work of a superior kind and for the successful handling of large contracts. He did all the electrical work for the Wellington Hotel, Albany; Erlanger Brothers, Glens Falls; and many other important corporations. His business took him to Albany, Schenectady, Saranac, and many other points in New York State, while he continually refused flattering



Peter Hamme

offers from Ohio and other points outside the State.

On June 21, 1907, Mr. Twiss married, at Glens Falls, Lena Farrar, daughter of Hartwell S. and Minerva (Wood) Farrar. They had one son, Robert Farrar Twiss, born September 10, 1920.

Mr. Twiss was a member of the First Baptist Church, was active in its Sunday school, and president of its Baracca Class. He was a member of Glens Falls Lodge, No. 121, Free and Accepted Masons; Glens Falls Chapter, No. 55, Royal Arch Masons; Joseph Warren Council, No. 81, Royal Select Masters; Queen City Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and the Warrensburg, New York, Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was also a member of the Masonic Club of Glens Falls.

An active, virile, cordial, companionable man, F. Robert Twiss was not only popular with other business men who came in contact with him everywhere in the State, but was beloved by his own employees to a very unusual degree. He was not only their employer but their good friend. It was pleasant, as well as profitable, to serve under him.

His untimely death came on March 6, 1929, a profound shock to neighbors, friends, and business acquaintances, who found it hard to realize that so active and promising a career had been abruptly terminated. Besides his widow and young son, Mr. Twiss left a daughter, Mrs. Delbert Beswick, of Glens Falls; a brother, A. J. Twiss, of Gloversville; a sister, Mrs. Cora Stevens, of Baltimore, Maryland.

ALBERT J. ALLEN—A native and lifelong resident of Jefferson County, the late Albert J. Allen was equally well known at Hounsfield, the town of his birth, and at Brownville, where he spent the last two decades of his life. In both these towns he enjoyed an exceptionally high reputation as a very able and successful merchant. His integrity gained him the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who frequently honored him by election to important local offices and who constantly called upon him for advice in public and in private affairs. Throughout his entire life he gave freely of his time, knowledge and experience, in order to be of service to his fellow-townsmen and so that he might further to his fullest ability any movement or enterprise tending to advance civic progress.

Albert J. Allen was born at Hounsfield, Jefferson County, May 7, 1866, the son of Willard I. and Alza (Phelps) Allen. When he was about one year of age his parents moved to a farm two miles north of Brownville. Here he went to school and resided until 1909 when he removed to Brownville, and purchased the Brownville general store, which he continued to operate for twenty years. His high reputation as a man and as a merchant gave Mr. Allen a unique place in the regard of everyone in and around the village. He won deserved prosperity in

his business. Public-spirited and a trusted advisor of his neighbors, he held office for several years as justice of the peace. He was a member of the volunteer fire department of Brownville. For many years he was active in the affairs of the Republican party in the town and served as president of the village for one year. Mr. Allen was a member of Dexter Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Brownville Cemetery Association; and Brownville Lodge, No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons. His religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. The only relaxation from business and from the many other demands made upon him, he found in fishing.

On May 10, 1887, Mr. Allen married at Dexter, Jefferson County, Cora H. Webb, daughter of Francis O. and Marietta (Kellogg) Webb, of Brownville. Their eight children, in the order of their birth were: Grace Edith; Carl Willard; Willard Ives; Alton Francis and Alza Marietta, twins; Ruth Helen; Evelyn Marian; and Gerald Ethan. Alza Marietta Allen became Mrs. Arthur R. Knapp. Sergeant Carl Willard Allen was killed in action, in the Argonne section, in France, October 18, 1918. Lieutenant Alton Francis Allen died in Brownville, February 18, 1920, as the result of his health having been ruined by his service during the World War.

Albert J. Allen died at his home in Brownville, November 1, 1929, survived by his wife, four daughters and two sons, and by five grandchildren. He was universally mourned by young and old in the village, where he had been so well known and beloved for twenty years.

THOMAS J. DRISCOLL—Outlining his business career while at school, Thomas J. Driscoll, lately of Rouses Point, was from time to time prominent in the retail drug trade of several cities and towns in New York State. He was a skilled pharmacist and a good business man, with a nature that caused him to look far into the future and to eventually attain a goal upon which he set his ambition. It is said of him that he had for many years sought a favorable opportunity to engage in the drug business in Rouses Point, but the property he wished to acquire was not available. When it became so he snapped it up at once and, in taking charge of the establishment, brought about such innovations that immediately appealed to the people and brought him the prosperity which his activities so richly deserved. He was a good citizen and a progressive member of the commercial body, with many loyal friends and the highest of reputations for probity and civic honor, for interest in the community and for a personality that was irresistibly attractive in its open candor and friendliness.

He was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, December 12, 1873, a son of Thomas and Bridget (Ken-

nedy) Driscoll. His education he received in the public and Catholic parochial schools there, after which he attended Columbia University and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Pharmaceutical Graduate. He then became pharmacist at the Hudson River State Hospital under Dr. Charles Langdon, remaining until 1905, when he resigned in order to take charge of the pharmacy of the George H. Clapp Drug Company of Poughkeepsie. On January 1, 1909, he purchased the business and altered the title to the Driscoll Pharmacy. He remodelled the premises, developed the business and carried it on successfully until 1923, when he sold it. In 1924 he purchased the property and goodwill of the E. O. Anderson Drug Store at Miller-ton, Dutchess County, and conducted it until 1926. In this year came the opportunity for which he had waited for years and he was able to purchase the drug business and buildings in Rouses Point of Dr. S. Newton. He remodelled this store, making it one of the most attractive in the district and brought about its prosperity, keeping up his active connection with it until his death, October 18, 1927. His widow continued to operate the business until January 1, 1929, when she disposed of it by sale.

Thomas J. Driscoll married, in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 9, 1909, Elizabeth O. Duchesne, daughter of Octave and Agnes (Sauer) Duchesne.

WEBSTER W. KRICK—A native and lifelong resident of Herkimer County, the late Webster W. Krick spent the last thirty years of his life in Frankfort, a prosperous town on the south bank of the Mohawk River, ten miles southeast of Utica. Here he held at different times various important local offices, which he invariably filled with much ability and conscientiousness, thus gaining for himself the liking, respect, and confidence of the community. His outstanding service, perhaps, was in his capacity as chief of the Frankfort Fire Department, which position he held for many years. Under his very able direction the local fire department was maintained on the highest possible plane of efficiency and preparedness. Chief Krick was devoted to his work with undivided interest and maintained very few other activities. He was regarded as one of the most expert fire chiefs in Central New York and his reputation as a public official was of the highest.

Webster W. Krick was born in Schuyler, Herkimer County, June 1, 1878, the son of John and Mary Krick, descendants of old settlers in the Mohawk Valley. After his school days he came to live in Frankfort, Herkimer County, about the year 1899. He always had the confidence and good-will of his fellow-citizens, and served several years as town assessor, being repeatedly reelected to the office. He filled the

post of constable at various times, and was truant officer of the Frankfort schools. He was staunchly Republican in politics; and he attended the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Krick was chief of the Frankfort Fire Department and had been for twenty-seven years a member of the H. M. Wood Hose Company, No. 2. One of the best chief officers the Frankfort Fire Department ever had, he was an active and tireless worker in the best interests of the town. Chief Krick had no major interest in life outside of fire-fighting, and was devoted, heart and soul, to maintaining the efficiency of his department. He had no fraternal or society memberships and his only recreation was fishing. Thoroughly familiar with the best methods in his work, he almost never turned his mind in any other directions than those connected with his professional duties.

Mr. Krick married at Frankfort, August 10, 1898, Emma R. Finster, daughter of John and Fannie V. Finster. The three sons of this marriage were: Lester Henry, Harold Webster, and Floyd Leslie.

Webster W. Krick died suddenly, on January 19, 1928, having attended to the duties of his office to the last. It was a great shock to everyone. Besides his wife and three sons, he was survived by three grandchildren, two brothers, Charles Krick, of East Schuyler, and John Krick, of East Syracuse, and three sisters, Mrs. Ida Widrick, of East Syracuse; Mrs. Dora Whipple, of Columbia Center, and Mrs. Kate Campbell, of Ravena.

The untimely death of Chief Krick at the comparatively early age of fifty years, represented an irreparable loss to his wife and children and to the other members of his immediate family. It was deeply regretted by his numerous friends, and, indeed, throughout the entire community, in which he had served so faithfully for almost three decades. He will be remembered as one of the most able public officials in the history of Frankfort.

DAVID FORREST WILBER—The surname Wilbur is most generally believed to have come from the nickname, "the wild boar." The early, or Anglo-Saxon form of the word is preserved in the surname Wilbar, from *wild*, and *bar*, a boar. Another theory regarding the origin of the name suggests that it is taken from the Norman "le Bor," which may have been taken as a family name from an heraldic device, or from the fact that the first to bear the name was an expert hunter of the fierce wild boar. Harrison, in his "Surnames of the United Kingdom," propounds still another theory; namely, that the surname is from the Anglo-Saxon feminine name, Wilburh or Wilburg, denoting "beloved stronghold or city." Wildbore seems to have been in general use up to the latter part of the seventeenth century, at which time it began to appear in a variety of shortened forms, such as Wilbore, Wil-



Wilbore
Wilbur
(Wilber)

bour, Wilbor, Wilber, Wilbar, and Wilbur, the last four having remained in common usage.

Wildbore (Wilbur-Wilber) Arms—Sable, on a fesse between two boars statant argent a javelin of the field.

Crest—The upper part of a spear in pale, point in base proper, thrust through a boar's head erased argent.

Motto—*Animo non Astutia.*

(Arms in possession of family.)

The Wildbore family from which came the American Wilbers, were of County York, England, and doubtless lived in the neighborhood of Doncaster. It is believed that the former home of this family was one of the villages, Arksey, Bentley or Wales Hamlet, near the River Don and not far from the city of Doncaster, although definite proof is lacking. However, several of the names used in the early Wildbore family in America are found on the parish registers of Arksey, Yorkshire, England.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." J. R. Wilbor: "The Wildbores in America," pp. 1-5. Bulletin No. 8. (1925).)

Samuel Wildbore, first of whom we have definite record in America, died in 1656. His will, dated April 30, 1656, was probated November 6 of that year. The first definite record we have of Samuel Wildbore is that he was admitted to the First Church of Boston, on the records of which is found the following:

"Sam Wildbore, with his wife, Ann, was admitted to this church, December 1, 1633." Samuel Wildbore was admitted as Freeman of Boston, March 4, 1634. He was the owner of considerable holdings in Boston, evidently dividing his place of residence between the two places. In November, 1637, he was one of a party that was banished from the colony on account of religious views which they held at variance with those held by the ruling majority of the colony. Acting upon the advice of Roger Williams, he with others fled to Providence, where they negotiated the purchase of the Island of Aquednek (now Rhode Island) from the Narragansett Indians and early in 1638 he moved his family to the new location. On March 7, 1638, these eighteen persons founded, by solemn compact, a new colony. Following is a record of a purchase of land by the colonists from the Indians. "Quassaquanch, Kachanaquant and Quequaqueneue, Chief Sachems of the Narragansetts, sold to Samuel Wildbore, John Hull of Boston (Goldsmith), John Porter, Samuel Wilson and Thomas Mumford, the large tract of land which was called "The Petaquompscot Purchase." In 1645 Samuel Wildbore returned to Boston and later built an iron furnace at Taunton, the first in New England. In 1638 he was clerk of the town board; constable in 1639; and sergeant in 1644. Samuel Wildbore's name is signed to the civil compact made by men of the nineteen families under leadership of William Coddington and the Hutchinsons who fled to the

Roger Williams plantations in 1638 from Boston, Massachusetts.

Samuel Wildbore married (first) Ann Bradford, daughter of Thomas Bradford, of Dorchester, England. She migrated to America with him. Samuel Wildbore married (second) Elizabeth Lechford, widow of Thomas Lechford. She married (third) Henry Bishop, who died in 1664. Children: 1. Samuel, inherited by father's will the Rhode Island property. 2. Joseph, inherited by father's will part of the Taunton property. 3. William, probably son of Samuel Wildbore, of whom further. 4. Shadrach. 5. Sarah.

(John R. Wilbor: "The Wildbores in America," pp. 1-2. Boston, Massachusetts, Record, Vol. IX, p. 56. Commissioner's Report, Vol. IX, pp. 56, 58.)

(I) William Wilbour (Wildbore) is believed by some authorities to be the son of Samuel Wildbore, above mentioned, and by some to be his nephew. We know that he was not mentioned in the will of Samuel Wildbore, but there seems to be no doubt that he was extremely close to the family of Samuel Wildbore. There is a theory that William Wildbore was the son of Samuel Wildbore's brother, and upon his death, Samuel took him into his family, where he was brought up upon the same footing as Samuel's own children. That William was a member of Samuel's family and occupied the same place as one of his own sons, is generally conceded. It seems immaterial whether William was a son or a nephew of Samuel, except so far as it might give a clue to the circumstances surrounding the emigration of the family to America.

William Wilbour was born in 1630 and died in Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1710. About 1654, he settled at Little Compton, Rhode Island. In 1653, William married Martha. Children: 1. Mary, born in 1654, died April 17, 1720; married, in 1671, Joseph Mowry. 2. Joseph, born in 1656, died May 4, 1729; married, in 1683, Ann Brownell, who died April 2, 1747, daughter of Thomas Brownell of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. 3. John, born in 1658; married, in 1682, Hannah. 4. Thomas, born in 1659; married Mary. 5. William, Jr., born in December, 1660, died in 1738; married (first) a Tallman; married (second) Joan Buggs. 6. Martha, born in 1662; married, May 12, 1681, William Sherman. 7. Samuel, of whom further. 8. Daniel, born in 1666, died November 28, 1741; married, in 1692, Ann Barney. 9. Joanna, born in 1668, died in 1759; married, in 1688, Nathaniel Potter. 10. Benjamin, born in 1670, died in 1729; married (first), January 22, 1700, Mary Kinniait, who died February 14, 1708; married (second), November 2, 1710, Elizabeth Head, born in 1682.

(J. R. Wilbor: "The Wildbores in America," p. 5. Arnold: Vital Record of Rhode Island, Vol. IV. Tiverton Vital Records, pp. 114-15. Little Compton Vital Records, p. 181. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XLVI, p. 455.)

(II) Samuel Wilbour, son of William and Martha Wilbour, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1664, and died in Tiverton, Rhode Island or Little Compton, Rhode Island. He married, in 1689, Mary Potter. (Potter III.) Children (recorded at both Tiverton and Little Compton, Rhode Island): 1. Martha, born October 22, 1690, died September 22, 1760; married, March 5, 1712, James Pierce. 2. Samuel, Jr., of whom further. 3. William, born June 6, 1695, died in September, 1774; married, June 20, 1717, Esther Burgess. 4. Mary, born October 9, 1697; married, July 6, 1717, Charles Brownell. 5. Joanna (twin), born June 8, 1700; married, December 29, 1719, John Taylor. 6. Thankful (twin), born June 8, 1700; married, May 10, 1720, John Irish. 7. Elizabeth, born December 23, 1702; married, November 5, 1723, Joseph Peckham. 8. Thomas, born December 2, 1704. 9. Abiel, born May 27, 1707; married, April 5, 1742, Thomas Palmer. 10. Hannah, born February 9, 1709; married, January 6, 1731, John B. Denis. 11. Isaac, born August 24, 1712, died September, 1790 or 1793; married, March 10, 1735, Mary Brownell.

(J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. IV. Tiverton and Little Compton, pp. 115, 182. J. R. Wilbor: "The Wildbores in America," p. 7.)

(III) Samuel Wilbor, Jr., as he spelled the name, son of Samuel and Mary (Potter) Wilbour, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, November 7, 1692, and died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, in May, 1752. He married, December 24, 1713, Elizabeth Carr. (Carr III.) Children, born in Little Compton, Rhode Island: 1. Robert, born January 14, 1715; married, July 12, 1737, Frelove Davol. 2. Thomas, born September 14, 1716; married, November 24, 1737, Deborah Clossen. 3. Susanna, born June 10, 1718; married, January 28, 1741, Timothy Tripp. 4. Mary, born March 14, 1720; married, November 1, 1744, Silas Devol. 5. Abishai, born November 22, 1722; married, October 20, 1751, Ruth Strange. 6. Elizabeth, born July 23, 1723; married (intentions published November 26, 1743), Caleb Mosher. 7. Martha, born March 11, 1725; married, July 11, 1766, Canaan Gifford. 8. Ruth, born in November, 1726. 9. Esek, born December 22, 1728; married (first), February 7, 1751, Rachel Gifford; married (second), March 7, 1765, Rachel Taber. 10. Samuel, born October 10, 1730; married, December 15, 1751, Hannah Wilcox. 11. Joanna, born May 29, 1732; married Benjamin Church. 12. Ebenezer, born September 3, 1735; married, September 1, 1763, Ruhama Kirby. 13. David, of whom further.

(J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. IV, Little Compton, pp. 17, 67, 99, 183-84. Tiverton, p. 67. J. R. Wilbor: "The Wildbores in America," p. 13. E. I. Carr: "Carr Family Records," pp. 26, 36.)

(IV) David Wilbor, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Carr) Wilbor, was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, July 31, 1740, and died September 13, 1793.

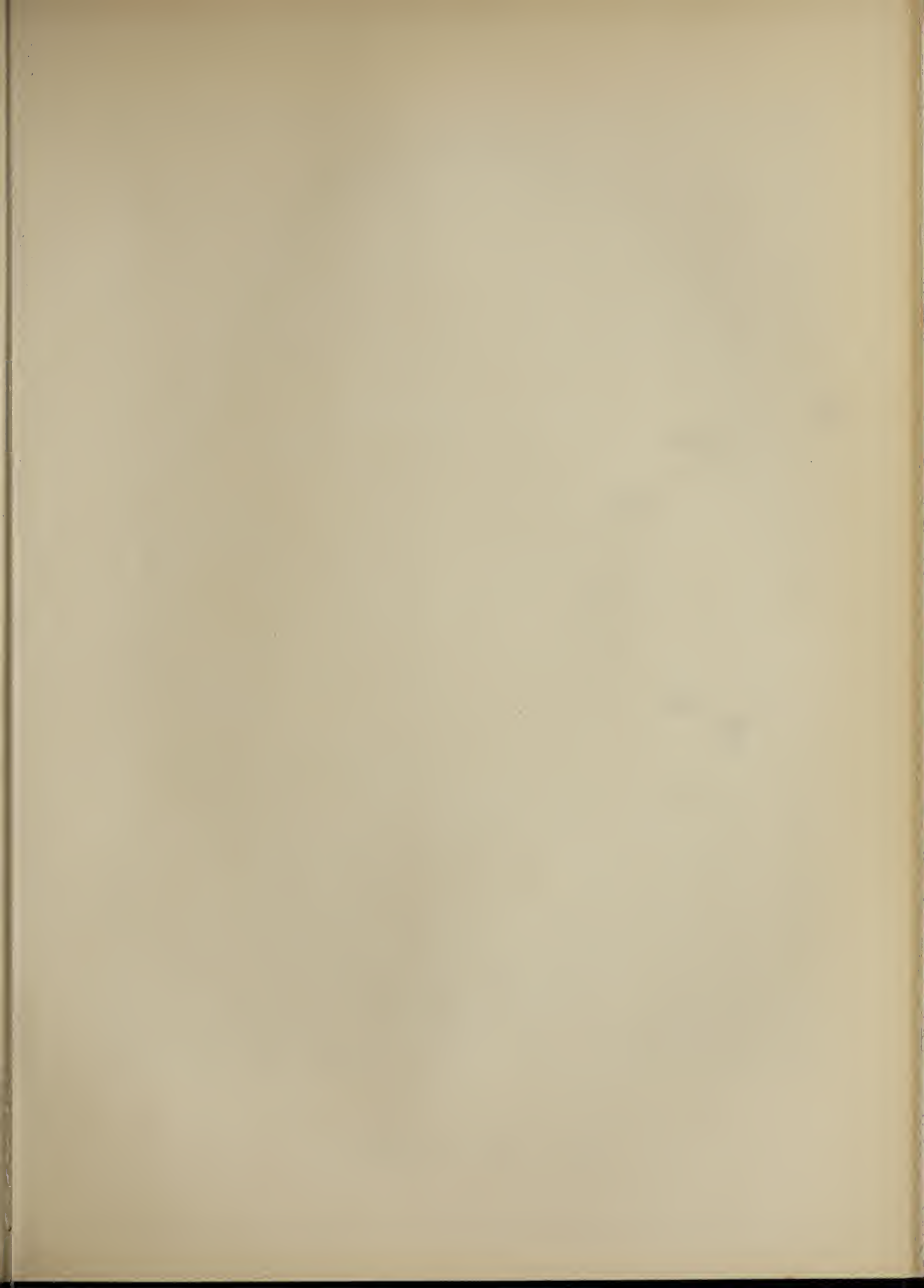
He married (first), April 10, 1760, Mary Kirby, born March 15, 1743, at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Russell) Kirby; married (second) Miss Humphrey. Children, of first marriage: 1. Susannah, born November 9, 1760; married, probably, Stephen Mosher. 2. Rachel, born June 3, 1763. 3. Nathaniel, born May 7, 1765; married (first) Catharine Briggs; married (second), March 17, 1807, Elizabeth Hoag. 4. Rhoda, born February 3, 1768; married a Shaw. 5. Humphrey, born April 24, 1770. 6. Mary, born April 29, 1777; married, in 1799, Benjamin Wilbor. 7. David, born August 14, 1779, died March 20, 1860; married (first) Catherine Lucy Briggs; married (second) Clarissa Jolls. 8. Kirby, born November 1, 1784, died April 29, 1860; married, January 18, 1806, Mercy Allen, and lived in Dutchess and Schenectady counties, New York. Children of second marriage: 9. Isaac, of whom further. 10. Lydia, born February 2, 1793; married Smith Barton.

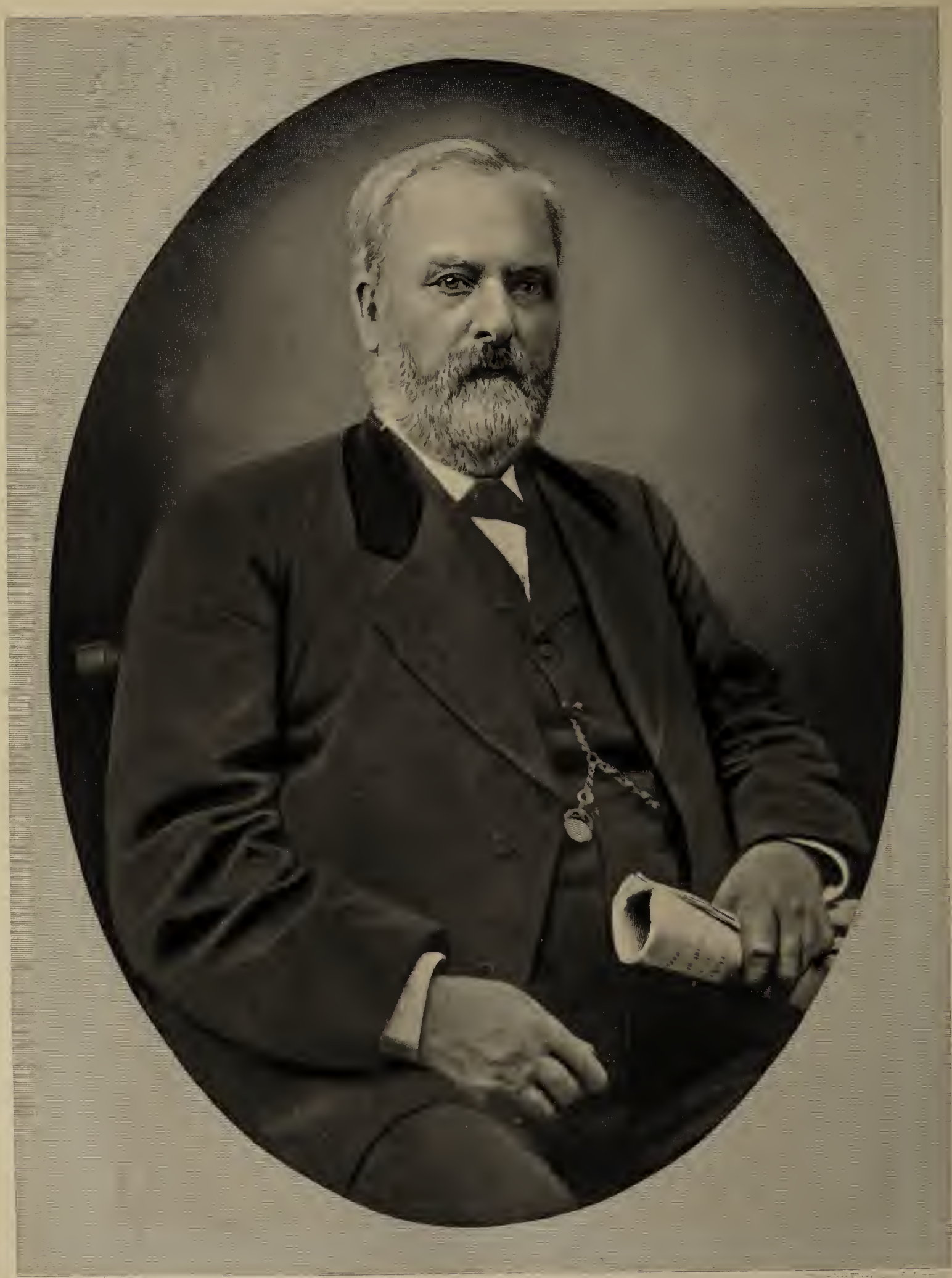
("Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. IV. Little Compton, pp. 68, 184. M. E. Dwight: "The Kirbys of New England," p. 244. Howell, Tenney and Munsell: "History of Albany and Schenectady Counties, New York," p. 181.)

(V) Isaac Wilbor, son of David and ——— (Humphrey) Wilbor, was born July 19, 1790, and died April 4, 1874. He married (first), December 13, 1812, Peninah Lason, born November 17, 1792, and died April 11, 1818. He married (second), July 1, 1819, Edith Hoag, born March 30, 1790, and died April 16, 1859. Child of first marriage: 1. Joseph, born March 13, 1816, died July 3, 1854. Children, of second marriage: 2. David, of whom further. 3. Aaron C., born November 27, 1825; married, January 23, 1856, Louisa Wright. 4. Ira H., born November 5, 1827, died November 29, 1902; married Ruth M. Walker. 5. Peninah, born May 17, 1835; married Robert Mills. 6. George, born October 19, 1837, died October 18, 1839. 7. Elizabeth R., born November 24, 1844, died September 9, 1852.

(J. R. Wilbor: "The Wildbores in America," p. 27.)

(VI) Honorable David Wilber (note change of spelling), son of Isaac and Edith (Hoag) Wilbor, was born in Schenectady, New York, October 5, 1820, and died April 1, 1890. While still a small boy, Mr. Wilber removed with his parents to Milford, Otsego County, where he received a common school education. His early years were spent on farms, working for others. Industry and thriftiness before long enabled him to acquire a farm of his own. As the years passed he became the owner of very large agricultural holdings, which at the time of his death amounted to some 4,000 acres. In the operation of his farm properties he always, like in many other things, set an example to others, cultivating them with the utmost care and in accordance with the latest methods. He did much to further the raising of pure bred cattle, and his





Hon. David Wilber



Margaret B. (Jones) Wilber





PIONEER HOME OF THE LATE
HON. DAVID WILBER
MILFORD, N. Y.

pedigreed herds became widely known and served as a very beneficial factor in advancing the agricultural interests of the county. For many years he was largely interested in the hop industry, and the firm of David Wilber & Sons became known throughout the country for the high quality of its hops. Associated with him in the conduct of this business were his two sons, George I. Wilber and David Forrest Wilber. Later, after George I. Wilber had withdrawn from the firm, its name was changed to David Wilber & Son. After many years of successful activity in agricultural business Mr. Wilber organized and conducted a private bank at Milford. In 1874 he transferred a part of his activities to Oneonta and there organized the Wilber National Bank, of which he served as president until his death. He was also for many years a director of the Second National Bank of Cooperstown and of Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, in the construction of which he was one of the leaders.

Politically David Wilber was a potential factor for a quarter of a century. He was a moulder of public opinion and for many years he was the political leader of his county. He did not assume to dictate, but by common consent his judgment was always consulted and very generally followed. His convictions were strong and could not be swayed by every passing change, and throughout his entire life he was a staunch supporter of and worker for the Republican party and its principles. In 1858, 1859, 1862, 1865, and 1866, he represented the town of Milford, where he then resided, on the board of supervisors of Otsego County. This town was a Democratic stronghold, but whenever Mr. Wilber consented to run for office, he was invariably elected. Not only his energy and force were shown by these elections, but the esteem by which he was held by neighbors regardless of party. His rare good sense, his kindly manner and his wonderful tact in managing men, made him during these years the principal factor in local legislation. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress and again in 1878 to the Forty-sixth Congress. The reapportionment of the Congressional District of the State of New York placed Mr. Wilber in a Democratic District just prior to the election of the Forty-ninth Congress, and during that Congress the District was represented by a Democrat, an able, upright man. Against his will, Mr. Wilber yielded to the urgent request of others and became a candidate for election to the Fiftieth Congress. He conducted his campaign with limitless energy, and his election by a handsome majority followed a campaign noted for its thoroughness and progressiveness. Frequent and severe illness took him often from his seat on the floor of Congress, but he continued to keep a close watch upon legislation. Though he often expressed a deep determination to retire from Congress at the close of that term, the demands were so urgent for him to become his party's standard bearer in the Presidential campaign of 1888,

that finally, over-persuaded, he took up the task of another campaign. He carried through with a measure of success beyond the most sanguine expectations. However, he never took his seat in the Fifty-first Congress, having been taken seriously ill in October, 1889, this illness later proving fatal. In Congress he rarely took part in debate. He was not a conspicuous figure upon the floor. It was in committees that his constructive genius found play. He represented his constituency faithfully and well. His value as a member came not that he was an orator, or possessed wonderfully quick perception, but because of his plodding industry, his constant watchfulness, and his excellent good judgment. As in business so was he here, genial, approachable, kindly. He did not share the common belief that each must make his pathway forward over the prostrate forms of his colleagues. Were it necessary to crowd some other task back that he might push forward he was content to remain behind. He was frequently a delegate in State conventions, and was also a delegate to the National Convention of 1880, which nominated President Garfield for the Presidency, and the Convention of 1888, which nominated James Harrison. Mr. Wilber assumed and accepted political service not for its honors. He was called into political life by what one might call neighborhood desires and claims. He was asked to represent the sentiments of his district, the claims of his district, the business of his district, as an integral part of a national body; and in assuming these duties he came to Congress repeatedly with the same simple heartedness, the same honesty of purpose, to serve not alone his neighbors and his people, but to serve, in his share, the whole United States of America. National in all his opinions, generous to all those who neither believed in his political ideas nor even in his religious tenets, David Wilber sought to ingraft upon all legislation God's honest truth, and nothing else.

He was always vitally interested in tariff legislation to protect the interest of the growers and farmers, and was popular with his associates in Congress. He was to New York what Senator David Davis was to Illinois. His district during his first two terms in Congress included the counties of Otsego, Chenango and Delaware, but upon a redistricting of the State, was made to include Herkimer, Otsego, and Schoharie counties. Mr. Wilber was a director of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, was one of its chief supporters and builders, and was for some time railroad commissioner of the State. He was prominently connected in a business way with Oneonta and the town of Milford, the latter town being his home all his life except the last few years, when he resided in Oneonta. He, together with his son, built the well-known Wilber Block, one of the best in the village. While by birth and early education he was a Quaker, being born of Quaker parents, in later life he became a member and liberal supporter of the Methodist

Episcopal Church. He began life in Otsego County a poor man, started in a log cabin in the town of Milford, and acquired the wealth he ultimately enjoyed by his activity, perseverance and business tact.

Mr. Wilber was a firm supporter of the church and the school. He was a director in more than one educational institution. His Christianity was not of the sectarian type; he had an affection for all men. He did good for the love of it. To him no single creed could point the road to Heaven. Desirous was he to help any good work under the auspices of whatever denomination it was instituted. No deserving charity went empty-handed from his door. To do for others was to him a pleasure. Injustice he could not tolerate. Sham in every form he scorned. In his friendship he was intensely strong and true as steel. Strangely, perhaps, his dislikes were not as strong as his likes. He was slow to anger, plenteous in mercy. He was quick to see an injustice and sensitive to a personal affront, but he quickly forgave and forgot. He was well-balanced; his body, his mind, his heart kept even pace with each other. What he appeared to be he was—large-hearted, broad-minded, plain spoken, kindly man. In the family circle Mr. Wilber was always cheerful, considerate, and loving. The cares of his life he carried alone; the happiness he shared with his family.

At his home in Otsego County, New York, Hon. David Wilber died April 1, 1890. His funeral saw an outpouring of friends and neighbors, never before equalled in that section of the State, and was also attended by the representative from the United States Congress, including members of both the House and the Senate. In both of these, at Washington, memorial exercises in his honor were held, those in the House of Representatives taking place May 24, 1890, while those in the Senate occurred June 19, 1890. Even prior to that, on the very day of Mr. Wilber's death, April 1, 1890, the House of Representatives, of which he was then a member, accepted the following resolutions, moved by Mr. Sherman, a member of the House from New York:

Resolved, That the House has learned with profound regret of the death of Hon. David Wilber, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That a special committee of seven members of the House of Representatives and three members of the Senate be appointed to take order for attending his funeral at his residence in the State of New York; and the necessary expenses attending the execution of this order shall be payable out of first funds in the contingent fund of the House available therefor.

That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

At the occasion of the memorial exercises in the House another set of resolutions, again moved by Mr. Sherman, was unanimously adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity be afforded members to pay proper tribute to the memory of Hon. David Wilber, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That in the death of David Wilber the country has lost the services of a safe legislator and faithful public servant.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to his memory the House shall at the conclusion of these ceremonies adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Following the adoption of these resolutions several speakers, including Mr. Sherman of New York, Mr. McCormick, of Pennsylvania, Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, Mr. Russell of Connecticut, Mr. Tracey of New York, and Mr. Farquhar of New York, paid eloquent tribute to the memory of their departed colleague. In the Senate, several weeks later upon the motion of Mr. Evarts, of New York, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Senate receives with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. David Wilber, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New York, and tenders to the family and relatives of the deceased the assurance of its sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to transmit to the family of Mr. Wilber a copy of the foregoing resolution.

Both Senator Evarts and his colleague from the State of New York, Mr. Hiscock, addressed the Senate in honor of Mr. Wilber, the Senate adjourning at the end of the two addresses.

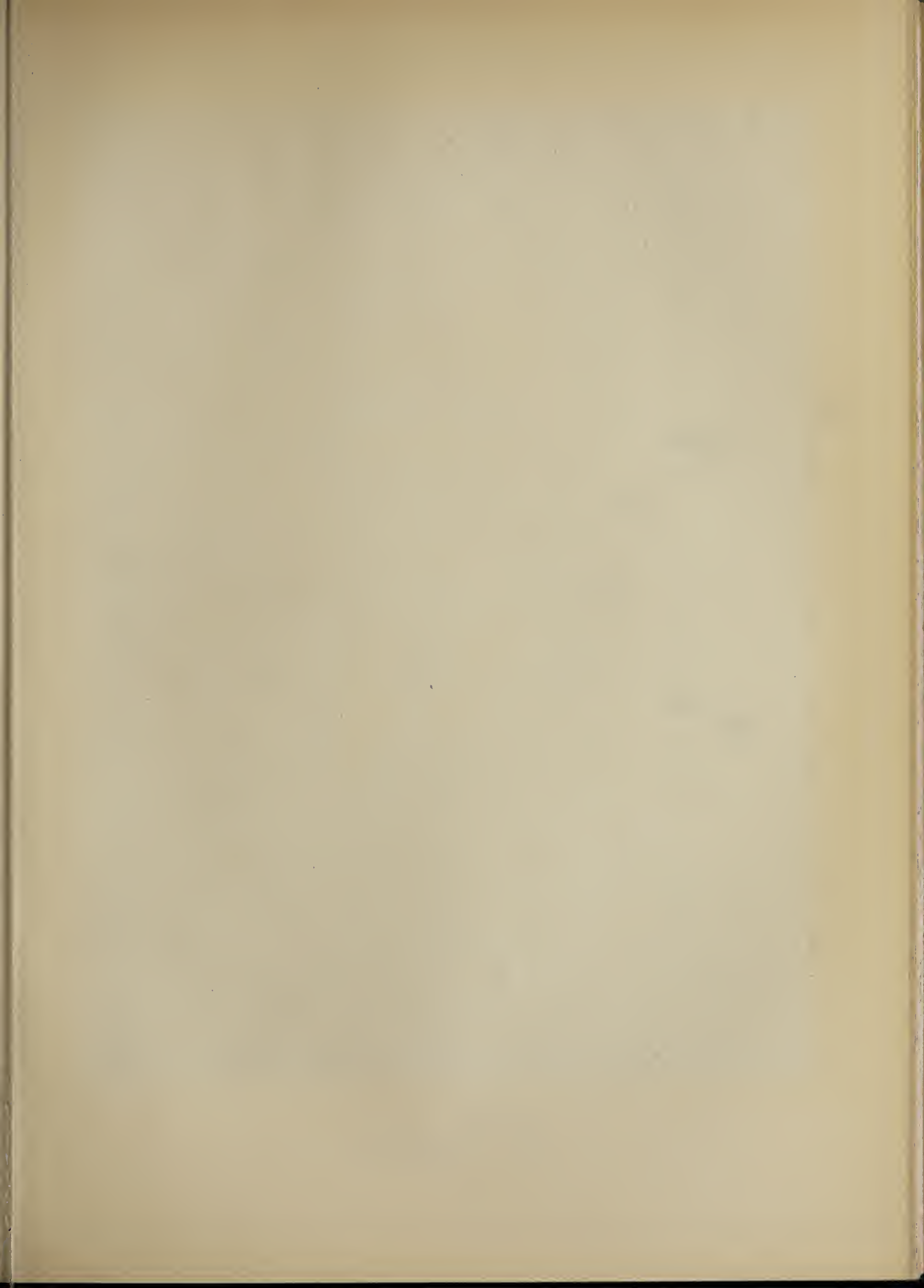
By a joint resolution of the Senate and the House, approved September 19, 1890, the eulogies delivered in Congress upon Mr. Wilber were ordered printed in book and pamphlet form. Thus the tributes paid to Mr. Wilber by his former colleagues in the national halls of legislation have been preserved for all times, the addresses made at the occasion of the memorial meetings in the two Houses of Congress having been collected and published under the appropriate title, "Memorial Addresses on the Life and Character of David Wilber." What could be more fit than that this memorial record of the notable and patriotic career of Mr. Wilber should be concluded with a brief quotation from one of these addresses, that of one of his fellow Congressmen from the State of New York, Mr. Farquhar, who concluded his address with the following touching tribute:

I thank God and I thank the people of the State of New York that he was sent from the old Otsego district repeatedly; that they gave us an example of a public man of rugged honesty, a man of practical political affairs, as well as a generous and noble citizen. None in that State, none here, can add one word



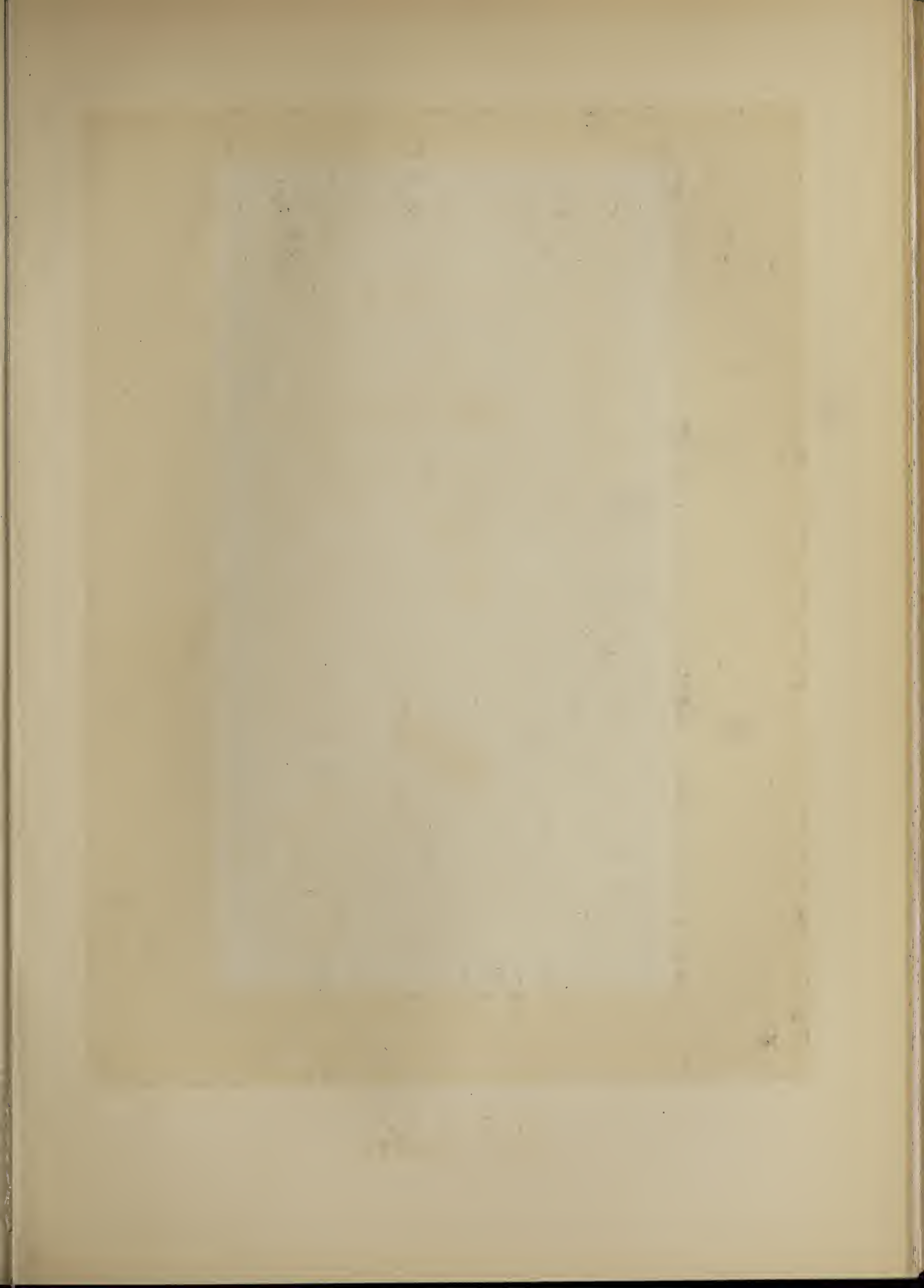
*David Forrest Wilber, Sr.
as a child*







D. F. Wilson





David Forrest Wilber Sr.
as a young man



David Forrest Wilber Sr.
photograph taken in middle life





Amesbury, Mass. 1864

Engby & Son, Boston

Myra (Crandall) Wilber





*David F. Wilber
and Son
Taken in New Zealand
1923*





American Historical Socy

Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

George J. Wilber



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE
GEORGE I. WILBER
ONEONTA, N. Y.





RESIDENCE OF THE
LATE DAVID FORREST WILBER
ONEONTA, N. Y.

to the eulogy which his own character and life can pass upon David Wilber. To his people, to his neighbors, to his beloved family, his character will endure long years after all memory of his political honors has passed away.

David Wilber married, in 1845, Margaret Belinda Jones. (Jones VI). Children: 1. George I., born September 30, 1845; married, July 31, 1872, Anna Diefendorf. 2. David Forrest, of whom further.

(J. R. Wilbor: "The Wildbores in America," p. 54. "Who's Who in America," 1928-29.)

(VII) David Forrest Wilber, son of Hon. David and Margaret Belinda (Jones) Wilber, was born in Milford, Otsego County, New York, December 7, 1859, and died August 14, 1928. He attended the Milford schools and Cazenovia Seminary, graduating in 1879. He was prominent in school athletics, especially baseball, and was an apt and studious pupil. Afterwards, he spent one year in the same seminary, taking a special course, on the completion of which he returned to his native heath, and became engaged with his father in the hop business. In 1880, he moved from Milford to Oneonta, where he opened a new office for the firm of David Wilber and Sons. Three years later, after the withdrawal of George I. Wilbur from the firm, the name was changed to David Wilber and Son. Meantime, as soon as he became a resident of Oneonta, Mr. Wilber displayed a keen interest in its upbuilding. He operated extensively in property and was one of a small group to provide the State with the site of the State Normal School. For twenty years he was an important factor in developing the village into the city which it now is.

Among his valuable pieces of real estate was a large farm acquired by his father, which Mr. Wilber operated during his residence in Oneonta, although it was situated at Otsego. He owned one of the finest herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the country, the Crumhorn herd being shown at all the large fairs and cattle shows and winning many prizes. His well known Crumhorn stock farm is located in the town of Milford, eight miles from Oneonta, and has upon it a fine herd of thoroughbreds including such prize winners as "Pauline Paul," the "Queen of the Dairy," No. 2, 199, H. H. B. famous as the champion butter cow of the world, with the following record: 31 pounds 1¾ ounces in seven days; 128 pounds 13½ ounces in thirty days, and the remarkable product of 1,153 pounds 15¾ ounces in 365 consecutive days; "Tettje Janzen," No. 627, D. F. H. B.; Tiana's "Sir Mechthilde" No. 16, 569, H. F. H. D.; "Tacona," No. 8, 142, H. H. B.; "Pietertje 4th," No. 11,245, H. F. H. B., No. 662, A. R.; besides many other notable examples of what breeding can do. Mr. Wilber began his herd of this noble breed of cattle some years ago, and has since made rapid progress in its development. He makes a close study of all their valuable points, and his interest in this branch of industry has been

appreciated by all lovers of fine stock. Mr. Wilber was an active member and third vice-president of the American Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, and was also a member of the board of directors of the State Dairy Association. In 1894, Mr. Wilber was president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America; he was also president of the Cheviot Sheep Breeders' Association and vice-president of the State Dairymen's Association. His prominence in agricultural affairs during these years resulted in his appointment to the Tuberculosis Commission, named by Governor Roswell P. Flower to study the ravages of tuberculosis among the cattle of New York State.

Meantime, the political activities of Mr. Wilber were expanding, and his influence growing. An ardent Republican, he was twice elected supervisor on that ticket. He was chairman of the county committee and largely responsible for the transfer of Otsego County from the doubtful to the safely Republican party. His next step was to membership on the State Committee. In 1895 came his election to Congress for the then 21st New York District, composed of Otsego, Montgomery, Schoharie, Greene and Schenectady counties. He was reelected in 1897 and endeared himself to his constituents by his loyalty to the best interests of the agricultural district which he represented. Mr. Wilber retired from Congress upon the completion of his second term. His next medium of public service was the consular service. During the two decades extending from 1903 to 1923, he filled various consular posts with efficiency and faithfulness unsurpassed in consular records. He was repeatedly complimented by State Department officials. His first appointment was as Consul to the Barbados, West Indies, in 1903, by President Roosevelt. Two years later, in 1905, came his advancement to the office of Consul General at Singapore, Straits Settlements. Successive appointments, by promotion or transfer at his own request, were as follows: Singapore, 1905 to 1907; Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1907-09; Kobe, Japan, 1909-10; Vancouver, British Columbia, 1910-13; Zurich, Switzerland, 1913-15; Genoa, Italy, 1915-21; Auckland, New Zealand, and Wellington, New Zealand, 1922-23. Resigning in 1923 from the consular service, he returned to Oneonta to enjoy his remaining years among old friends and scenes.

Mr. Wilber was director and vice-president of the Wilber National Bank, a sound financial institution, with a capital of \$100,000, and an equal amount of surplus, and was also a director of the Cazenovia University, of Cazenovia, New York, and took a lively interest in educational work. He contributed largely of his means to public-spirited enterprises. He was president of the Oneonta Agricultural Society, a member of the Republican State Committee, and Presidential Elector of his party in the 1924 campaign.

David Forrest Wilber married (first) Myra Crandall, of Schoharie County, New York, daughter of

James Crandall, now living in Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York. Of this marriage there was a daughter, Edith, who married John C. Mix, of Sherburne. He married (second), April 23, 1903, Pauline Virginia Jenkins, of Brooklyn, and she died in Zurich, Switzerland, September 10, 1914. He married (third), August 20, 1916, in Washington, Esther Rosina Zolliker, of Switzerland (Zolliker II), and by this marriage there is one child, David Forrest Wilber, Jr., born in Zurich, Switzerland, October 11, 1917.

The unusually full and complete life of Mr. Wilber ended in his sixty-ninth year, August 14, 1928, when he was happily resting at his beloved summer camp at Upper Dam, Maine. He was a man of broad interests, engaging personality, fine intelligence, and he won many friends all over the world. His services to his community and to his country were of so constructive a character as to result in a definite contribution to the public welfare.

(J. R. Wilbor: "The Wildbores in America," pp. 92, 124. "Who's Who in America," 1928-29.)

(The Zolliker Line).

(I) Reverend John Jacob Zolliker was born in the State of Zurich, near the Lake of Zurich, Switzerland, September 10, 1845, and died in March, 1928. He grew up without much schooling as he was needed at home. His father had stood good for a friend who borrowed a considerable sum of money. He escaped to America leaving Mr. Zolliker with house, lake, woods, and farm heavily mortgaged. The elder Mr. Zolliker was so discouraged that he let his wife manage what was left. He lost interest in life and lived without living. The mother took things in hand for there were four boys and one girl to bring up. Hard as it was for her, a once well-to-do farmer's daughter, she managed, with the help of faithful farm hands, with the assistance of her oldest son, John Jacob, and by using her exceptionally strong good sense to earn back what the worthless friend had lost for them. After John Jacob Zolliker, the oldest boy of the family, had helped his mother all he could and had done all she wished him to do, he followed his own desire and studied. In 1881 he was sent as minister to Neuschoo, East Friesland, from where, in 1884, he was transferred to Dornum, East Friesland. Out of an old sea-robber's castle he remodelled a church and a living-place for his family, by that time six in number. Later he was successively stationed at Marbach a/N. during 1889-91; at Rheineck, Canton St. Gaul, during 1891-94; at Affoltern a/A., Canton Zurich, during 1894-99; at Lenzburg, Canton Aargau, during 1899-1902; at Langnau, Canton Bern, during 1902-05; at Eschlikon, Canton Thurgau, during 1905-06; and at Wipkingen Zurich four, during 1906-11. The last fifteen years of his life he spent as retired minister in Uetilberg, a town not far from the State School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, where two of his daughters were teaching.

Rev. John Jacob Zolliker was a man of great common sense, practicing helpful kindness toward everybody and especially toward children. He was greatly beloved wherever he was known. He died in March, 1928, resting his beautiful blue eyes on his good and wise wife and helpmate, and trusting in God, whom he had tried to serve on earth to his best knowledge and ability.

Rev. John Jacob Zolliker married, at Metten, Westphalia, Germany, Marie Zeline Ganterin, a descendant of the Huguenots and a zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, then in its infancy in Europe. Rev. John Jacob and Marie Zeline (Ganterin) Zolliker were the parents of seven children, the third of whom was Esther Rosina, of whom further.

(Family records.)

(II) Esther Rosina Zolliker, daughter of Rev. John Jacob and Marie Zelma (Ganterin) Zolliker, was educated in Switzerland. She is a graduate of the City College for Girls, in Zurich, Switzerland. She is a woman of cultivated tastes and has the breadth of viewpoint and the breadth of sympathy that come through contact with the people of many lands. She married David Forrest Wilber. (Wilber VII.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Jones Line).

Jones Arms—Or, a lion rampant azure charged on the shoulder with a bezant, in chief two martlets sable. (Burke: "General Armory.")

The origin of the surname Jones lies obscure in antiquity. It is of baptismal origin, however, signifying literally the son of John, or "Johan" or "Jone" as the name was at first written and pronounced for both masculine and feminine. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Johan stood for both Johannes and Johanna. Difficulties arising from the indiscriminate use made necessary a distinctive form for the two sexes, and the masculine took the form of John, and the feminine Joan. It is quite clear from the evidence which research has revealed that for a time the sound Jone represented both, however. The name appears in English medieval registers of very early date, and continues under widely diversified forms for centuries until all are crystalized under the form of John for the masculine, and Joan for the feminine.

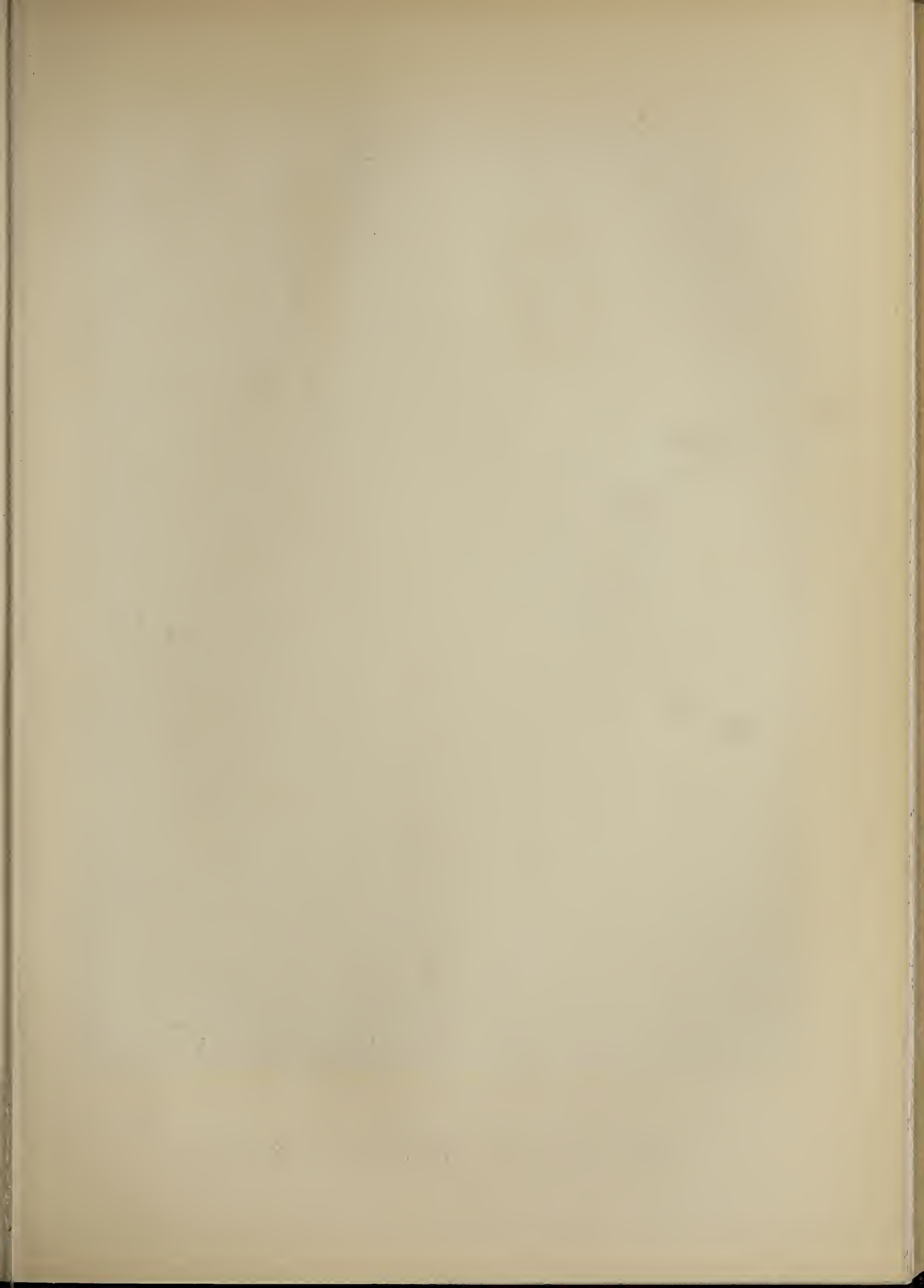
Families of the name have figured prominently in English life for several centuries, and have controlled vast landed estates in all parts of the kingdom. Among the early settlers in the New England colonies were many immigrants of the name Jones, who became the founders of several families which from the close of the seventeenth century to the present day have played a prominent and influential part in the history of New England.

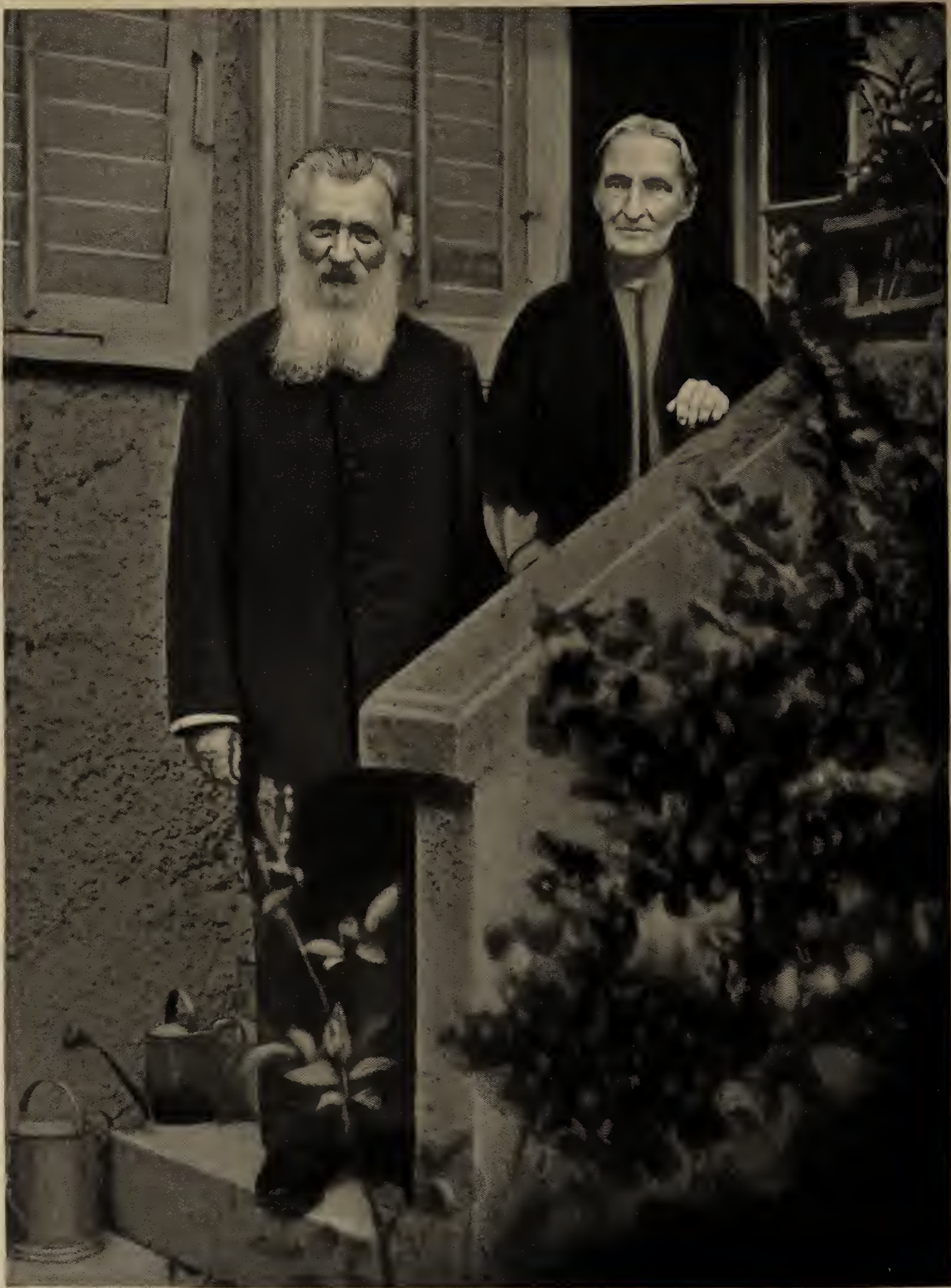
(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")



*David Forrest Wilber, Jr.
as a child*







Lowell & Co.

Lowell & Co.

Rev. and Mrs. John J. Lolliker



Ethel R. (Zollner) Wilbur.

&

David Forrest Wilbur.





Jones

(I) Lieutenant-Governor William Jones, immigrant ancestor, was born in London, England, in 1624, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, October 17, 1706. He was a lawyer in England, and came to America on the same ship which brought over the celebrated regicides, Whalley and Goffe, arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, July 27, 1660. He took the "Oath of Fidelity" at New Haven at the meeting of the Court, May 23, 1662, with this following caution: "That whereas the King hath been proclaimed in this Colony to be our Sovereign and we his loyal subjects, I do take the said oath with subordination to his Majesty, hoping his Majesty will confirm the said government for the advancement of Christ's gospel, Kingdom and ends, in this Colony, upon the foundations already laid; but in case of alteration of the government in the fundamentals thereof, then to be free from said oath." He was admitted freeman and took the charge belonging to the freeman on the same day. Also he was nominated to be propounded at the Court of Electors for a magistrate on the same day. He was elected Deputy-Governor, May 25, 1664; was intrusted with "Magisterial Power," November 19, 1664; and at a General Court held at New Haven, May 22, 1665, it was voted that he should have full power upon town occasions to call the town together and to be moderator in town meetings. In February, 1668, he, along with Captain John Nash, James Bishop, John Cooper, Jr., and John Brochett, or in his absence, William Tuttell, was appointed a committee to meet with Milford men, and some others appointed by the General Assembly to confer about the line between Milford and New Haven. On October 31, 1670, he, Mathew Gilbert, Captain John Nash, and the townsmen were appointed auditors to audit the town treasurer's accounts for the year 1669. In April, 1677, he was among those chosen as townsmen. He served as assistant in 1678.

William Jones married, July 4, 1659, Hannah Eaton. (Eaton II.) Children: 1. Theophilus, born October 2, 1661, died young. 2. Sarah, born August 17, 1662. 3. Elizabeth, born August 28, 1664; married (first) Mr. Williams; married (second) Captain John Morgan. 4. Samuel, born June 20, 1666. 5. John, of whom further. 6. Deodat, born March 15, 1670, died young. 7. Isaac, born June 21, 1671. 8. Abigail (twin), born November 10, 1673, died young. 9. Rebecca (twin), born November 10, 1673, died young.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England." New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LX, pp. 164, 165.)

(II) Reverend John Jones, son of Lieutenant-Governor William and Hannah (Eaton) Jones, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 4, 1667, and died there January 28, 1718. Rev. John Jones was a minister of New Haven. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard College in 1690. In 1709 he preached about a year and a half at Greenwich, Connecticut. Rev. John Jones was drowned by break-

ing through the ice in New Haven Harbor. On March 10, 1718-19, administration was granted on the estate of John Jones to "Mindwell Jones widow and relict of sd. deceased" and the inventory amounted to £246-12-29. Mindwell Jones was appointed guardian of the five minor children of said John Jones. Mindwell (Stebbins) Jones married (second) Mr. Fulford, as appears in New Haven Land Records, where "Mindwell Fulford" conveys certain property to her "Loving son Theophilus Eaton Jones" on March 29, 1736, and mentions her "first husband Mr. John Jones." (Stebbins IV.) Children: 1. Theophilus Eaton, born March 20, 1706; married Mary Cornwall. 2. Hannah, born June 15, 1708, died February 16, 1708-09. 3. Hannah, born July 29, 1710. 4. Mindwell, born October 22, 1711, died young. 5. John, of whom further. 6. Mindwell, born September 14, 1715. 7. Abigail, born January 25, 1717-18.

(New Haven Probate Records, Vol. IV, pp. 563-64. New Haven Land Records, Vol. II, p. 192. Greenlee: "The Stebbins Genealogy," Vol. I, p. 163. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LX, p. 165.)

(III) John Jones, Jr., son of John and Mindwell (Stebbins) Jones, was born February 7, 1712-13, and died in Durham, Connecticut, of smallpox, November 25, 1759. He removed to Milford, and then to Durham. He married, October 6, 1738, Hannah Bassett, born in September, 1719, died December 4, 1759, of smallpox, in Durham, Connecticut. Children: 1. John, 3d, of whom further. 2. Mary, born January 14, 1743; married Ebenezer Smith. 3. Hannah, born April 6, 1746; married Samuel Pierce. 4. Isaac, born May 6, 1748; married Mary Pond. 5. Sarah, born January 21, 1749-50; died November 28, 1759. 6. Phineas, born December 4, 1751; married Mary Brooks. 7. Abigail, born March 4, 1754; married David Burr. 8. James, born October 15, 1756, died in infancy. 9. James, born October 16, 1758.

(Greenlee: "The Stebbins Genealogy," Vol. I, pp. 163, 210. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. III, p. 1061. W. C. Fowler: "History of Durham, Connecticut.")

(IV) John Jones, 3d, son of John, Jr., and Hannah (Bassett) Jones, was born March 28, 1740, and died in 1815. He lived in Durham and Guilford, Connecticut, as well as in Hamden. He removed to Reading, New York. John Jones married (first), September 20, 1768, Esther Cruttenden, born April 5, 1747, died February 15, 1803, daughter of Josiah and Hester (Murray) Cruttenden of East Guilford. He married (second), September 20, 1804, Lydia A. Sherman, a widow. Children of first marriage: 1. Jane, born June 5, 1769, died April 22, 1771. 2. Sarah, born January 11, 1771, died August 17, 1774. 3. John Emanuel, born March 9, 1773, died July 20, 1774. 4. William, born February 12, 1775, died August 14, 1780. 5. Sally, born March 5, 1777; married Oliver Hart. 6.

Harriet (twin), born March 30, 1780; married Timothy Hill. 7. Henry (twin), born March 30, 1780; married Esther Bates. 8. Clinick, born September 25, 1782, died February 1, 1785. 9. William Eaton, of whom further. 10. Charles, born June 10, 1787, died October 20, 1801. 11. John Edward, born May 30, 1789, died August 6, 1878; married Mary Tuttle.

(New Haven Vital Records, Probate and Land. Talcott: "Guilford Families." Woodbridge Church Records. New Haven Genealogical Magazine. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LX, pp. 164-65.)

(V) William Eaton Jones, son of John and Esther (Cruttenden) Jones, was born December 26, 1784. He married, in July, 1804, Martha Hotchkiss. (Hotchkiss VI.) They were the parents of Margaret Belinda, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Family records.)

(VI) Margaret Belinda Jones, daughter of William Eaton and Martha (Hotchkiss) Jones, married Hon. David Wilber. (Wilber VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Carr Line).

Carr Arms—Sable, on a chevron between three mullets of six points or, as many like mullets of the field.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

The history of the English speaking family of Carr is as old as the Norman Conquest. The charter in Battle Abbey bears the name of William Karre, a noble in the train of the Conqueror, whose descendants settled in the north of England and in succeeding generations spread to the border lands of England and Scotland. In England the Norman-French Karre, became Carr, but in Scotland the surname has remained Karr, Kerr or Ker, and here the family was strongly established in Berwickshire, Edinburghshire, and Ayrshire as early as 1300, A. D. Four men bearing this name appear on a list of Scotch baronets who swore fealty to Edward I, at Berwick, 1221; they were Andrew del Ker of Sterlingshire, Henry Ker of Edinburghshire, Nicholas Kerr of Peebleshire and William Ker of Ayrshire. The Kerr family has been represented from time immemorial in Roxburgshire, where they possess or have held the Dukedom of Roxburg and various earldoms and lordships, and have sent many members to the Scotch Parliament.

("Americana," Vol. XXII, p. 345.)

(I) Benjamin Carr, was born in London, England, August 18, 1592, and died in London. He married, September 2, 1613, Martha Hardington, who died in London. Children, born in London, England: 1. Robert, of whom further. 2. Caleb, born December 9, 1616. 3. Richard, born January 5, 1621. 4. Andrew, born December 5, 1622.

(E. I. Carr: "Carr Family Records," p. 9.)

(The Family in America).

(I) Robert Carr, son of Benjamin and Martha (Hardington) Carr, was born in London, England, October 4, 1614, and died at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1681; will dated April 20, 1681, and proved October 4, 1681. Robert Carr came to America on the ship "Elizabeth and Ann" which sailed from London, May 9, 1635, commanded by Captain Roger Cooper. Robert was listed, aged twenty-one, as a tailor, and Caleb, on the same ship, was his younger brother. It is said that the two brothers were sent to America to live with their uncle, William Carr, of Bristol, Rhode Island. The brothers eventually settled in Newport, Rhode Island. February 21, 1639, Robert Carr was admitted an inhabitant of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and March 16, 1641, a freeman in Newport and also 1655. June 20, 1670, his boat was used to transport Rhode Island commissioners regarding Connecticut and Rhode Island jurisdiction. October 26, 1670, he and others were appointed to make rates for Conanicut Island. March 16, 1677, he deeded two parcels of land for £100, to Nicholas and Simon Davis. The Assembly met at his house June 11, 1677. November 15, 1678, he was granted £1-4-0 by the Assembly for use of his sloop and services of his son Caleb. In 1680 he was taxed £1-5-1½. Robert Carr's will names sons Caleb and Robert; overseers "brother Caleb Carr and Walter Clark." He was intending to make a voyage to New York and New Jersey when he made his will. To his eldest child Caleb he left all lands at Jamestown, Rhode Island; to son Robert dwelling house and wharf at Newport (other children to have use of wharf and well). To son Esek he left certain land; to daughter Margaret all the sheep at Jamestown, etc.; and land to daughter Elizabeth Brown's children, also daughter Mary Hick's children. Children: 1. Caleb, died in 1690; married, before 1678, Phillip or Phillis Greene, born in 1658. She married (second) Charles Dickinson. 2. Elizabeth, died December 8, 1697; married (first), about 1670, James Brown, died in 1683. She married (second) Samuel Gardiner. 3. Mary, died in Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1757; married (first) John Hicks; married (second), before 1688, Ralph Earle, born in 1660, and died in 1754. 4. Robert, Jr., died in 1704; married Elizabeth Lawton. 5. Esek, of whom further. 6. Margaret, died in Middletown, New Jersey; married, November 27, 1670, Richard Hartshorne.

(E. I. Carr: "Carr Family Records," pp. 9, 13, 25. J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 39. P. Earle: "The Earle Family," p. 31.)

(II) Esek Carr, son of Robert Carr, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1650, and died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1744. His will was dated May 16, 1739, and proved November 12, 1744. August 1, 1687, Esek Carr and wife sold ½ acre for £20 to Robert Carr of Newport, Rhode Island. Esek Carr, a cooper, settled in Little Compton, Rhode Island. He



Carr



Potter

willed his entire estate to his son Robert with the exception of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre set aside for a family burying ground and certain sums to his daughters (£5 to each) and his grandchildren. Esek Carr married, in 1684, Susannah. Children, born in Little Compton, Rhode Island: 1. Mary, born July 14, 1685, died March 24, 1729; married, December 30, 1715, John Brownell. 2. Sarah, born March 19, 1689; married, October 15, 1712, Edward Thurston. 3. Elizabeth, of whom further. 4. Esek, born August 23, 1693, died November 3, 1728; married (first), April 3, 1716, Mary Brownell; married (second), October 3, 1726, Deborah Head. 5. Anna, born February 28, 1696; married, August 14, 1718, Jonathan Wood. 6. Martha, born May 29, 1698. 7. Susanna, born September 20, 1700, died November, 1790; married, in 1737, Thomas Wilbur. 8. Margaret, born January 16, 1703; married Timothy Closson, Jr. 9. Robert, born February 24, 1706; married, May 27, 1730, Elizabeth Cuthbert. 10. Thankful, born April 27, 1709; married, February 4, 1738, William Lake.

(E. I. Carr: "Carr Family Records," pp. 26, 36, 38. J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," p. 39.)

(III) Elizabeth Carr, daughter of Esek and Susannah Carr, was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, July 29, 1691, and died at Tiverton, Rhode Island, in March, 1764. She married Samuel Wilbor, Jr. (Wilber III.)

(J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. IV, Little Compton, pp. 67, 99, 183-84; Tiverton, pp. 17, 67. E. I. Carr: "Carr Family Records," pp. 26, 36.)

(The Potter Line).

Potter Arms—Sable a fess ermine between three cinquefoils argent.

Crest—A seahorse proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

From the time of its founding in Rhode Island in the seventeenth century, to the present day the Potter family has been one of the foremost of the colony and commonwealth, ranking prominently among those families which from the earliest days have held a place of influence in the official, business, industrial, professional and social life of Rhode Island. Potters of early generations were influential in shaping the destiny of the struggling little colony, and their descendants have not relinquished the place accorded the family in the days before the war for independence. Early New England became the home of numerous Potter families, unrelated in origin. The Rhode Island Potters are the most famous of these early families.

The surname Potter is of that class which had its source in the occupation or calling of the bearer. It is one of the most ancient of English surnames, and was first adopted in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) Nathaniel Potter was born in England and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, before 1644. He emigrated from England at a date unknown, and is first of record in New England, in the year 1638, when he was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck, Rhode Island. On April 30, 1639, he was one of the twenty-nine signers of the compact for civil government. "We whose names are underwritten do acknowledge ourselves the legal subjects of his Majesty King Charles, and in his name do hereby bind ourselves into a body politicke, into his laws according to matters of justice." Nathaniel Potter married Dorothy, born in 1617, died February 19, 1696. She married (second) John Albro, who died about 1644. Children: 1. Nathaniel, of whom further. 2. Ichabod, born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, died in 1676; married, about 1651, Martha Hazard. 3. (Perhaps) Abel.

(J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 354.)

(II) Nathaniel Potter, Jr., son of Nathaniel and Dorothy Potter, was born in 1637 and died October 20, 1704. His will, made October 18, 1704, was proven November 20, 1704. He lived in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and Dartmouth, Massachusetts. September 5, 1664, he and Abel Potter confirmed a deed of eight acres once in their father's possession, said deed having been made May 7, 1663, by Samuel Wilbur to John Tripp, shaft carpenter. In 1677 Nathaniel Potter was a freeman and was taxed five shillings in 1680. The inventory of his estate showed the valuation to be £198-12-6. Nathaniel Potter married Elizabeth Stokes who died in 1704. Children: 1. Stokes, died in 1718; married Elizabeth. 2. John, died in 1769; married Mary. 3. Nathaniel, born about 1669, died November 16, 1736; married Joan Wilbur. 4. William, died in 1720; married Anne Durfee. 5. Mary, of whom further. 6. Benjamin, died in 1709; married Mary. 7. Samuel, born in January, 1675, died in 1748; married Mary Benton. 8. Rebecca, married Robert Kirby. 9. Elizabeth, married, July 31, 1709, Benjamin Tripp. 10. Katherine, married Thomas Cornell. 11. Ichabod, died in 1755; married Eleanor. 12. Perhaps Ruth.

(J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," pp. 354-57. C. E. Potter: "Genealogies of the Potter Families," Part 8, p. 1.)

(III) Mary Potter, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Stokes) Potter, married Samuel Wilbour. (Wilber II.)

(J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," pp. 354-55.)

(The Eaton Line).

The surname Eaton is claimed to be of Welsh and Saxon origin, and is classified as a place name, meaning mill, or town near the water. In Welsh "aw" means water and "twyn," a small hill, Awtyn, called Eyton, "a small hillock near the water." In Saxon

"Ea" means water and "ton," a town, Eaton meaning the same as Eyton, a town or hill near the water. In England the name appears to be a numerous one, found in various countries, and of as early date as the thirteenth century, 1273.

(Molyneux: History, Genealogical and Biographical, of the Eaton Families. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Governor Theophilus Eaton, progenitor of the line in America, son of Richard and Elizabeth Shipyard (or Sheapheard) Eaton, was born in Stratford, Buckinghamshire, England, in August, 1590-91, and died January 7, 1658. His father was a clergyman, and it was the hope of his friends that he would study theology, but his preference being for a mercantile life, he became a merchant in London. He became a man of great wealth, and, attracting the notice of the government, was sent to the Court of Denmark on a diplomatic mission. He remained there several years and upon his return to London again engaged in mercantile pursuits, and gained a high reputation. Mr. Eaton was a parishioner in the church of Rev. John Davenport in London, and they were inseparably associated. When John Davenport formed a company for emigration, John Eaton was enrolled as a member. On their arrival in Massachusetts, the planters of that province vainly tried to retain the party in their midst, but they decided to emigrate farther. Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton were desirous of forming a community of their own, and Mr. Eaton was chosen to head the exploring party that went out to seek a suitable location. New Haven was the site selected, and the place seemed so satisfactory that certain of the party remained to spend the winter there. In the spring of 1638 a large company came to establish a permanent settlement, and they called the place New Haven Colony. On October 25, 1639, they began a form of government, and Theophilus Eaton was chosen the magistrate for the term of one whole year. He continued in the office of magistrate or governor, being elected annually, until his sudden death. He is said to have prepared all the laws governing the colony, and sent them to England to have them printed. Ten months later they were received with the seal of the colony, and were presented to the colony by Mr. Eaton. He built in New Haven a house of twenty-seven rooms, having nineteen fireplaces, a dwelling superior to any found in the colony at that time.

Theophilus Eaton was one of the commissioners who formed the United Colonies of New England, and in 1646 proposed to Governor Kieft, of the province of New Amsterdam, to settle all differences with him by arbitration; the Dutch Governor soon after this was displaced by Peter Stuyvesant, and nothing came of his suggestion.

Governor Eaton was accompanied on his voyage to America by two brothers. Samuel Eaton became assistant pastor to John Davenport, but differing with

his colleague, he returned to England; Nathaniel Eaton was the first master of the school afterward called Harvard College. On his arrival in New Haven, Governor Eaton attempted to carry on his old mercantile pursuits, but soon abandoned them for agriculture. In person he was handsome and of commanding figure, and, although strict and severe in religious matters, he was affable and courteous.

Theophilus Eaton married (first), in England, December 3, 1622, Grace Hiller. He married (second), in 1627, Anne (Lloyd) Yale, daughter of George Lloyd, Bishop of Chester, England. (Lloyd II.) She was very unhappy in New Haven and returned to England, where she died in 1659. Children: 1. Theophilus. 2. Mary, married Valentine Hill of Boston. 3. Hannah, of whom further.

(Molyneux: "History, Genealogical and Biographical, of the Eaton Families," pp. 556, 560, 561. Savage: "New England Genealogical Dictionary.")

(II) Hannah Eaton, daughter of Theophilus and Anne (Lloyd-Yale) Eaton, was born in London, England, October 6, 1632-33, and died in New Haven Colony, May 4, 1707. She married Lieutenant-Governor William Jones. (Jones I.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 561, 584, 593.)

(The Lloyd Line).

Lloyd Arms—Gules, a chevron or, a chief ermine. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Lloyd is a well-known Welsh personal name, sometimes corrupted to Floyd and Flood. As an hereditary surname it does not date beyond the eleventh century, yet many of the families bearing it are of great antiquity, as for example, Lloyd of Bronwydd is 23d lord of the Barony of Kewes, County Pembroke, in hereditary descent from Martin de Tours, a companion of William the Conqueror. Lloyd of Plymog claims from Marchudd ap Cynan, who flourished in the eleventh century and founded the eighth noble tribe of North Wales, and Powys. King Henry VII sprang from this family.

In 1577, Jenkin Lloyd, of County Montgomery, is registered at the University of Oxford, and in 1579, Francis Lloyd of County Carnarvon is registered there.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) Bishop George Lloyd, son of Meredith Lloyd, was born in Carnarvonshire in 1560 and died at Chester, England, August 29, 1615. He received his early education in Wales, and was later chosen a fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. In 1596 he was presented to the living of Llaurost, by Lord Egerton. Later he was rector of Haswell-in-Wirral, Cheshire, England. He was promoted to bishop of Sodor and Manchester in 1600; and bishop of Chester in 1604. He was buried in Chester Cathedral.



Lloyd





Hotchkiss

George Lloyd married Anne Wilkinson, daughter of John Wilkinson of Norwich, England.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XI, p. 1299 (1922). R. H. Yale: "Yale Genealogy," p. 92.)

(II) Anne Lloyd, oldest daughter of Bishop George and Anne (Wilkinson) Lloyd, was born in Chester, England, and died in England, probably London, after 1659. She married, about 1612, Thomas Yale, who died near Wrexham, Wales, about August 27, 1619. She married (second) Governor Theophilus Eaton. (Eaton I.)

(R. H. Yale: "Yale Genealogy," pp. 93-94.)

(The Hotchkiss Line).

Hotchkiss Arms—Per pale gules and azure, a chevron engrailed or between three lions rampant argent.

Crest—A cock's head erased or, pellettée, between two wings displayed.

Motto—*Vigilante*.

(Matthews: "American Armoury.")

The surname Hotchkiss is one of many derived from the baptismal name Roger which enjoyed great popularity in England and on the Continent at the beginning of the surname era. It takes its form from the nickname Hodge, plus the diminutive "kin." Originally Hodgekins, it has become corrupted through use to the more euphonious and easily rendered Hotchkiss.

For more than two centuries the name of Hotchkiss has figured prominently in the business and social life of New Haven, Connecticut. This well known family comprises the progeny of Samuel Hotchkiss, the immigrant ancestor and founder, whose descendants have continued to rank among the foremost members of the community since early Colonial days.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames:" Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) Samuel Hotchkiss, American progenitor of this line, is believed to have come from Essex, England. He is recorded as a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1641, being one of the first to locate there, and remaining there until his death, December 28, 1663. Samuel Hotchkiss married, in the New Haven Colony, September 7, 1642, Elizabeth Cleverly, who died in 1681. Children, the last three, or more, born in New Haven: 1. John, born about 1643, died in 1689; married, December 4, 1672, Elizabeth Peck, born March 16, 1649, died in 1730, daughter of Henry and Joan Peck. 2. Samuel (Lieutenant), born about 1645, died December 29, 1705; married (first), March 18, 1678-1679, Sarah Talmadge, born September 19, 1652, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Nash) Talmadge; married (second) Hannah (Thompson) Moulthrop, died January 19, 1712, daughter of John and Dorothy Thompson, and widow of Matthew Moulthrop. 3.

Sarah, married Jeremiah Johnson, of Derby, Connecticut. 4. Joshua, born September 16, 1651, died between April 7 and October 1, 1722; sheriff; married (first), November 29, 1677, Mary Pardee, born April 18, 1658, died about 1684, daughter of George and Martha (Miles) Pardee; married (second), in 1685, Hannah Tuttle, born February 24, 1661-62, died February 17, 1718-19, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Powell) Tuttle; married (third), about 1719, Mary (Sanford) Ashburn, born in October, 1670, died in 1750, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Powell) Sanford, widow of Joseph Ashburn of Milford; she married (third) Eleazer Holt. 5. Thomas, of whom further. 6. Daniel, born June 8, 1657, died March 10, 1712; married Esther Sperry, born in September, 1654, daughter of Richard and Dennis Sperry.

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," p. 796. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXVI, pp. 327-28.)

(II) Thomas Hotchkiss, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cleverly) Hotchkiss, was born in New Haven, August 31, 1654, and died there December 27, 1711. He was called sergeant and appears to have owned lands in Hamden, and Woodbridge. He married, November 27, 1677, Sarah Wilmot, born March 8, 1662, died in 1731, daughter of William and Sarah (Thomas) Wilmot. She married (second), about 1713, Daniel Sperry. Children, born in New Haven, Connecticut: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Sarah, born February 13, 1682-83; married, February 3, 1708-09, Joseph Turner, born November 13, 1672, died October 11, 1759. 3. Anna, born December 12, 1684; married, December 13, 1705, Samuel Johnson. 4. William, baptized October 7, 1695, died in 1731. 5. Abraham, baptized October 7, 1695; married Elizabeth Johnson, born May 10, 1685, daughter of William and Sarah (Hall) Johnson. 6. Dorcas, baptized October 7, 1695, died at Southold, Long Island, March 17, 1744; married John Youngs. 7. Lydia, baptized June 23, 1695, died January 15, 1760(?); married (first) Ebenezer Johnson; married (second), September 15, 1736, Nathaniel Hall.

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," pp. 796-97. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXVI, p. 328.)

(III) Samuel Hotchkiss, son of Thomas and Sarah (Wilmot) Hotchkiss, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 7, 1680, and died probably at Hamden, Connecticut, about 1730. He lived presumably in Hamden and married, January 10, 1705, Sarah Bradley, born June 7, 1680, died before 1730, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Thompson) Bradley. Children, born probably in Hamden, Connecticut: 1. Thomas, died September 7, 1756, in French and Indian War; married, December 3, 1730, Lydia Dorman, born August 2, 1706, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth

(Johnson) Dorman. 2. Desire, married Daniel Rexford, born May 27, 1711, and moved to Barkhamsted, Connecticut. 3. William, died in 1745. 4. Joseph, of whom further. 5. Sarah, died January 26, 1759; married, March 16, 1731-32, Nathaniel Turner.

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," p. 813. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXVI, p. 331; Vol. LXVII, p. 54.)

(IV) Joseph Hotchkiss, son of Samuel and Sarah (Bradley) Hotchkiss, was born in Hamden, Connecticut, and died in Bethany, Connecticut. He lived in Bethany, Connecticut, and married (first), about 1737, Lydia Thomas, born September 28, 1709, died in March, 1738, daughter of John and Mary (Ford) Thomas. He married (second), October 15, 1738, Patience Collins, born October 8, 1719, died January 8, 1754, daughter of Joseph Collins of New Haven. Children of second marriage, born in Bethany, Connecticut: 1. Joseph, born May 21, 1739, died April 26, 1800; married, June 10, 1762, Hannah Thomas, born about 1737, died about 1821, daughter of Joseph and Dorcas (Richardson) Thomas. 2. Samuel, born June 19, 1741, died in 1804; married, December 23, 1762, Lydia Peck, born March 13, 1738-39, died about 1804, daughter of Timothy and Lydia (Lines) Peck. 3. Patience, born April 22, 1743; married Samuel Hine. 4. William, born October 9, 1744, died before 1793; married Eliphail Hine, born March 8, 1747, daughter of George Hine. 5. Jonas, of whom further. 6. Benjamin, born June 2, 1748, died March 20, 1809; married Sarah Downs, born November 29, 1747, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Humphreville) Downs. She married (second) Ephraim Buckingham. 7. Joel, born March 19, 1751, died January 29, 1816; married, January 16, 1777, Abigail Sperry, born May 16, 1753, died August 15, 1837, daughter of David and Abigail (Perkins) Sperry. 8. Ezekiel, born January 5, 1754; married Rebecca Thomas, born about 1756, and died November 20, 1834, daughter of Gershom and Mabel (Dorman) Thomas.

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," pp. 813-14. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXVI, p. 331; Vol. LXVII, p. 54.)

(V) Jonas Hotchkiss, son of Joseph and Patience (Collins) Hotchkiss, was born in Bethany, Connecticut, August 20, 1746, and died at Bristol, Ontario County, New York. He was living in Woodbridge, Connecticut, in 1790, listed in the United States Census as having two sons under sixteen, and four females in his family. Family tradition states this Jonas Hotchkiss to be identical with the Jonah who enlisted, April 27, 1780, as private in Captain Phineas Bradley's artillery company, and was discharged January 1, 1781. Jonas Hotchkiss married Mabel. Children, born in Woodbridge, Connecticut: 1. Jonas, born about 1782, died March 6, 1850; married Sally, who died December 6, 1852, aged sixty-five. 2. Silas, died before 1818; married Lydia Warner, born May 5, 1773, died December

21, 1857, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Tuttle) Warner. 3. Thomas, died February 17, 1863. 4. Nicodemus, married Charlotte Porter. 5. Martha, of whom further.

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," pp. 813, 841-42. Family data. "Record of Connecticut Men in the Revolution," p. 560.)

(VI) Martha Hotchkiss, daughter of Jonas and Mabel Hotchkiss, was born in Woodbridge, Connecticut. She married William Eaton Jones. (Jones V.)

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," pp. 841-42.)

(The Stebbins Line).

Stebbing (Stebbins) Arms—Quarterly, or and gules, on a bend sable, five bezants.

Crest—A lion's head erased argent.

Motto—*Virtus summa felicitas.*

(R. S. and R. L. Greenlee: "The Stebbins Genealogy," Vol. I, p. 49.)

The name Stebbins is a corruption or shortening of Stebbing, which has been accounted for as deriving from *Stieb* (Saxon *Stybo*, Latin *Stipes*) a stamp, and *ing*, a field or meadow. The earliest mention of the name found is in the Domesday Book and was at that time (A. D. 1080 to 1086) applied to the villa of Stibing, which is believed by eminent scholars to have been the name in use at the time King Alfred's Domesday Book was compiled (A. D. 900). The name is found in a variety of forms, such as Stabinge, Stebinge, Stebin, Stebbings, Stibings, Stibingham, Stobing, etc.

The Stebbins family is of ancient English origin and is thought to have been first associated with the parish of Stebbing, County Essex. We hear of Richard de Stebing, in the Hundred Rolls of County Essex and of Thomas Stebin in those of County Cambridge.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Rowland Stebbins, progenitor of this line in America, was born in or near Stebbing, County Essex, in 1594, and died in Northampton, Massachusetts, December 14, 1671, his will being dated "the first day of the first month Anno Domini 1669-70." At the age of forty he came to America in the ship "Francis," sailing April 30, 1634, with his wife, Sarah, aged forty-three years, and children, Thomas, aged fourteen; Sarah, aged eleven; John, aged eight; Elizabeth, aged six; and servant, Mary Winch, aged fifteen. He resided at Springfield, Massachusetts, about 1639, soon after its settlement. He had a grant of land there December 24, 1640, and other grants later; he was a proprietor in 1641. About 1668 he removed to Northampton, where he died.

Rowland Stebbins married, in England, Sarah (possibly Whiting), born in England in 1591 and died in October, 1649. Children: 1. Thomas (Lieutenant), born in England in 1620, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 15, 1683; married, in November,



Stebbing
(Stebbing)



1645, Hannah Wright, who died October 16, 1660, at Springfield, Massachusetts. 2. Sarah, born in England in 1623, died at Springfield, Massachusetts, October 4, 1649; married there, July 14, 1639, Thomas Merrick, born in 1625, died at Springfield, September 17, 1704. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Elizabeth, born in England in 1628, died at Springfield, Massachusetts, October 28, 1700; married, at Springfield, January 2, 1646-47, John Clark, who died at Springfield in 1684.

(R. S. and R. L. Greenlee: "Stebbins Genealogy," Vol. I, pp. 51, 60, 74, 83.)

(II) John Whiting Stebbins, son of Rowland and Sarah Stebbins, was born in England in 1626, died March 7, 1678, at Northampton, Massachusetts. He was a farmer at Springfield and Northampton and in 1651 was for a time at Roxbury, Massachusetts. He had grants of land at Springfield, and bought a house there. He was highway surveyor; selectman in 1655. In 1656 he moved to Northampton and his home was on the lower end of Pudding Lane, now Hawley Street. He owned sawmills there; was measurer of land in 1659-71; committee to lay out highways in 1660; juror in 1661; selectman in 1675-78. He owned the covenant in the church, June 18, 1661; served on the church building committee the same year; was bailiff in 1664; contributed to the Harvard College fund 1672-73 ten bushels of wheat. It was commonly believed that he was killed by witches. He was part owner of the mill on Broad Brook and was killed in some mysterious way while alone in the mill. He married (first), March 14, 1646, at Springfield, Ann Munden, widow of Abraham Munden. She married (first), May 16, 1644, and died in 1656. He married (second), in 1657, at Northampton, Abigail Bartlett, daughter of Robert and Anne Bartlett. She was killed October 10, 1710, by a fall from her horse while on a visit to her children at Coventry, Connecticut. Children, of first marriage, born at Springfield, Massachusetts: 1. John, born January 28, 1647 (town records), died at Deerfield, Massachusetts, December 19, 1724; married, at Boston, Massachusetts, about 1683, Dorothy Alexander. 2. Thomas, born February 24, 1649, died April 24, 1650 (town records). 3. Anna, born April 10, 1651 (town records), died May 6, 1652 or 1653. 4. Edward, born July 12, 1653 (town records), died October 14, 1653. 5. Benoni, of whom further. Children of second marriage, born at Northampton, Massachusetts: 6. Samuel, born January 21, 1658 (town records), died in Coldspring, Massachusetts, September 3, 1732, (but given in town records of Northampton, Massachusetts); married, at Northampton, March 14, 1677-78 (town records), Mary French. 7. Abigail, born September 6, 1660 (town records), died at Northampton, in December, 1748; married there, May 30, 1678, William Phelps. 8. Thomas, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, May 6, 1662, died at Northampton, Massachusetts (town

records), April 28, 1712; married there (town records), September 26, 1684, Elizabeth Wright, born July 31, 1666. She married (second) John Hannum. 9. Hannah, born at Northampton, July 8, 1664; killed at Deerfield, Massachusetts, February 29, 1704, by the French and Indians; married, at Northampton, November 5, 1679 (town records), Captain John Sheldon, who married (second) widow Elizabeth Pratt. 10. Mary, born September 10, 1666, died in Durham, Connecticut; married, at Northampton, Massachusetts, November 17, 1683 (town records), Thomas Strong, Jr. 11. Sarah, born June 4, 1668; married, February 24, 1686-87 (town records), William Southwell. 12. Joseph, born January 17, 1669 (town records), died at Northampton, June 3, 1681. 13. Deborah, born March 5, 1671, died at Springfield, Massachusetts; married (first), in Northampton, in 1690, Benjamin Alvord, who died in 1715; she married (second), April 4, 1716, Deacon Henry Burt. 14. Rebecca, born February 20, 1676, baptized February 26, 1676, at Northampton, Massachusetts, died there May 8, 1712; married at Northampton, 1697 (town records), Lieutenant Nathaniel Strong. 15. Thankful, born at Northampton, Massachusetts, May 11, 1678, died May 24, 1744; married, at Northampton, July 18, 1700 (town records), Jerijah Strong.

(R. S. and R. L. Greenlee: "Stebbins Genealogy," Vol. I, pp. 74, 103, 115, 116, 119, 127, 128, 129. "Massachusetts Genealogy," Vol. II, pp. 1152, 1153.)

(III) Benoni Stebbins, son of John Whiting and Ann (Munden) Stebbins, was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, June 23, 1655, and died at Deerfield, Massachusetts, February 29, 1703-04 (town records).

Benoni Stebbins was in the Turner Falls fight May 19, 1676. The next year while preparing a home for his bride on his father's lot in Deerfield, he was taken prisoner by the Indians, September 19, 1677, in the "Ashpelon Raid." He finally escaped about October 20, from a point near Templeton, and reached Hadley on the 4th.

Benoni Stebbins took the oath of allegiance on February 8, 1678, and at the permanent settlement of Deerfield he built a house on lot No. 13, which was then owned by his father.

At a town meeting held December 16, 1686, Benoni Stebbins was chosen a selectman, and again December 26, 1692, when he is referred to as "Sergt. Benoni Stebbins." During the attack on Deerfield, February 29, 1703-04, by the French and Indians, the home of Benoni Stebbins was the scene of active conflict. With his family were David Hoyt, his wife and child and probably Joseph Catlin with his wife and child and Benjamin Church, a soldier, as well as several others. A desperate attempt was made to defend the home until reinforcements could arrive, but Benoni was killed and Mrs. Hoyt and a soldier, probably Mr. Church, were wounded.

Benoni Stebbins married (first), at Deerfield, Mas-

sachusetts, in 1676, Mary (Broughton) Bennett, widow of James Bennett. She died at Deerfield, August 2, 1689 (town records). He married (second), in 1691, Hannah Edwards, widow of Joseph Edwards. She afterwards married Thomas French. Children: 1. Ebenezer, born August 4, 1677, living August 4, 1694. 2. Thankful, born March 11, 1680 (town records). 3. Abigail, born in 1683. 4. Mindwell, of whom further. 5. Joseph, born February 6, 1688 (town records). 6. Esther, born February 6, 1688, died January 26, 1690. 7. Benjamin, born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, September 30, 1692 (town records), died at Ridgefield, Connecticut, September 16, 1780 (town records); married, at Ridgefield, August 14, 1718 (town records), Sarah Mead. 8. Esther, born April 25, 1695 (town records), died May 15, 1711 (town records).

("Stebbins Genealogy," Vol. I, pp. 108, 109, 111, 112, 113-14, 164. George Sheldon: "History of Deerfield, Massachusetts" (1895), Vol. I, p. 603; Vol. II, p. 318.)

(IV) Mindwell Stebbins, daughter of Benoni and Mary (Broughton-Bennett) Stebbins, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, January 21, 1685, according to town records. She married Rev. John Jones. (Jones II.)

(R. S. Greenlee and R. L. Greenlee: "The Stebbins Genealogy" (1904), Vol. I, p. 163. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LX, p. 165).

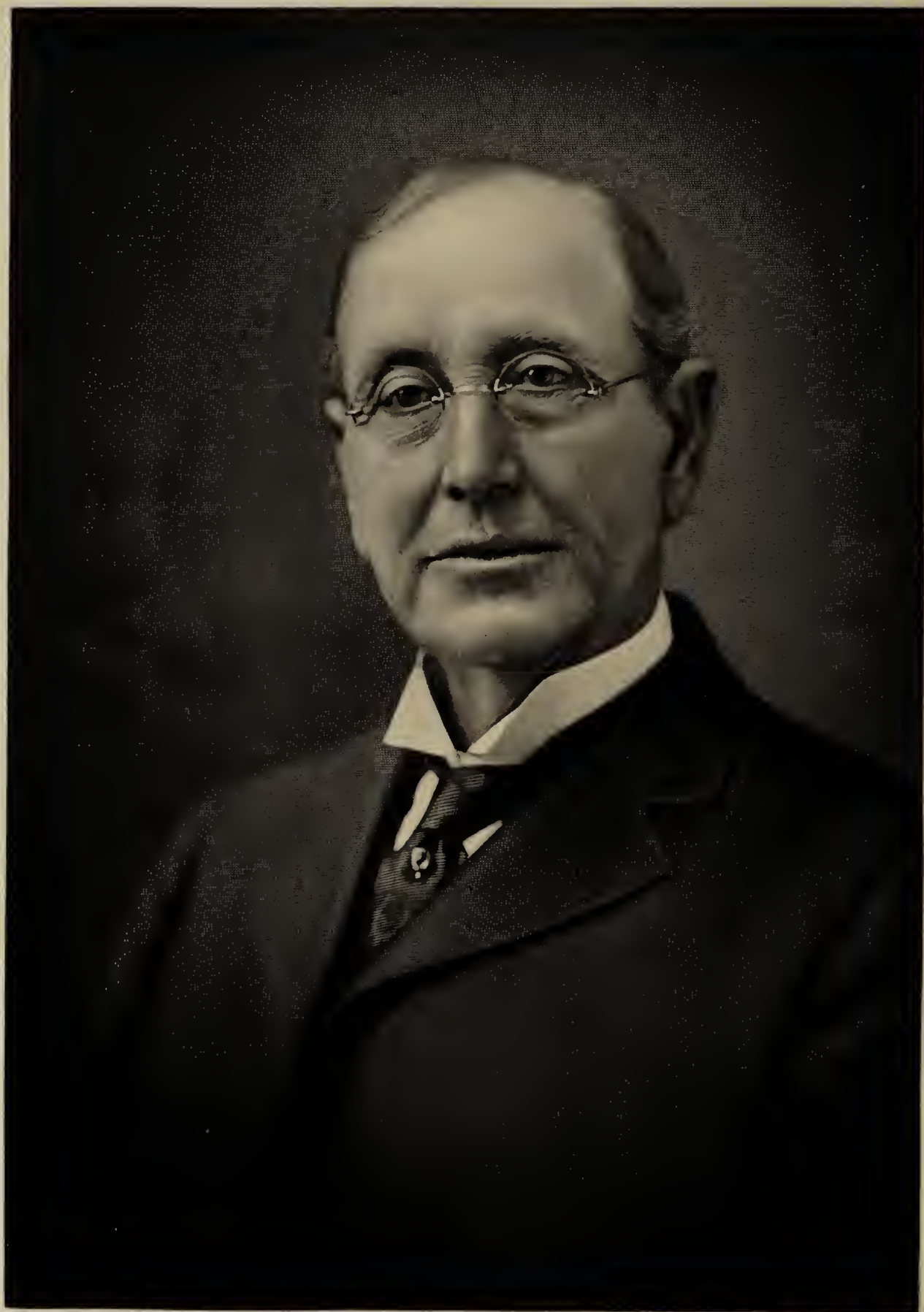
GEORGE WASHINGTON SHARPE—As a boy, just out of school, the late George Washington Sharpe became a clerk in the dry goods stores conducted at that time in two Ohio towns by his father. There he laid the foundation for his later success as a merchant by devoting himself with untiring energy and enthusiasm to the various duties assigned to him from time to time. There, too, and later in several other stores, he acquired a thorough knowledge of all branches of the business so quickly that he was able to enter business for his own account at the early age of twenty-two years. From then on and until his death at the age of seventy-five years, his rise in the world of business was both rapid and steady, and eventually he ranked for many years as one of the leading, most able and most successful department store executives in western New York, where he was prominently identified with the dry goods business in Jamestown for more than forty years. Progressive in his business methods, strictly honest and reliable in all of his dealings, he made, both for himself and for his business enterprises, an enviable reputation. Though he never sought or held public office, he always took an intelligent interest in public affairs and at all times could be counted upon to support generously and energetically any civic movement or enterprise, which promised to advance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions. His public spirit, the upright-

ness of his private life, and his willingness to help others combined to set a fine example of the best type of citizenship.

Charpy (Charpie-Sharpe) Arms—Or, an eagle displayed sable charged with a shield azure with three ears of corn or mouvant from a crescent argent, on a chief azure a cross patonce argent.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

George Washington Sharpe was born at Tylersville, Ohio, March 24, 1848, a son of Abram and Elizabeth (Short) Sharpe. His father, whose family name originally was spelled Charpie, came as a young man from Bevelard, Canton Berne, Switzerland. The older Mr. Sharpe entered the general merchandise business and became known as an able and reliable business man. Mr. Sharpe's mother came to this country from near Darmstadt, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Abram Sharpe were the parents of five children: Adolphus D., Rose, Melissa, Augustus and George Washington Sharpe, of whom further. Mr. Sharpe's youth was spent in Tylersville, where he attended the public schools. He gained his first knowledge of the dry goods business in his father's stores at Tylersville and Versailles. Under his father's friendly guidance, Mr. Sharpe not only was taught the details of conducting a business, but also acquired the high business principles and the broad business outlook, which characterized him throughout his entire career. After the death of his father, Mr. Sharpe was associated with Lewis Wald and Company, of Cincinnati, and later he acted as a clerk in the store of Thompson and Sharpe, Troy, Ohio. Thus he still further added to his store of knowledge and expanded his business experience. While connected with the firm of Thompson and Sharpe he became intimately acquainted with a fellow-clerk, George W. Pierce, and, in 1870, the two young men opened a dry goods store of their own at Bradford, Ohio, which they operated for two years under the firm name of Sharpe and Pierce. Then they spent two years in a similar business at Kokomo, Indiana, and later, until 1881, they were successfully engaged in the mercantile business at Dayton, Ohio. In 1881 Mr. Sharpe, together with his oldest brother, Adolphus D. Sharpe, and Mr. Pierce, came to Jamestown, New York, and on March 16 of that year the three partners purchased the stock of DeForest Weld. They then opened what was known as Jamestown's largest mercantile house under the firm name of The People's Dry Goods Store, at No. 203 Main Street. February 28, 1894, Adolphus D. Sharpe died in the New Brunswick Hotel, New York City, and his two surviving partners, as a mark of respect to his memory, incorporated the firm and renamed it the A. D. Sharpe Company. George W. Pierce was the first president of the corporation and so continued until his death, August 9, 1898. He was succeeded by George



Geo. W. Sharpe



Lucy B. Sharpe at Porton

Engraved by F. W. Taylor & Co.

Lucy B Sharpe



Washington Sharpe, who continued for many years to take an active part in the management of the store. Under his capable direction the business continued to grow, and Mr. Sharpe took rank as one of the ablest merchants in western New York. To a great extent Mr. Sharpe considered his store not so much a private enterprise as an organization devoted to public service. Continuously he was on the lookout for new ways and means to increase and improve his store's capacity for serving its customers. He always kept himself posted on the latest developments in department store management and, as far as possible, installed the most desirable improvements in his own store. Long experience, of course, had made Mr. Sharpe an extremely shrewd and able buyer. But he never relaxed his watchfulness, so that he might at all times place before his customers the most desirable merchandise at the lowest possible cost commensurate to its consistent high quality. As an employer he was always considerate, fair and generous and in this manner he gained the respect, confidence and loyalty of his employees to such a degree that he ever found it possible to maintain his organization on the highest plane of efficiency. He insisted on courtesy, truthfulness and promptness, and, setting himself a fine example, his requirements in these respects were always fully met. Mr. Sharpe was a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic Order, and actively affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. To these various activities he gave freely of his means and experience, never desiring personal recognition for any service he rendered. His participation in civic, fraternal and religious affairs was never based on self-seeking, but resulted always from his liking of other people, his strong public spirit and patriotism and his wish to be helpful to others.

On March 5, 1874, at Bradford, Ohio, Mr. Sharpe was united in marriage with Lucy A. Brooks. (Brooks III.) They were the parents of two daughters: 1. Mary Elizabeth, later Mrs. Frank Helleck, of Oak Park, Illinois, who was born August 21, 1884, and who died July 19, 1922. 2. Ednah R., born May 21, 1887, who survives all the other members of her family.

George Washington Sharpe spent the last ten winters of his life in Orlando, Florida, at which place he died November 17, 1923. Mrs. Lucy A. (Brooks) Sharpe, his widow, died September 7, 1928. Mr. Sharpe's prominence in business affairs, his interest in civic matters, and his many contributions to the advancement of Jamestown's progress naturally made him one of this community's outstanding citizens. Enjoying alike the respect and confidence of the entire city, his passing was regarded as a distinct loss, and he will long be remembered for his many sterling qualities. Much of what Mr. Sharpe ac-

complished during his long and honorable career as a merchant, was of lasting value. By his eagerness to serve others, both within and outside of his own business, he contributed materially to the well-being and happiness of a large proportion of Jamestown's population. By his consistent adherence to the highest principles in all relations of his business and personal life he set a fine example and undoubtedly considerably elevated the general tone of business conduct. It is men of his type who are to be reckoned among the most potent influences in maintaining and advancing civilization, and the community, which is fortunate enough to count them among their members, will always be better for their having lived.

(The Brooks Line).

Brooks Arms—Sable three escallops or.

Crest—A beaver passant.

Motto—*Perseverando*.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

It is to the Census Records of Franklin County, Ohio, in which lies Columbus, known to be the home of this family, that we must look for the history of this Brooks family. Franklinton, Franklin Township, Franklin County, Ohio, is where we first find the Brooks family domiciled. Coming as they did sometime after the pioneer organization of the county, its history has nothing to say of them, it being a well-known fact that the histories of counties only feature the first comers. A careful survey of Franklin County, Ohio, histories reveals nothing of our immediate family.

(I) Robert Brooks was born in Ireland about 1786. He came to America after 1824 and before 1830, for his son, Robert, was known to have been born there at the earlier date, and his son, Samuel, was born in Ohio at the later date. The Franklinton, Franklin County, Census Record, for 1850, gives the following:

Robert Brooks, grocer, age 64, born in *Ireland*.

Anna Brooks, age 45, born in *Ohio*.

Samuel Brooks, age 22, born in *Ohio*.

However, in the same census record of the same place we find the history of Robert, undoubtedly a son. This we quote in full in his generation. From a comparison and an interpretative reading of these two records we find that Robert Brooks married (first) in Ireland, a lady whose name is unknown, but who may or may not have come to America. It seems likely, however, that she did come to the New World since Robert Brooks would have been unlikely to have traveled alone to a far-away land with a small child or children. Robert Brooks married (second) Anna, born in Ohio in 1805. Children, first certainly of the first marriage, second believed to be of the same marriage: 1. Robert, of whom further. 2. Samuel, born in Ohio, in 1828.

(Franklin County, Ohio, Census, 1850, pp. 497, 501.)

(II) Robert Brooks, Jr., undoubtedly son of Robert Brooks, being of the same locality and nativity, was born in Ireland in 1824. He evidently came with his father to Ohio when a small child. The census of 1850 shows his record as follows:

Robert Brooks, blacksmith, age 26, born in *Ireland*.
 Rebecca Brooks, wife, age 23, born in *Ohio*.
 Mary A., age 5, born in *Ohio*.
 Chester W., age 3, born in *Ohio*.
 Robert W., age 2, born in *Ohio*.

He is not listed in the census records of 1860, for Franklinton does not list him. Since his daughter, Lucy A., according to family records, was married in Bradford, Ohio, it is likely that he removed there, although no record for him can be found in Bradford, a small town lying conjunctively in Newberry Township, Miami County, and Adams Township, Darke County, Ohio. Robert Brooks married Rebecca Cook. (Cook VI.) Children, all born in Ohio: 1. Robert W., born in 1840. 2. Chester W., born in 1842. 3. Mary A., born in 1845. 4. Lucy A., of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) Lucy A. Brooks, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Cook) Brooks, married George Washington Sharpe (q. v.).

(The Cook Line).

(I) Thomas Cook came to Dorchester County, Maryland, in 1679, bringing with him twelve people, for whom he received from the provincial government six hundred acres of land, fifty acres for each person. Fifty acres was the head-right for transporting persons into the colony. His will, dated Dorchester County, January 2, was probated March 7, 1693. In it he wills:

To son Babbington,
 To son John,
 To dau. Mary,
 To dau. Ann,
 To wife, Ann.

He further directs that his children be reared as Protestants.

(Land Office, Annapolis: "Early Settlers of Maryland." Will Book II, p. 305, Annapolis.)

(II) John Cook, son of Thomas Cook, and probably of his wife, Ann, died intestate prior to 1732, when the Administrative and Testamentary Proceedings in regard to his estate name his wife, Mary, his son, Thomas, and his daughter, Mary, as beneficiaries of his estate. Therefore, John Cook married Mary. Children: 1. Mary. 2. Thomas, of whom further.

(Testamentary Proceedings, Annapolis, Book XXIX, 1730-34, p. 226.)

(III) Thomas Cook, son of John and Mary Cook, was a planter of Dorchester County, Maryland. His

will, which was probated in the said county, December 15, 1776, makes several bequests, the beneficiaries being:

Son John,
 Son Stanley,
 Grandson Edward Cook,
 Grandson Hodson Cook.
 Son Nehemiah Cook,
 Son Henry Cook,
 Son Thomas Cook,
 Daughter Leurannah,
 Daughter Mary,
 Wife Margaret. Executor, son John Cook.

(Will Book, Annapolis, L. W. H., p. 55.)

(IV) One of the sons given above is believed to be the representative in the next generation. This belief is based on the following:

1. Similarity of Christian names in the family.
2. The fact that Stanley Cook, of the following generation, as shown by the census record attached, was born in Maryland.

Children of this generation, beside Stanley, mentioned below, the family records give as three. These children are: 1. Ebenezer. 2. Joseph. 3. James. 4. Stanley, of whom further.

(V) Stanley Cook, believed to be grandson of Thomas Cook of generation III, was born in Maryland, September 9, 1790 (family records and census records), and died September 9, 1853 (family records). He appears to have gone from Maryland to Circleville Township, Pickaway County, between the years 1820 and 1830. His name does not appear in the 1820 census of the township. The 1840 census gives quite full details regarding his family, as is herewith quoted:

Stanley Cook, head of family,
 One male under 5,
 One male between 5 and 10,
 Two males between 15 and 20,
 One male between 20 and 30,
 One male 50 years, (Himself)
 Two females between 10 and 15,
 One female between 20 and 30,
 One female between 40 and 50, (Wife).

(Circleville Township, Pickaway County, Ohio, Census, 1840, p. 74.)

The list for Stanley Cook, 1850, is as follows, and shows nearly all of his children had married prior to that year:

Stanley Cook, carpenter and contractor, age 60, born *Maryland*,
 Amelia Cook (wife), age 50, born *Maryland*,
 Henry Cook, age 19, born *Ohio*,
 John Cook, age 14, born *Ohio*,
 Alice Cook, age 3, born *Ohio*.

(*Ibid.*, census 1850, p. 412.)

Two of the males that appear in 1840 had married before 1850 and are as follows. This is predicated of



Frank W. Smith.

course on the fact they bear the same name, have the same occupation, and are living in the same township.

James Cook, carpenter, aged 28.

Joseph Cook, carpenter, aged 29.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 343, 363.)

While Stanley Cook did not reside in the town of Circleville, but in the township, the attached would show that he did do contracting work in said town:

In 1851 Stanley Cook and William C. Taylor submitted plans for a school house to be erected in Circleville, to be known as "Union School-House." These plans were unanimously adopted and contracts were at once given the above named gentlemen for its erection.

("History of Pickaway and Franklin Counties, Ohio," published by Williams Brothers, 1880.)

From the above it is most evident that:

Stanley Cook married Amelia, known from family records to be Amelia Bradley, believed in family records to have been born in Circleville, but shown by above census record to have been born in Maryland. Amelia Bradley was born in 1880 and died in Oswego, Kansas, in the spring of 1875. Amelia Bradley was the daughter of William Bradley. Since it is recorded that Amelia Bradley was born in Maryland, the records of Dorchester County, Maryland, were diligently searched. However, no trace of her antecedents were to be found.

From the census records and from records of his descendants we find that:

Stanley and Amelia (Bradley) Cook had nine children, five sons and four daughters; of these are known to be the following, the first five probably born in Maryland, the last four born in Ohio: 1. A daughter, aged over twenty in the census of 1840. 2. A son, aged twenty in the census of 1840. 3. Joseph, born in 1821. 4. James, born in 1822; according to family records lived in Circleville and died there; had a large family, one of whom was Lucy. 5. Rebecca, of whom further. 6. A daughter, between ten and fifteen in the 1840 census. 7. Henry, born in 1831. 8. John, born in 1836. 9. Alice, born in 1837.

(VI) Rebecca Cook, daughter of Stanley and Amelia (Bradley) Cook, was born in 1827. (Census record of her husband.) She is evidently the female listed in the 1840 census as between ten and fifteen years of age, as she had married about 1844. She does not appear in the 1850 census list of her father, as she had married before that time, Robert Brooks. (Brooks II.)

FRANK WATERS SMITH—In Warrensburgh, and in the wider reaches of Warren County, New York, the name of Smith is almost invariably associated, first of all, with the family of Frank W. Smith, different members of which have performed outstanding works in the varying realms of life. Mr.

Smith, advancing through different stages of a notable business career, became a leader in banking and in politics. Few bankers of Warren County held a more significant place in the financial world than did he, who was universally recognized for his integrity, for his ability to cope with most difficult situations and problems, and for his devotion to the best interests of his city.

Of distinguished pioneer ancestry Frank W. Smith was born in Horicon, New York, August 27, 1880, a son of the late Thomas J. and Julia (Barton) Smith, and a great-grandson of John and Sarah (Pritchard) Smith, the former born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 11, 1792, the latter born in Carmarthen, Wales, England, coming to the United States in 1798, when a small child. Joseph Smith, his great-great-grandfather, settled in Hebron, Washington County, New York, before the Revolutionary War, bringing his wife and thirteen children. The Bartons, to whose family Mr. Smith's mother belonged, came from Whitington, Massachusetts, and founded the village known today as Bartonville, in 1796. Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, was descended from this pioneer New York family. Richard P. Smith, grandfather of Frank Waters Smith, was captain of Company D, 118th New York Volunteer Infantry, and a large landowner at Horicon, where his holdings were some four thousand acres. He was elected to the Legislature in 1853 and in 1880 became sheriff of Warren County for one term. Thomas Jefferson Smith, son of Richard P., followed in his father's footsteps, he also being sheriff of Warren County and twice he was county superintendent of the poor, and that in a strong Republican county.

Frank W. Smith was educated at Warrensburgh Academy, and after leaving school was, for a brief period, a teacher. He then, although only seventeen, became the manager of the Palisades Hotel on Brant Lake in the Adirondacks. Two years later he engaged in the mercantile business in Horicon, in association with his brothers, Burt J. and Mac R. Smith. Soon after 1900, however, he entered the employ of his father as bookkeeper in the old Smith gristmill and grain store. Five years later, in 1905, he was made a partner in the business; and then, in 1915, he became its directing head. When the father died, Mr. Smith purchased the interest of the other heirs and so became the sole owner of the Warrensburgh business. The property was finally sold on January 31, 1927. At this time the business, with its grain elevators and warehouses, had nothing to equal its size in Northern New York.

For the last fifteen years of his life, however, Mr. Smith operated a wholesale and retail grain and general provisions store in North Creek, New York. He was vice-president of O. C. Smith and Company, grocers, at Glens Falls. For a number of years he

was engaged in the wholesale oil and gasoline business with his brother, Burt J. Smith, in Riparius, as the Adirondack Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Tydol Corporation. During his régime this company supplied between sixty and seventy stations; this business he sold several years before his death. Another of his interests was the First National Bank of Lake George, in which about 1926 he succeeded the late Jerome N. Hubbell, of that place, as president. He eventually became the largest individual stockholder in the institution, and was valued for "his intelligence, rare judgment and attractive personality."

One of his most far-reaching activities was his connection with real estate. For many years he had been deeply interested in the development of property in the Warrensburgh vicinity, one of his best known projects in this field having been the Trinity Rock development on the Lake George-Bolton Road. With C. F. Burhans he purchased the former Le Grand C. Cramer tract, and there established a summer cottage colony. He was interested, also, in the Green Mansions development at Tripp Lake, on the Warrensburgh-Chestertown highway. Among properties in Glens Falls owned by Mr. Smith were, the Finch property on Glen Street, and the Scott property, and a number of lots on Arbor Drive.

Early in his career, like his father and grandfather before him, he became active in politics, and for the rest of his days was a leader in up-county Democratic circles. For a decade, Frank W. Smith was outstanding in the political field, strong in power and in influence, a worker for good and for the maintenance of high levels in partisan politics. For many years he was a member of the Democratic County Committee. At the time of his passing, he was serving his third term as supervisor of the town of Warrensburgh. He had the honor, in 1925, of being the first Democratic supervisor elected in fourteen years. In 1928 he was the Democratic candidate for Assemblyman.

Fraternal activities greatly interested him. As a thirty-second degree Mason, he was especially active in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which his affiliations were with the Warrensburgh Lodge, No. 425, Warrensburgh Chapter, No. 325, Royal Arch Masons; Troy and Albany bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar of Hudson Falls; and Oriental Temple of Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Troy. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was also a member, he was connected with the Warrensburgh Lodge, No. 488.

Mr. Smith's other chief affiliations were with certain banking groups in which he always took a rôle of leadership—or, rather, had this rôle thrust upon him by others who recognized his innate qualities of sound judgment and of executive ability. He was

a member of the New York State Bankers' Association, and in the Warren County Bankers' Association he held the post of vice-president. He was also a member and former president of the Warrensburgh Chamber of Commerce and of the Cemetery Association of Warrensburgh. Mr. Smith was vice-president of the Warren County Fair Company. He served for many years on the Board of Education. He found recreation in golf, and was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Queen Village Country Club, and the donor of the Frank W. Smith trophy. Mr. Smith was a member and a trustee of the Holy Cross Episcopal Church. A political leader of strong talents, a director of the destinies of men and of large affairs, a business man for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Smith substantially contributed to the well-being of his fellowmen and his community and State, many of whose institutions are distinctly the better for his having lived.

Devoted to his home, about which his fine principles of living and his ideals ever centered and found their springs of being, Frank W. Smith married, on July 4, 1903, at Warrensburgh, New York, Bertha Geneva Baker, daughter of a prominent merchant, R. Dudley Baker and Delia M. (Tucker) Baker, members of pioneer families of New York State, of whom many were prominent in the War of 1812. She is a granddaughter of Silas Baker who was killed in the Battle of Fort Fisher in 1865. Mrs. Smith is of English descent on the paternal side and of Holland Dutch on the maternal side.

When Mr. Smith was able to withdraw sufficiently from the calls of business to take part in politics, his wife shared his enthusiasm, abetted his political aspirations, and supported his ideals. When this leader of men passed on, Mrs. Smith, already ably trained for the work, continued the political activities and assumed an active part in the civic life of her community. During the World War she served with the Red Cross, and, in recognition of this conspicuous service she received a medal from the National Red Cross for hours of service. Since 1918 she has held in the local Red Cross Chapter the posts of secretary and treasurer, offices which she still holds, as well as chairman of her chapter.

The annals of Warren County will always write Mrs. Smith's name large as having been the first woman of the county to be nominated for office. This occurred after the franchise gave woman equal rights, when she was nominated in 1918 for county treasurer. Although too few women exercised their newly won rights at the polls, her political work did not diminish. In every election she has with vigor and courage campaigned since that time. In 1927 she was made a member of the Democratic State Committee, and 1932 finds her still an able and very popular Democratic State Committeewoman. In all



Bertha (Baker) Smith



conventions her unflagging spirits serve to heighten the enthusiasm, while her experience contributes to organization and to management. Mrs. Smith is chairman of the League of Women Voters of Warren County, also she is vice-chairman of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform. Her humanitarian endowment carries her into such work as the Glens Falls Tuberculosis Committee, of which she is an active member, and the Guernay Health Camp for Children of Glens Falls, to which she gives her time and her means. Especially conspicuous have been her efforts in behalf of the New York Herald-Tribune Fresh Air Fund. In this cause her work has been so extensive and persistent as to result in finding accommodations up-state for more than two hundred and fifty children. Mrs. Smith has been engaged in this work for the last eight years. Fraternally Mrs. Smith is affiliated with the Eastern Star. She is a member of the Warrensburgh Methodist Episcopal Church and has been very active in its work.

Their daughter, Hilda Aileen Smith, attended Warrensburgh High School; was graduated with honor, in 1926, from the Knox Finishing School for Girls, at Cooperstown. Matriculating at Goucher College, in Baltimore, Maryland, she majored in economics and political science, and was graduated in 1930 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After finishing her college work, she spent the summer abroad, visiting ten countries of Europe; and, returning to the United States, began the active work of her career in statecraft under the tutelage of Miss Grace A. Reavy, deputy secretary of State for New York. She made her debut in politics when she delivered her first campaign speech for Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt at Monticello, New York, in the fall of 1930. She has since at different times made addresses and been active in political work. Gifted and lovely, her future stretches with exceptional promise before her. Already she has the distinction of being the youngest woman vice-president of a bank for, after her father's death, she was named a vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Lake George.

The death of the father, Frank W. Smith, on June 22, 1931, was the cause of deep and lasting sorrow among his fellow-citizens, especially among those who were privileged to be his intimate friends. His acquaintance was a large one; and the tributes that were paid him and his work, were, indeed many. Those sending messages of condolence included many men prominent in public life, among them Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt; former Governor and Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, and many others high in the judicial, political, and social circles of the State. Many organizations with which Mr. Smith had been affiliated passed resolutions expressing their sorrow and regret. But one of the most enduring memorials to him will undoubtedly be the

bronze tablet placed in his memory on the bandstand in the Floyd Bennett Memorial Park, Warrensburgh, which is especially fitting in consideration of the part that he played in the erection of this beautiful band-stand during his administration of the office of supervisor. Mr. John L. Tubbs, in an illuminative editorial, wrote:

Frank W. Smith was a four-square man, and the acknowledged leader of the town, not entirely because of the office he held, but by reason of his conspicuous ability and power to accomplish the things he undertook. He was a big business man, and by his ability he earned and won a fortune. He used his money wisely and enjoyed it. He had a heart for the other fellow, and was ever ready to extend a helping hand to the deserving. When the call of charity came, he was invariably the first to respond, and many a poor man will rise up and call him blessed.

It was not until recent years that Mr. Smith became interested in politics. When he consented to become the Democratic candidate for supervisor, he was elected, and twice reelected. He was serving his third term, and would, without doubt, have been chosen to succeed himself this fall. With all due respect to previous incumbents, he was unquestionably the most efficient supervisor the town ever had. During his three terms he has secured more improvements than have before been accomplished, and at the same time the town's finances are in better shape than ever before.

Mr. Smith was mainly instrumental in securing the widening of Main Street by the State, which will soon be completed, and he watched its progress with the greatest interest. He had also provided for an ornamental lighting system in Main Street, and he was eager to see the improvements completed at the earliest possible time. The improvement of the Floyd Bennett Memorial Park and the erection of the band-stand, than which there is no finer in this State, will be credited to his administration. It was largely through his influence that the county storehouse was located here. These are only a few of his achievements that may be mentioned.

The guiding hand of Frank Smith's business genius will be a loss in the town's affairs, his genial presence will be sadly missed by his friends, business and political associates, and many deserving persons and charities will miss his generous aid and contributions.

To his bereaved family we can only try to speak some words of comfort. Words are inadequate to express the sympathy all must feel, but such as they are we are sure we voice the thought of all our people when we say, "May God comfort and sustain you in your hours of deepest woe."

Nor would this survey of a beloved leader's life be complete without citing the tribute paid to his memory by the Hon. Addison B. Colvin, former New York State Treasurer:

The news that reaches Glens Falls today of the fatality of one of the leading citizens of Warrensburgh and Warren County has cast a heavy gloom cloud over our horizon.

A severe shock attends the details of facts, and the entire population of this and surrounding counties is brought to a condition of speechlessness.

In the prime of usefulness and influence, another of our important public men is beyond the realm of achievement, assistance and well-doing.

The total of our most looked-up-to, clear-headed, and successful men has been appalling during the months since 1930 was ushered in. Shuch a strenuous, perilous, nerve-racking period as we are passing through, with no assurance of the outcome, is a time when men like Frank W. Smith are most needed as a stabilizing influence in the community.

Other choices will be made to fill his place in the political world, as a county legislator, as bank head at the county seat and other business lines.

Their years will extend into terms of long service before experience will equip them with the ability of the departed. We seriously question substitutes, stepping from the ranks into any one of the prominent service places Frank W. Smith filled with distinction for years, and quite measuring up to the high standard of his achievement.

A country boy, operating in a narrow territory, with headway gained only in the school of experience, no example of the successful young American has attained greater popularity, more satisfactory estate, or wider influence than the son of Warrensburgh, whose grandfather and father before him were men of the same traits.

The meagre remuneration he received for services of a public nature were never commensurate with the economies and savings his constituents gained.

Every one agrees that the deceased, if not the balance of power in every body of which he was a member, had to be considered.

In his business ventures he succeeded beyond the scale of competitors, because of foresight that was uncanny in quick visualization.

Politically he was informed, understanding, convincing in his statement of party principle and profession.

Supervisor Frank W. Smith was too young to pass on; too influential in the strife of life where his strong arm was extended to the weaker brother; too necessary as a student of county economics, particularly modern road making; too good an example of usefulness and patriotism for his service to be dispensed with like the extinguishing of a beacon; the watch tower of taxpayers' interests; an eminence whose courage and keen action was always on the side of right and fairness.

Frank W. Smith was laid to rest in the Warrensburgh Cemetery, his funeral being the largest ever attended in Warren County. In his memory, Mrs. Smith and her daughter, Hilda Aileen Smith, have given a gateway to the new cemetery. Mrs. Smith has also erected a similar gateway to the old cemetery, as a memorial to her brother, Milford J. Baker, who died April 1, 1931. Both gateways have handsome piers of cut stone in Gothic style, with gates of heavy wrought iron work. As was said in connection with the appreciated reception of these gifts, "They stand as monuments to two men who in their lifetime occupied prominent places in the community where they lived and labored."

HARRY EDWIN LEWIS, M. D., F. A. C. P.—
Probably few men have done more for the literature of the medical profession than did Harry Edwin

Lewis, M. D., F. A. C. P., who for many years edited "American Medicine," one of the foremost journals of medicine and surgery in the United States, and also did much valuable work in the profession itself. A practicing physician in different cities and communities for a number of years, he gradually devoted more and more time to writing and editing, and thereby filled a need which most members of his profession were unable to hold. His activities became international in their scope, and he was chosen to do important work in foreign fields; while at length, in 1914, he organized the American Fund for Belgian Physicians, and through the aid of American physicians collected and sent to Belgium considerable sums of money which helped to save many medical men in Belgium from want and suffering. A man whose accomplishments extended into many branches of life, Dr. Lewis was also an author of a considerable quantity of verse which found its way into the public print and into medical publications. Although born in Rhode Island and active at different periods in numerous communities and states, he did a great deal of his most important work in New York City, so that this State may well claim him for her own.

Dr. Harry E. (H. Edwin) Lewis was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on February 22, 1875, son of Charles E. and Alla M. (Clark) Lewis. The latter is a member of Mohican Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Ossining. He received his early education in the Providence public schools, and later attended the high school in that city, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892. He then took a two-year pre-medical course at Brown University, and for his professional work went to the University of Vermont, from whose medical department he was graduated in the class of 1897 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then took special courses in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School in 1899 and 1900, and special clinical courses at the Hotel Dieu, Paris, France, in 1901. While abroad, he studied with Bruardel, Panas and several others, and Dr. Bruardel gave him much valuable aid in the study of tuberculosis. Upon completing his formal studies, Dr. Lewis began his practice in Burlington, Vermont, where he immediately became successful, and remained there from 1898 to 1905. In 1905, he removed to New York City, where, in May of that year, he assumed the editorship of the "International Journal of Surgery." Previously, in Vermont, he had had extensive journalistic experience, having started, in 1895, the "Vermont Medical Monthly," which he continued, along with his general medical practice, until 1905. In New York City, while editing the "International Journal of Surgery," he also practiced medicine continuously, building up a lucrative private and consultation practice. He became medical director of several large corporations, for



H. Edwin Lewis





WATER VIEW OF ROCKLEDGE HOUSE OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON



AIR VIEW OF ROCKLEDGE, FORMER RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. H. EDWIN LEWIS
DESTROYED BY FIRE MARCH 3RD 1927, SCARBORO-ON-THE-HUDSON



which he directed their medical departments for the benefit of their employees. His hospital work, in connection with his medical practice, also was notable and extensive. In 1897 and 1898 he was house surgeon for the Fanny Allen Hospital in Burlington; in 1898 he was, for six months, resident surgeon at the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada. From 1898 to 1906 he was attending surgeon of the Fanny Allen Hospital; from 1900 to 1905, attending physician of the Providence Hospital and Orphan Asylum; in 1906 and 1907, surgeon pathologist of the Harlem Hospital; and from 1906 to 1908, attending physician at the New York Throat and Lung Hospital. At length he resigned, however, from all this hospital work, principally because of the increase of his private practice and also of the scope of his medico-literary work.

A man of forceful habits, eager to do the utmost within his power for advancement of the health and well-being of mankind through his contributions to medicine and the education of physicians, Dr. Lewis deserves credit for founding a number of important activities in his profession and for building up the work of a host of institutions to a high point of usefulness. It was he who instituted the work pertaining to tuberculosis in Vermont in 1902, and who, extending his activities into the legislative field, prepared the bill providing for the Vermont State Tuberculosis Commission; and, from 1902 to 1904, he was secretary of that commission by appointment of the Governor of the State. He organized the Vermont Society for the Study of Tuberculosis in 1903, and wrote the report of the Vermont State Tuberculosis Commission, which was presented to the State Legislature in 1904. He was vice-president of the American Congress of Tuberculosis in 1900 and 1901, and was chairman of the American Delegation to the British Congress of Tuberculosis held in London, England, in 1901. In 1895 he was offered the appointment as surgeon in the Panama Canal service, but decided to enter practice in consultation and editorial work in New York City instead of accepting this offer.

It was in 1908 that Dr. Lewis resigned from his editorship of the "International Journal of Surgery" to become editor of "American Medicine," a magazine founded by Dr. George W. Gould, and universally recognized as one of the foremost medical publications in America; and in this position he continued until his death, through it rendering valuable service to the profession in which he was so vital an influence and to the people of the United States. Editorials from this magazine have, from time to time, been quoted and reproduced throughout the civilized world. Through his important connection with medical journalism, Dr. Lewis was chosen to hold several positions of honor in groups of men doing similar work. He was selected, in 1914, as vice-

president of the American Medical Editors' Association, and in the following year as its president; while he was also editor of the Journal of the American Medical Editors' Association. In 1917 and 1918 he was president of the Association of the New York Alumni of the University of Vermont. Dr. Lewis held memberships in a number of the most influential medical and surgical organizations in the country, having belonged to the New York County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Congress of Internal Medicine, the American Medical Editors' Association, and formerly to the Vermont State Medical Society and the Burlington Clinical Society; and having been a Fellow in the American Medical Association. In April, 1924, he was elected a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, carrying the degree of F. A. C. P. He also did valuable work in the period of American participation in the late World War, having been, in 1918, made a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps under the authority of the Council of National Defense. Especially important was his work in the field of tuberculosis study, to which he devoted so much of his time and in which he performed a most useful educational work by spreading knowledge of this disease and its treatments among the entire medical profession. And his appointment by Governor McCullough of Vermont to the secretaryship of the Vermont State Tuberculosis Commission placed him in a position to do a great deal of good in this field, both in and beyond the borders of Vermont.

Dr. Lewis' authorship in medical matters began as early as 1897, when he wrote the "History of Medicine in Vermont," which appeared in Hurd's "History of New England." He also wrote "Diet for the Sick," a brief manual of dietetics which passed through a number of editions. He also wrote and published the following papers on medical topics: "Mobility of the Kidney," which appeared in the "New York Medical Journal" of March 5, 1898; "The Management of Tuberculosis," "Medical Mirror," March, 1901; "The Development of Tuberculosis," which appeared in the "American Journal of Tuberculosis" for January, 1902; "Individual Predisposition in the Development of Tuberculosis," in the "New York Medical Journal" for August 9, 1902; "Etiologic Relation of Nephritis to Cardiac Disorders," in the "Vermont Medical Monthly" for March, 1902; "Diagnosis and Treatment of Incipient Tuberculosis," in the "Vermont Medical Monthly" for May, 1903; "Pericarditis with Effusion," in the "Medical Record" for September 24, 1904; "A Study of Enzyme Action in Its Relation to Human Metabolism and the Development of Tuberculosis," in "American Medicine" for August 12, 1905; "Varieties of Tubercle Bacilli and Certain Allied Forms of Micro-Organisms," in "American Medicine," Sep-

tember, 1908; "Some remarks on the History and Occurrence of Pneumonia with Brief Statistical Data," in "American Medicine" for April, 1910; "The Food Situation of the Country, with Some Remarks on the Urgent Necessity for a National Food Commission," which appeared in "American Medicine" in May, 1917; and "Food Conditions in Relation to the Present Epidemic of Influenza," in "American Medicine," October, 1918.

In addition to his many other activities, this versatile member of the medical profession, whose work centered now in one field and now in another, wrote a considerable amount of poetry; and one of his poems, "Play On," has been reprinted and quoted extensively throughout the United States. This poem, which doubtless contained much of the philosophy of this man of achievement, follows:

Say not, O friend, that you are tired of life,
When shadows fall and all the world seems drear,
For he alone wins credit in the strife
Who still can smile when grim care hovers near.

The Great Almighty never shows His plan,
But this is true in Life's absorbing game,
The cards are never stacked against a man
Who plays his best—and seeks from men the same.

One may not win and carry off Life's prize,
For some must lose and some are bound to fall,
But strong men try, and herein honour lies,
The quitter cheats himself the worst of all.

So play your hand, one never knows its worth
Till he has played, and reckoned up the cost,
And since the only real defeat on earth
Is Death—till then no man has lost.

Also interested in social work, Dr. Lewis was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, in whose work, despite his numerous activities, he was never too busy to be active. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and belonged to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he was a Republican. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Lewis married, on September 12, 1900, at Johnston, Vermont, Martha M. Kimball, daughter of Fernando C. and Lucy (Woodworth) Kimball.

The death of this great physician, writer, editor, educator and worker for the public good occurred on August 6, 1927, and was, of course, an occasion of widespread and sincere sorrow, especially among his friends in the medical profession. Among all the tributes that were paid to him, perhaps that which appeared in the memorial issue of the magazine that he had so long edited, "American Medicine," best expressed the feeling of his friends upon losing him; for the writers of this magazine knew him so well and were so familiar with the man and his work. The tribute follows:

The untimely demise of Dr. H. Edwin Lewis has left in the lives of many with whom he came in contact a void that it will be well nigh impossible to fill.

Endowed with a strong and warm personality, Dr. Lewis possessed to an unusual degree the faculty of making and keeping friends.

As is aptly stated in one of the tributes printed below, he leaves two lasting monuments—one outward and visible one—"American Medicine"—and one invisible one in the hearts of his friends.

In recognition of this, the staff of "American Medicine" felt that no more fitting tribute could be paid to him who guided the journal's destinies so successfully for nearly twenty years, than to devote this number to his memory and to appreciations of the Man and his Work.

Space limitations have made it impossible to publish in full every tribute received, and in selecting those used there have been undoubtedly some omissions of men equally close to Dr. Lewis. We trust that it will be realized that such omissions were due to the exigencies of time and space, and that there was, of course, no intentional slight.

THE REV. ISAAC CHAUNCY STURGES, D.

D.—More than fifty years of his long life the Rev. Isaac Chauncy Sturges gave to the Christian ministry as pastor of various Protestant Episcopal churches in New York and Connecticut. An able and fearless leader, his executive talents were of the greatest value in the upbuilding of those parishes to which he ministered, while the spiritual life of those about him was quickened by an intimate contact with his own noble spirit. Dr. Sturges filled the pulpits to which he was called with the fine dignity which alone constitutes true eloquence and lends effective emphasis to the exposition of Christian principles of life. The manner in which he met and overcame the greatest obstacles in his path, won him honor and repeated commendation from laity and clergy, and from the diocesan.

Dr. Sturges was born at Wilton, Connecticut, on July 6, 1850, a son of John Randle Sturges and of Mary Elizabeth (Fitch) Sturges, whose great-great-grandfather's brother was Governor Fitch, of Connecticut.

Isaac Chauncy Sturges received his early education in the public schools of Wilton, and prepared for college at Ulmstead Academy, which at that time was a preparatory school for Yale. Later he attended Yale University for two years and then, having decided to give his life to the priesthood, entered Berkeley College at Middletown, Connecticut, where he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1876. Soon afterward he was appointed pastor of St. Andrew's Church at Kent, Connecticut, assuming his ministerial duties at once. In the years which followed he built up the parish in remarkable degree, erecting a fine rectory, purchasing the ground for a cemetery, ministering to the needs of his flock in every way. In 1885 he came to New York City, and at the close of his pastorate at St. Andrew's, the following resolution was adopted by the trustees which well indicates the place which he had won in the hearts of his people:



Rev. Isaac C. Sturges



RESOLVED, That it is with feelings of profound regret and deep sorrow that we accept the resignation of our beloved pastor, Isaac C. Sturges, who has labored with us with remarkable diligence amid discouragements, with indomitable perseverance, for eight and a half years. While faithfully performing his duties as our rector, preaching at several appointments, and visiting the sick and needy outside of his parish, he has been instrumental in building us a fine rectory, and in securing us a fund to help a feeble society.

We hardly known which we shall miss the more—a sympathetic friend, a cheerful companion, a faithful adviser, a successful financier, the consistent Christian life, or his good sound sermons—something to live by.

In New York City, Dr. Sturges was head, at various times, of several city chapels, and later became pastor of St. Clement's Church, at No. 423 West Forty-sixth Street, which church he bought and remained as its pastor for twenty-three years. Here again he labored tirelessly in the Christian work, winning new victories for the cause, and building solidly for the years to come. During his long residence in New York City, Dr. Sturges became very well known as a lecturer on numerous topics of historical or current interest. His reasons for appearing on the lecture platform are best seen from the following resolution adopted by the trustees of the Church of St. Cornelius, where he was pastor for a time:

Nearly fourteen years ago the Church of St. Cornelius began to work. During that time a large and successful church and charity work has been done, and is now being done.

Our people are poor. We have no endowment, and very little aid from any outside source. The more prosperous class of people has moved away from this part of the city. A large foreign element is everywhere about us. It is indeed a mission district. It is a good place to carry on foreign missions. We spend a great deal of our income in direct charity work. Our salaries and church expenses are most economical and moderate. It is a hard and discouraging field. But we want to stay here, for we are needed here. Just as far as is possible we want to be independent and to pay our own way. To help on this work our rector, Dr. Sturges, has entered the lecture field. This is additional to his most faithful performance of his ministerial duties. Dr. Sturges is an excellent speaker, and his lectures are interesting, helpful and instructive.

To this may be added a communication from Bishop Greer, of the diocese of New York:

I beg to commend to the confidence and favorable consideration of the clergy of this diocese the Rev. Dr. Isaac C. Sturges, rector of St. Cornelius' Church, New York.

Dr. Sturges has done a faithful missionary work for many years in one of the most difficult fields of labor in this great city, and I know from a personal knowledge of the situation how many discouragements he has to contend with. It gives me great pleasure to commend him most cordially to the clergy and others of this diocese.

For many years, then, Dr. Sturges repeatedly lectured before church and school assemblages and other

bodies, winning commendation for the brilliant merits of his presentations, and thus doing still more to aid in Christian work. Even after his resignation from St. Clement's Church in 1920, he found that he could not be idle, and for two years thereafter did supply work in various churches of the diocese. In 1922 Bishop Manning appointed Dr. Sturges priest in charge of the Church of Divine Love at Montrose, New York, and here he remained as pastor until the time of his death.

Dr. Sturges was affiliated fraternally with Monitor Lodge, of the Free and Accepted Masons, in New York City, for twenty-five years, and was also a member of the New York Historical Society. In all the communities in which he lived and worked, his support was always assured for every worthy movement for advance and progress, whether civic or benevolent in nature.

Dr. Sturges was twice married (first), in 1879, at Kent, Connecticut, to Louise Fuller, who died in 1917. He married (second) Harriet Luella Grant (Bigelow) Haight, daughter of Henry Wyman Bigelow and Harriet Grant (Cahoon) Bigelow. By her first marriage Mrs. Sturges has two sons, Dr. Vincent Haight, of Montrose, New York, and Clifton A. Haight, of New York City.

Dr. Sturges' death occurred at Montrose on October 31, 1927, bringing to a close a career of usefulness and service. For two days his body lay in state at the Church of Divine Love, in Montrose, where he is buried, and for another day in St. Clement's Church in New York City, where thousands of his old parishioners gathered to honor his memory. Many eloquent tributes were paid to the character of the man, and to the fineness of his life and work, and everywhere his passing occasioned the deepest grief and sorrow. In conclusion a resolution adopted by the trustees of Zion Chapel, New York, at the time when Dr. Sturges left this congregation to take up other work, is quoted in part. Although these lines were written many years before his death, they may well stand as a summary of his entire career in the Christian ministry, and as an indication of the deep affection which he inspired in all those with whom he worked and whom he delighted to serve.

WHEREAS, The Rev. Dr. Isaac C. Sturges has deemed it advisable to resign the charge of Zion Chapel, and to accept a call to another field of spiritual labor; Therefore,

Resolved, That by his practical, forcible sermons and satisfactory work in pulpit and desk, he has been very acceptable to his people.

Resolved, That by his patient, unceasing labor in the face of many and great obstacles and discouragements, he has brought this work to a very satisfactory condition, with good congregations, large Sunday school and Bible classes, numerous clubs and guilds well established, and that owing to his excellent judgment and knowledge of practical affairs our chapel is in a better financial condition than ever before.

Resolved, That he has led us on to better things,

not only by his precepts but by the example of his patient, steadfast, and godly life.

Resolved, That in periods of danger and death from contagious diseases he has never shirked his duty, and in the discharge of such duty has been brought very near to death.

Resolved, That he has been a true pastor and friend to all, and that we shall never forget his kindness in hours of sorrow, nor his many helpful deeds and favors, pleasantly and cheerfully rendered.

Resolved, That by his patient labor and cheerful, pleasant manners he has endeared himself to every member of his flock, and that it is with sincere regret that we sever the ties that have so long bound us together.

Resolved, That while it is with deep sorrow that we give him up, we cannot help congratulating those to whom he will minister on their good fortune.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the parish records of Zion Chapel, be printed in "The Churchman," and be given to the Rev. Dr. Sturges.

That God may be with him and bless him wherever he may be and whatever work he may undertake, is the prayer of us all.

HON. NORMAN S. BENTLEY—For almost four decades the late Norman S. Bentley was successfully engaged in the practice of law at Oswego. During this long period of professional work as a member of the bar he became known as an exceptionally able, painstaking and skillful attorney and as a result he built up a large and important practice. In his quiet way Mr. Bentley participated freely in various other phases of the community's life and he was most welcome in any circle which he cared to join. He served with characteristic ability, efficiency and faithfulness on the bench, as a member of the local Board of Education and in several official capacities in his church. His innate kindness, his sincere interest in the welfare of others, and his cheery good nature gained him innumerable friends among all classes of Oswego's citizens.

Norman S. Bentley was born at Pulaski, Oswego County, July 1, 1868, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bentley. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and was graduated from the local academy with the class of 1887. He then entered Amherst College, graduating from there in 1892. There he was an honor student and a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon fraternities. He was a college mate of Calvin Coolidge and on a motor trip through New England in the summer of 1930 he called at the Coolidge home, where he chatted with the former President, recalling their old college days. After completing his college course, Mr. Bentley entered the Albany Law School and was graduated from there in 1894. His father had, in 1858, received his degree from the same school. Admitted to the bar in the same year, he started the practice of law in Oswego and for many years was associated with the late S. M. Coon in the law firm of Coon and Bentley. In recent years, Mr. Bentley had

been a member of the law firm of Bentley and O'Connor, which was formed after the death of Thomas H. King, previous to which time the firm was known as King, Bentley & O'Connor.

Mr. Bentley was prominent in legal, business, civic and social affairs in Oswego. He was recorder of the city from 1906 until 1909 and a member of the Board of Education from 1918 to 1924. At the time of his death he was attorney for the Oswego County Savings Bank, as which he had served since the death of the late Udelle Bartlett. During the World War he rendered effective services as a member of the legal advisory board and as a Four-Minute speaker. He was a member and very active in the Oswego Rotary Club. He was a member of the Fortnightly Club, the City Club, the Oswego Country Club and Aeonian Lodge, No. 679, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was raised in 1902. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational Church and he had occupied, at various times, many positions in the church society, having been a member of the board of trustees and at the time of his death, chairman of the ushers committee.

Mr. Bentley was not married. He was survived by three sisters: Carrie W. Bentley, of New York City; Mary F. Bentley, of Pulaski, and Helen E. Bentley, of Jersey City; and by three cousins: Mrs. Alexander Gordon and Miss Cynthia H. Beadle of Oswego and Mrs. Robert Barnett of Pulaski.

At his home in Oswego, Norman S. Bentley died suddenly on March 18, 1931. Rev. David F. Doull, pastor of the Congregational Church, officiated. The services were attended by many of Mr. Bentley's professional and business acquaintances and friends. After the service a long cortege accompanied the remains to Pulaski, where interment was made in Pulaski Cemetery. Quantities of flowers and floral pieces spoke of the esteem in which Mr. Bentley was held by his numerous friends.

Mr. Bentley's tragically sudden death at the comparatively early age of sixty-three years came as a distinct shock to his many friends and, indeed, to the entire community, of which he had been a highly respected and very popular member for so many years. Many eloquent tributes were paid to him. The Oswego County Bar Association, of which he had long been an honored member, held a memorial meeting in the Surrogate's Court in the day following Mr. Bentley's funeral. This meeting was attended by many of his associates at the bar. During the meeting a committee of the bar association, consisting of Messrs. Thomas L. McKay, Edwin J. Mizen and Avery S. Wright submitted memorial resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and which read in part as follows:

We are called from our work to again contemplate the mystery of death. We are filled with grief. We are met in sorrowful assembly to pay our last heartfelt



M. S. Bentley

tributes of respect and affection to the memory of our brother at the bar, the Hon. Norman S. Bentley. He has gone before us. His summons was swift and sudden. He was stricken amid the duties of his work. He has finished his course and labors among us. He has been assigned, as we believe, to higher usefulness in a better world beyond.

He was a God-fearing, consistent Christian gentleman. He found comfort, strength and inspiration in his religion, church work and life. He was led beside the still waters and his soul was restored. The 7th Beatitude was written for such as he: "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

If asked to write his motto in life, we would in the words of another say: "I expect to pass through this life but once, if, therefore, I can do any good to any fellow human being, let me do it now for I shall not pass this way again."

WHEREAS, The bar of Oswego County desires to record its expression of the loss sustained by his death and to add its tribute to the many qualities and abilities of Judge Bentley as hereinbefore stated and through said committee offers the following resolution; be it

Resolved, That the bar of this county has learned with profound regret of the death of Attorney Norman S. Bentley; and further

Resolved, That this bar gives this public expression of its sense of loss felt by all its members as well as by all classes of citizens and its heartfelt sympathy for the members of his family; and further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this association and the Supreme Court and that a copy thereof be sent to the members of his family.

HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS—The ancestral background of Judge Elkus justifies the theories of the eugenists. It pays indeed to be well born, and a favorable environment goes, as a rule, with good parentage. The Elkus family has been established in America for nearly a hundred years. Abraham Wolf Elkus, the grandfather of Judge Elkus, died in Posen, Germany, leaving a young widow with four sons, the eldest of whom was thirteen and the youngest seven years of age, and one daughter. In 1832 this mother crossed the ocean with her four sons. The sailing vessel which brought the family to this country took ninety days to make the voyage. In those days, even under the most favorable conditions, such a voyage was an adventure, fraught with much inconvenience and discomfort and even anxiety on the part of passengers unaccustomed to ocean travel, even when those who manned the ship knew there was little if any danger. Eva Elkus located in Mobile, Alabama, and with brave heart set out to provide for her family and to rear them as exemplary citizens of the land of their adoption. She did both. She was a woman of more than average intelligence and ability, the daughter of a learned rabbi. She passed on the fine traditions and high ideals of her family to her sons, one of whom, Isaac, was the father of Abram I. Elkus. One of Judge Elkus' most prized possessions is a painted portrait of this grandmother.

Isaac Elkus was thirteen years old when he came to America. He grew up in Mobile, learned the clothing business and while yet a young man embarked in business on his own account as a wholesale merchant. He continued in business there until 1856, when he came north to New York City and established himself as a wholesale clothing merchant. He prospered as a result of his business acumen and intelligently directed industry. For some years he was a member of the board of directors of the Irving National Bank. He married Julia Kaskie, of New York City, and from this union Abram I. Elkus was born on August 6, 1867.

Shortly after completing the work of the public schools of New York, his native city, he entered the College of the City of New York, thence Columbia Law School, whence he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In after years in recognition of his conspicuous achievements St. Lawrence University, in 1912, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and the degree of Doctor of Laws was later conferred upon him by both Syracuse University and Middlebury College.

Judge Elkus was admitted to practice at the bar of New York in 1888 and began his legal career as a clerk in the office of Colonel Edward C. James. Later he organized the firm of James, Schell and Elkus. After a time Edward J. McGuire was admitted to partnership and the firm name was changed to James, Schell, Elkus and McGuire. In 1898 the original firm name was resumed and was continued thus for many years until the firm of Elkus, Gleason and Proskauer was formed. Mr. Elkus made a specialty of the trial and argument of cases, his practice running largely to corporation and commercial law. His careful analysis, careful preparation and forceful presentation of his clients' causes won important cases and brought him a large clientele among organizations such as the Merchants' Association, The Fur Merchants' Association, the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, the Merchants' Protective Association. In 1910 he was appointed as special United States attorney for the District of New York to prosecute several criminal cases arising out of bankruptcy matters. It has been said that "the story of a lawyer is the story of his cases." Limitations of space will permit the enumeration of only a few of the notable cases Judge Elkus has tried: the Anderson will case involved the estate of John Anderson, millionaire tobacconist; *James vs. Work*, arising out of the Grant and Ward failure, which wrecked President Grant financially; *Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital*, interesting because of the novel points of law involved and the size of the verdict secured by Judge Elkus; *Gracie vs. Stevens*, in which he secured a verdict of \$112,500 for broker's services in selling the ferries between New York City and Hoboken. This case was fought through

all the courts. He also took part in the police trials of McLaughlin, Devery and Herlihy, each of which attracted nation-wide attention at the time. He argued the case through all the courts in the contest for the governorship in 1918 when Governor Smith was elected. He argued many appeals in the United States Supreme Court, notably the cases arising out of the failure of Sully and Company, cotton brokers; *People vs. Schweinler Press* construing the law relating to night labor for women; and many others.

Another writer has said of Judge Elkus:

Robust and untiring in body, indefatigable in preparation, resourceful at all times, never defeated until the final decision goes against him, he represents the best type of militant American. With these qualities is combined a remarkable versatility, his efforts not being confined to any special phase of professional activity. As a jury advocate, as counsellor of business men and corporations, equity lawyer, Mr. Elkus is successful and prominent.

He continued active in the practice of his profession until 1916, when he was appointed Ambassador to Turkey by President Wilson, and he remained at that important post until relations between Turkey and the United States were severed by this country's declaration of war with Germany. Upon his return to America Mr. Elkus resumed the practice of his profession until he was appointed as associate judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor Smith in 1919. Of this appointment the "Standard Union" of Brooklyn said on November 13, 1919:

Governor Smith's appointment of Abram I. Elkus to the highest court of the State commends itself as one of those eminently fit to be made, in which the office seeks the man rather than the man the office. Lawyer, diplomat and educator, Judge Elkus brings to his new position a rare combination of attainment and achievement which will be of special public service in the settlement of the new and complex problems social, economic and industrial, which, in steadily increasing number and importance are constantly claiming determination by the courts of last resort. Forward looking, sympathetic, with humanity's aspiration and endeavor to better its condition and secure a life better worth living, as demonstrated by charitable and beneficent activities of wide range, Judge Elkus stands immovable upon principles of established law and order, and on the Court of Appeals will be a positive force both for progress and stability, on the lines and in the places where they are needed.

Judge Elkus was elected in joint session of the Legislature of New York in 1910, regent of the University of the State of New York, holding this position until he retired in 1920, when he was appointed judge of the Court of Appeals. He was selected by the Legislature as chief counsel for the factory commission of New York where he served four years. He conducted hearings throughout the State and drafted a model code of labor laws for the State of New York which has been copied by

many other states. Judge Elkus served on the bench of the Court of Appeals until December 31, 1920. In the previous month President Wilson had appointed him as one of the commissioners of the League of Nations to settle the dispute between Finland and Sweden over the Aaland Islands. The commission's report was confirmed by the league.

Judge Elkus has delivered many addresses and read many papers before bar associations. He is the author of a text entitled "Secret Liens."

As Ambassador to Turkey during the World War Judge Elkus' position was not only most onerous but extremely delicate; for besides having the protection of American interests, he had entrusted to his care the interests of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, and San Marino. In addition to the usual work of a diplomat, which was multiplied many times by the diplomatic service for the other nations mentioned, Judge Elkus was drafted to do an immense amount of humanitarian work. He had charge of the relief work among the soldiers and sailors of all nationalities who were prisoners of war in Turkey. At the same time, he was president of the Red Cross Relief Committee in Turkey and head of the American Jewish Relief, and as such had charge of and distributed food and supplies among the poor and oppressed regardless of race, nationality or religion. Soup kitchens were established where thousands were fed daily. To clothe and feed the prisoners of war, it was necessary to establish purchasing and manufacturing bureaus. The task was nothing less than Herculean, especially to a man of Judge Elkus' keenly sympathetic nature, attuned to all the suffering and need about him. He was on the go night and day without respite. In recognition of his services to France the French Government bestowed upon him the decoration of "Grand Officer" of the Legion of Honor. England bestowed on him for like services the Grand Cross of British Empire. He returned to this country during the war and took active part in the Liberty Loan campaigns, traveling all over the country and making addresses. He also made many addresses on behalf of the Near East Relief and Jewish Relief.

Attention has already been called to Judge Elkus' deep interest in everything that pertains to human welfare. Early in life he saw that one of the principal avenues through which society could be served most effectively was politics; and so, during his whole life, he has been active in that field, not for the mere pleasure of the game, as one phase of politics is sometimes called, but because he believed that with right-minded men in office, it would be possible to enact the sort of legislation that makes for social betterment. He has been a lifelong Democrat, because he believes that that party stands for the general welfare as against the encroachments of special privilege. But he has never been a hidebound par-

tisan. He has been a delegate to State and national conventions almost innumerable. Judge Elkus was one of the small group of men who first began agitating for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency a year before the Baltimore Convention of 1912, and at that convention he did his share of the effective work which resulted in Wilson's nomination. He was the first New York delegate to vote for Wilson on the floor of that convention. He took a most active part in the campaign that followed that nomination, delivering many addresses. He was made chairman of the Board of Tariff Exhibits, which was said to be one of the most effective educational propaganda ever used by the Democratic party.

Although the Court of Appeals in 1907 had unanimously decided that the law prohibiting night work of women was unconstitutional, the same court in 1914 unanimously held a similar law drafted by Judge Elkus to be a constitutional exercise of the police power, and expressly stated in its opinion that the report of the commission and the hearings conducted by it led to this change of view. Judge Elkus also served as chairman of the New York City Court House Condemnation Commission, and was a member of the Heights of Buildings Commission appointed by Borough President McAneny. In 1918-19 Judge Elkus served as chairman of the Reconstruction Commission of New York by appointment of Governor Smith to devise plans for the reconstruction of the State Government. The report of the commission devised plans for the entire reconstruction of the various State commissions.

Judge Elkus has served as president of the Free Synagogue in New York City, and he has been identified with practically every Jewish philanthropic organization. He is an ex-president of the Jewish Chautauqua, and has always been keenly interested in educational work. He is a trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and has been one of those in charge of the trade school maintained by that fund in New York City. There young men receive training at practical trades. He was also at the head of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, which yearly graduated two hundred and fifty young women who have been taken as graduates from the public schools and fitted for office work of various kinds or trained as milliners, dressmakers, etc.

Judge Elkus was a director of the New York County Lawyers Association, and is a member of the City, State and American Bar associations. His clubs are the Democratic, Harmonie, Manhattan, Lotos, Bankers' and Lawyers', all of New York City; the Fort Orange Club, Albany; the Cosmos Club, Washington; and the Rumson Country Club, Rumson, New Jersey. He is also a member of the Union Interalliée of Paris. Judge Elkus has a coun-

try home at Red Bank, New Jersey, where he maintains a fine estate called "Elkridge." Here he indulges a taste for growing flowers, especially dahlias, which he exhibits at flower shows where he has taken many prizes.

In 1896 Judge Elkus married Gertrude R. Hess, daughter of Selmar Hess, of New York City. Four children have been born from this union.

MYNDERSE—Two brothers, Myndert and Carsten Frederickse, smiths, were among the early settlers of Beverwyck (now Albany, New York). They came from Iveren, Holland, and they were members of the Lutheran Church, of which Myndert was elder and Carsten deacon in 1680; the latter died probably about 1690, leaving four children.

(Pearson: "Genealogies of the First Settlers of Schenectady," p. 125.)

(I) Myndert Frederickse was armorer to the fort (at Albany) in 1697. Some of this Myndert family assumed the surname Van Iveren from the place the family came from in Holland. The family name is frequently found in records of both Schenectady and Albany, New York.

(Munsell: "Albany Collections," Vol. IV, p. 149. Van Patten: "History of the City and County of Schenectady, New York," gives same detail as above. Neither record goes beyond late 1700.)

(II) Johannes Mynderse came to Schenectady in 1700. He was the son of Myndert Frederickse, of Albany. By trade he was a blacksmith and armorer to the fort, and like most other inhabitants of the village, an Indian trader. In 1723 he was arrested by the sheriff of Albany County and brought before the council for, contrary to the ordinances of the city of Albany, having harbored in his house Indians with beaver and other peltry, whereupon he was fined ten pounds, and in default of payment the sheriff was ordered to keep said Johannes safely in the common jail, from which he shortly after escaped. To punish the sheriff, the Common Council resolved that he pay Johannes' fine. Johannes appealed his case to Supreme Court and gained it. It is believed this decision effectually established the rights of citizens of Schenectady to the same privileges of the citizens of Albany. He made his will May 4, 1754, and died in 1757, aged about ninety years, and at his death he owned property on the west corner of Mill Lane and State Street, also on the north side of State Street, at No. 93, about where the Barney store now stands; east of it he owned property where he had a blacksmith shop and bolting house. He married Gertruy, daughter of Jacques Cornelise Van Slyck.

(Pearson: "Genealogies of First Settlers of Albany, New York," p. 125. A. A. Yates: "Schenectady County, New York," p. 63.)

(III) Myndert Mynderse, eldest son of Johannes and Gertruy (Van Slyck) Mynderse, was born January 29, 1706, and died in 1763. He inherited from his father the premises, No. 93 State Street, and land east of it on which were a blacksmith shop and a bolting shop. He married Maria, daughter of Jan Barentse Wemp.

(A. A. Yates: "Schenectady County, New York," p. 259.)

(IV) Barent Mynderse, son of Myndert and Maria (Wemp) Mynderse, was born February 6, 1747; married, December 2, 1770, Jannetje Van Vranken. He had daughters, Gertrude and Margaret. He died August 30, 1815.

(A. A. Yates: "Schenectady County, New York," p. 260.)

(IV) Colonel Johannes Mynderse, son of Myndert and Maria (Wemp) Mynderse, was born October 18, 1741. He married Annatje Vedder, daughter of Simon Vedder. He died October 29, 1815, aged seventy-four years and fourteen days, and is buried in Vale Cemetery, Schenectady, New York. His wife died March 9, 1825.

(V) Aaron Mynderse, son of Colonel Johannes and Annatje (Vedder) Mynderse, was born September 3, 1793. He was a merchant and highly respected citizen of Schenectady. He married Anna Maria Vedder, daughter of Rev. Herman Vedder, pastor for sixty-two years of the old Vedder church at Gallatin, Columbia County, New York. They were the parents of Dr. Barent A. Mynderse.

(VI) Dr. Barent A. Mynderse, son of Aaron and Anna Maria (Vedder) Mynderse, was born in Schenectady, June 15, 1829, and died there October 2, 1887. He was one of the most highly respected citizens and professional men of Schenectady, possessing great sagacity, quick perception, sound judgment, noble impulses, and remarkable force and determination of character; and as a physician he was held in the highest estimation by his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Mynderse received his early education in the public schools of Schenectady, and after successfully and creditably completing the course there, he entered Union College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1849. He then entered Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1853 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For six months after graduation he practiced his profession in the small towns of Oriskany and Floyd, near Utica, New York. He then returned to his native Schenectady, where he remained ministering to the rich and the poor until his death. Dr. Mynderse was a Democrat in his politics. Though he had no desire to enter public office, he was deeply interested in the cause of education, and was induced to become a member of the Schenectady Board of Education, which position he held for about nineteen years, and for several years

of that period he was president of the board. He also served as a member of the Schenectady Board of Health.

He was a director of the Mohawk National Bank, a member of the Delta Phi College Fraternity, and curator of the Albany Medical College. For twenty-eight years previous to 1869 there had been no regular medical society in Schenectady, and on January 19 of that year the Schenectady County Medical Society was organized, and Dr. Mynderse was made a censor.

Dr. Barent A. Mynderse married, May 29, 1860, Albertina Sanders Ten Broeck, daughter of General Leonard W. Ten Broeck. Mrs. Mynderse was born in Livingston, Columbia County, New York, April 23, 1835, and died in Schenectady, November 13, 1900. Children: 1. Dr. Herman Vedder, of whom further. 2. Helen Livingston, married Edwin McClellan. (See McClellan Line.) 3. William Ten Broeck Mynderse, of whom further.

Dr. Mynderse's social standing was of the highest, and was only equalled by his professional standing. Affable and genial in nature, he was ever a welcome guest in the best circles, where he was respected and honored for his sterling character, professional skill, candid sincerity and attractive manner. He devoted his life to his profession. To attain the honor and success that he had reached, he had never resorted to extraneous means or influences by which popularity is sometimes purchased at the expense of science and truth. There was nothing of hauteur in Dr. Mynderse; he did not stand aloof from his fellowmen, but met all on the common plane of universal brotherhood, and found his friends, who were almost numberless, among the young and old, the rich and poor.

(A. A. Yates: "Schenectady County, New York," p. 149.)

(VII) Dr. Herman Vedder Mynderse, son of Dr. Barent A. Mynderse and Albertina Sanders (Ten Broeck) Mynderse, was a lifelong resident of Schenectady County, New York, and was born in that city, May 29, 1861, died March 5, 1919. He attended the Schenectady public schools, and was graduated from Union Classical Institute in 1880 and from Union College, class of 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from Albany Medical College, class of 1887, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served his internship at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Mynderse began his practice in the office of his father in Schenectady; on the latter's death, in 1887, he became his successor and continued in practice until his own death. In many respects his career paralleled that of his father; besides following him in his profession, he held offices which had been his father's in educational circles and business, and became affiliated with the same societies as had his father.

When the village of Scotia, New York, was incorporated, in 1904, he was elected its first president, and



B. A. Myer



Albertina P. Mynderse



H. V. Myrdere



LAKE HILL
RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DR. HERMAN VEDDER MYNDERSE
SCOTIA, NEW YORK



LAKE HILL
OVERLOOKING THE LAKE



Wm Ten Broeck Mynderse.



HOLLAND HOUSE
RESIDENCE OF THE LATE WM. TEN BROECK MYNDERSE
SCOTIA, NEW YORK





Edwin M. Chellam



Helen Livingston (Myrdal) Mc. Allan.

held that office until 1909, in which period he rendered invaluable service to the new village. He was a member of the Schenectady Board of Education, from 1892 to 1900, and for the last two years was president of the board (following his father, who had been a member of the board for nineteen years and had also served as its president). He was a director of the Mohawk National Bank, having been elected in 1891, and had also served the bank as vice-president and president; trustee of the Schenectady Savings Bank; a member of the Schenectady County Medical Society and the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Schenectady County Historical Society, Delta Phi College Fraternity, Mohawk Club, and Mohawk Golf Club. His religious fellowship was with the First Reformed Church, of Schenectady, of whose consistory he was a member.

Dr. Herman V. Mynderse married, October 1, 1908, Helen Louise Douw, daughter of General De Peyster Douw, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

(A. A. Yates: "Schenectady County, New York," p. 148.)

As did his gifted and esteemed father, so the son lent distinction to the Mynderse family, one of the oldest in Schenectady, and whose name is one of the most honorable in the history of the city.

(VII) William Ten Broeck Mynderse, the third child and second son of Dr. Barent A. and Albertina Sanders (Ten Broeck) Mynderse, was born in Schenectady, New York, August 1, 1871. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages, and after preparatory studies entered Union College in the class of 1893. His college fraternity was Delta Phi, to which he was elected while at Union. Throughout his entire life he was a loyal son of this institution and numerous gifts of antiquarian value were presented to the college by him, among them the chair used by Union's noted president, Eliphalet Nott, which is now in the residence of the president of the college.

Architecture was Mr. Mynderse's professional aim and he enrolled in the Metropolitan Architectural School in New York City, completing its course of study three years later. Devoting himself to architectural work, Mr. Mynderse established his office at State and Ferry streets, and for many years this office was the source of plans and designs that bespoke professional gifts and talent of a high order. Among buildings of his design were many of the most attractive homes in Schenectady and vicinity, the Schenectady Savings Bank, the Glenville Bank, of Scotia, the parsonage of the Second Reformed Church, Morris Avenue, Schenectady, the Mary McClellan Hospital, Cambridge (q. v.), while he also designed the two homes, Holland House, his own place, and Lake Hill, the home of his brother, Herman V. Mynderse, and Meikleknock, the home of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin McClellan at Cambridge, New

York. His professional prominence brought him appointment to the Scotia Planning Commission and in this capacity he rendered diligent service to the best interests of the community. Mr. Mynderse was a director for many years of the Mohawk Bank, of which his brother, Dr. Mynderse, was president for a long period.

Successful as he was in practical affairs and important as were his interests therein, it is from the personal relationships of his life that Mr. Mynderse is best remembered. He had many social and friendly contacts with his fellows but none that in any sense drew him from his close devotion to his family. Rather did he bring to these outside relationships the high ideals, fine consideration, and deep loyalty that his family knew as unfailing characteristics, and no man in Scotia or Schenectady was better known or more universally beloved. He was a member of the First Reformed Church, Schenectady, and active in all departments of its work, serving as deacon and elder and in the Sunday school for many years. During the World War period he made the Young Men's Christian Association a chief medium of his support of the common cause and in addition to sponsoring its home program, which his understanding interest in boys had always brought close to his heart, he served in the Young Men's Christian Association at Fort Du Pont, Delaware.

The distinguished New York ancestry from which he was descended gave him membership in the Order of Colonial Lords of the Manor in America and in the Holland Society, and one of his most enjoyed social memberships was in the Mohawk Golf Club.

Mr. Mynderse married, September 7, 1905, Sarah Hulme Wilson, daughter of Harold and Mary Elizabeth Livingston (Sanders) Wilson, of Clermont, Columbia County, New York, who survives him together with one daughter, Helen Livingston, a student at Miss Hall's School in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

William Ten Broeck Mynderse died at his home, Holland House, in Scotia, Schenectady, April 22, 1931. The record of his life fits into its place in the history of an honored family as appropriately as one of his buildings took its place in the setting for which it was intended. Well-born, he realized every obligation of his position and those fields in which he extended his energies yielded benefit and satisfaction to everyone associated with him. His was a life that has no earthly ending so long as those who loved him live to treasure his memory.

EDWIN McCLELLAN—With the consciousness of having been made the medium of conveying manifold benefits upon his fellow-humans through the widespread distribution of a celebrated remedy, Edwin McClellan, late of Cambridge, New York, and London, England, became an internationally known figure. The remarkable work that he performed in

the development of his humanitarian enterprise to great proportions, he supplemented with philanthropic endeavor on a very large scale. He accumulated great wealth, and seemed fully aware of the increased responsibility that was his on that account, for he bestowed both religiously and generously of his means upon numerous worthy objects, notable among which is the hospital of his founding in his home town of Cambridge, one of the finest institutions of the kind in New York, and where the most skillful specialists of the State have now and again made their knowledge and services available for the afflicted of that region. Built along broad lines, possessing business acumen of high order, Mr. McClellan made his business serve as a handmaid in his relations with his fellows. This side of his nature he manifested in a degree that bespoke the depth and breadth of his character, and the genuineness of his interest in matters not allied with purely commercial effort. His passing was the occasion of deep mourning on the part of a host of friends and beneficiaries on two continents.

Maclellan (McClellan) Arms—Argent, two chevrons sable, each charged with a plate.

Crest—A Moor's head and neck proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Born in Hebron, Washington County, New York, April 25, 1861, Edwin McClellan was the son of John A. and Mary Jane (Gilchrist) McClellan, natives of that county. He was given every advantage of a liberal education, attending first the district school near their farm on Lake Lauderdale, five miles from Cambridge village, then pursuing his studies further at Washington Academy, Cambridge, and finishing his preparatory course at Claverack Institute, Claverack-on-Hudson, New York, and concluding his education at Yale College, class of 1884.

It seemed from the very first of his career that Mr. McClellan was destined to carve a name for himself in the world of business. A ready adaptability for publicity, salesmanship and other details of intensive business methods made him stand out among his associates, and not long after he left college his services were commanded by the W. T. Hanson Company, of Schenectady, New York, in the capacity of advertising manager. His innate ability and great resourcefulness aided very materially in the growth of his superiors' business.

In 1898 Mr. McClellan entered that larger field with which he was to be identified for the rest of his life, when he became an associate of the Foster-Milburn Company, of Buffalo, New York, widely known manufacturers of a proprietary medicine that came into popular use as a remedy for certain ills. This association proved of inestimable value both to Mr. McClellan and to the company. It gave him opportunity for the development of his powers that were to be accorded their proper recognition in the coming

years. His active mind led him out into a broader application of the business policy for which the Foster-Milburn Company had become noted, and in association with Mr. Foster he acquired the British rights for the sale of a celebrated proprietary remedy, under the style of Foster, McClellan & Company, the concern carrying on its operations from headquarters established in London. Mr. McClellan took a residence in the British metropolis that he might the better direct the details of the business, which in time increased to a volume that commanded the attention of business men and pharmacists in Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, China, Australia, and South America. His remarkable success in his foreign business relations and the cordiality of his welcome in highly placed commercial and social circles of London did not wean him away from his native America, and he made visits at frequent intervals to his beautiful estate, "Meikleknock," at Cambridge, New York. In fact, to the end of his days he maintained a lively and intimate interest in the people and affairs of the town where he had spent so many of his happy years, first as a young student and in after years as a citizen whose bond he never sought to sever.

Stewardship was ever a lofty aim with Mr. McClellan. When wealth, measured in figures of such large import as to gratify the ambition in that direction of men of his ideals, had come to him in return for the investment of brain, energy and capital, he sought to employ a part of that gain to good purpose. In 1916, having hit most happily upon this worthy project, he founded at Cambridge, New York, and dedicated on January 5, 1919, with fitting ceremonies, the Mary McClellan Hospital, so named as a tribute to the memory of his beloved mother. The institution is described in detail below.

By this new gift the scope of the institution's work is greatly enlarged and its purpose of service furthered through Mrs. McClellan's devotion to the ideals she had shared with her husband for the future of the hospital.

The social instinct was well developed in Mr. McClellan, and his name was open sesame to a number of the most exclusive clubs of this country and London. He was a member of the Scroll and Key and Psi Upsilon societies of Yale University, the Yale Club, and University Club, of New York, the Mohawk Club, the Mohawk Golf Club, of Schenectady, New York, the Adirondack League Club, the Tourilli Club, of Canada, the Stoke Poges Club, of England, the American Society of London, and a trustee of "Yale in China." He was a great lover of out-of-door sports, and hunting, fishing, and golf were his favorite recreations. His religious affiliation formerly was with the First Dutch Reformed Church, of Schenectady, but this later was transferred to the First Presbyterian Church, of Cambridge, New York, where he also served as a trustee. He was a member of the board



American Historical Society

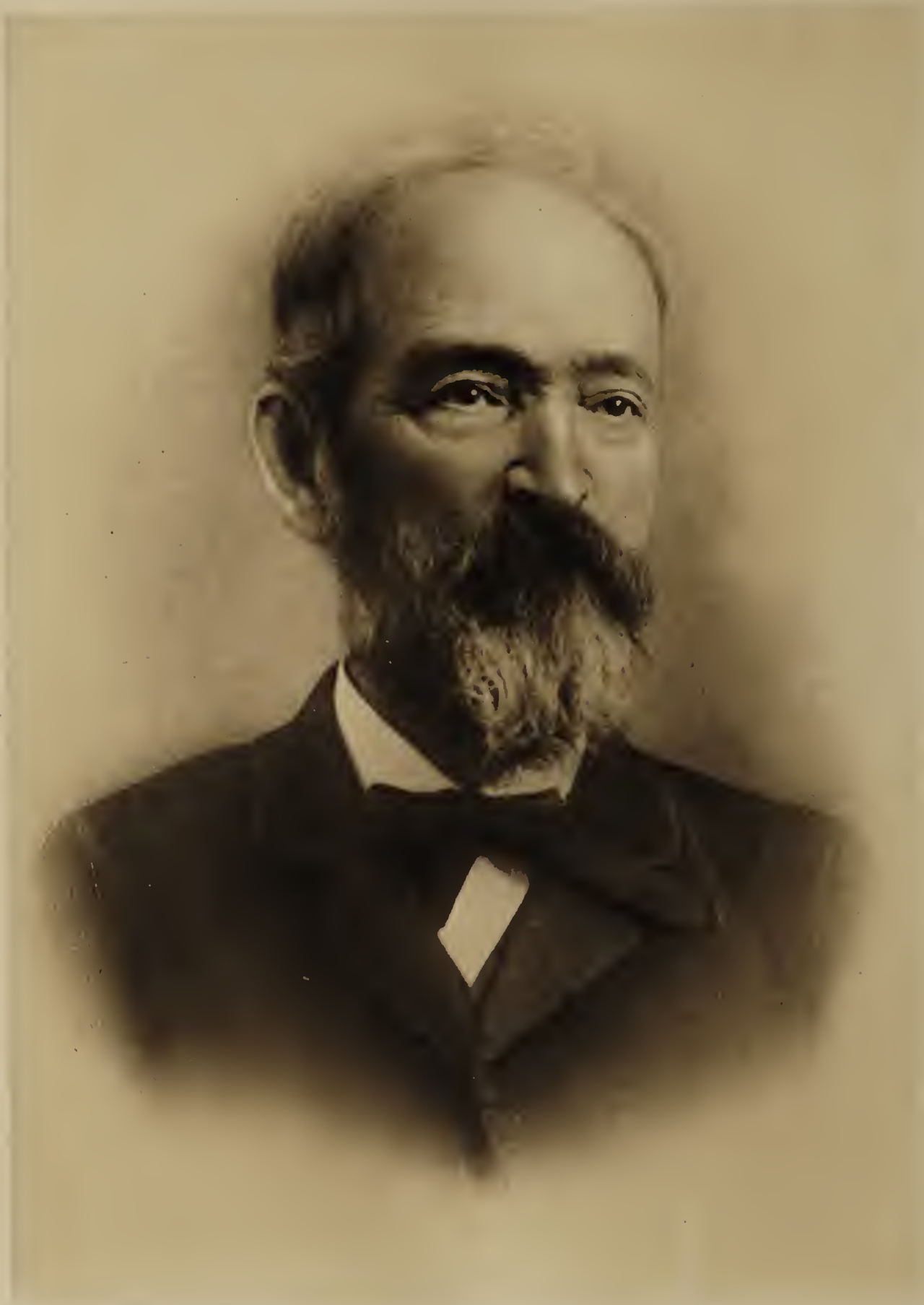
Edwin McClellan
as a Senior at Yale

Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn



Maclellan
(McClellan)





John A. McClellan



Mary J. McEllan



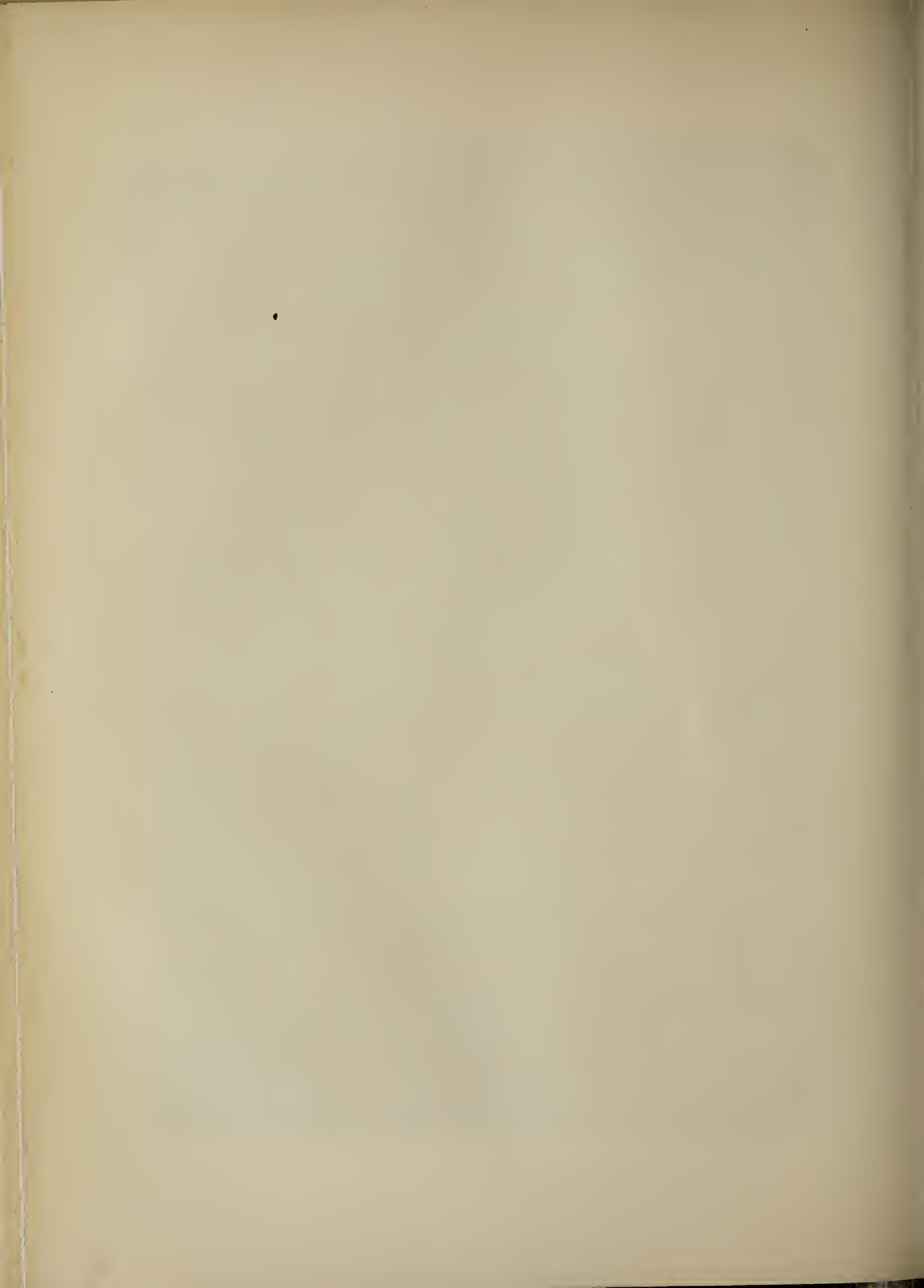
"MEIKLEKNOX,"
RESIDENCE OF MRS. EDWIN MCCLELLAN
CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.



ENTRANCE HALL, "MEIKLEKNOX," SHOWING HUNTING TROPHIES



LIVING ROOM, "MEIKLEKNOX":
NOTE SKIN OF SILVER TIPPED GRIZZLY BEAR IN THE FOREGROUND,
THIS BEING A PRIZED TROPHY AND A RARE SPECIES.





Livingston

of trustees of the Woodlands Cemetery Association of Cambridge.

Edwin McClellan married, August 4, 1904, Helen Livingston Mynderse, of Schenectady, New York, daughter of Dr. Barent A. and Albertina Sanders (Ten Broeck) Mynderse, both of pioneer Dutch families. (See Mynderse VI.) The Livingston arms are as follows:

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, three gilly-flowers slipped gules, within a double tressure flory counter-flory vert; 2nd quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, on a chevron argent a rose between two lions passant, combatant of the first, 2nd and 3rd argent, three martlets gules; 3rd sable, a bend between six billets or.

Crest—A demi-savage proper wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, holding in the dexter hand a club erect, and in the sinister a serpent vert.

Motto—*Si je puis.* (If I can.)

(Matthews: "American Armoury," 1903 edition, p. 294.)

Mrs. McClellan was her husband's constant companion, and was ever deeply interested in all his philanthropies. She is endowed with an attractive personality, possesses a broad culture and pleasing address. As a hostess she is charmingly gracious and hospitable, having that ready tact which enables her guests to feel at ease. She is a woman of many generous impulses which are given expression in various forms of charitable work.

Mr. McClellan was called to lay aside the activities of a very busy and useful life, on January 30, 1924, at his London residence, and was buried from his Cambridge home, "Meikleknock," on February 15, 1924. In Woodlands Cemetery, in one of its most picturesque spots, in sight of his generous gift to posterity, he sleeps among many of his friends and kindred, in the place he had helped to make so beautiful. He was naturally endowed with all the qualities that are the attributes of the true gentleman. He was kind and considerate, sympathetic, thoughtful, and prompt to perceive and act regardless of self; a man of great common sense, possessing a keen sense of humor, and imbued with a spirit of devotion and kindness. His passing was deeply mourned by all who knew him.

(The Mary McClellan Hospital.)

The Mary McClellan Hospital is an institution worthy of extended description, both from the viewpoint of the layman and the professional in medicine and surgery. Picture a metropolitan hospital in a rural setting; a group of buildings with a hill-top location that a chateau would proudly grace; with surrounding landscaped acres park-like in their natural beauty, and a view across the foothills of the Green Mountains that would justify traveling miles to see. This is the picture that first meets the eye. On a clear day the view extends to the northeast even to Mount Equinox in Vermont, and the lake region between Shushan and Salem.

The hospital site is at the western end of the village of Cambridge, about a mile from the station. In order to make it available it was necessary to construct roads to the summit. For this purpose more than a mile of broad highways at easy grades have been built, the main entrance being reached from Main Street through Myrtle Avenue, and another road leading from the highway to the south. Some 85,000 ever-green trees were set out on the property, principally white pine, with spruce on the low ground and Scotch pine on the knolls. The apple orchard on the slope just below the main building is an enchanting sight in blossom time, and at the harvest several hundred barrels have been realized for hospital use, an appropriate blending of the artistic and the practical!

Aside from the location, the feature of the hospital which makes it almost unique is that it is an entirely self-contained institution with its own electric lighting, heating, water and sewerage disposal plants, nearly sufficient in capacity for a small village. The work of construction was made difficult by the fact that just beneath the top-soil the entire knoll is solid rock. But this makes for the solidity and permanence of the buildings erected thereon, for all the foundations are well imbedded in the rock, as well as the pipe lines extended to all the buildings, and the storage reservoir of concrete built in the hill-top about 130 feet higher than the main building.

The original property turned over by Edwin McClellan to the corporation, including grounds, main hospital building, junior hospital, contagious buildings, power house and laundry, cold storage plant, nurses' home, barn, wells, reservoir, and other property such as furniture, fixtures, tools, linens, apparatus, instruments and so on, was valued at about a half million dollars.

The physical plant has grown steadily. The buildings have been enlarged and modified to meet growing needs. A brick dwelling has been erected on the hospital grounds for the resident physician, and an additional dwelling just outside the grounds has been purchased and remodeled for similar use. Several small buildings for the gardens and water supply have been erected. Today the physical properties of the hospital are valued at approximately a million and a quarter dollars. A feature which develops on careful inspection is the absence of laundry, kitchen or sleeping rooms in the basement of the hospital, an arrangement which frequently militates against the sanitary arrangements of such buildings.

The main hospital building, power house and contagious buildings are absolutely fireproof, all the partitions starting from the rock base being of concrete to the first floor and carried to the roof with brick. Everything used in the construction and equipment was the best obtainable, while the most modern lines were followed in sanitation, ventilation, lighting, heating and plumbing. The exterior of the main building

is most attractive, the Georgian style of architecture being followed. The building is three stories in height with the house physician's quarters on the roof at the rear. Rectangular in shape, with a two-story entrance porch in front and two-story wings containing sun parlors at either end, the building faces the broadest views to the east and northeast.

The main entrance of the hospital admits the visitor to the reception hall, and here is first noted the impression that persists during the entire time spent within its walls—that this is an institution of public service that has refused to permit the exacting pressure of routine and the serious nature of its work to overcome the spirit in which it was conceived and founded. Even the distinguishing hospital odor is absent, and while it is evident that here is the abode of efficiency, cleanliness to the last degree, and scientific devotion to duty, equally clear is it that it is a home and a working place for a large staff, an abode that reflects the personality and character of executive and assistants, a place where kindness, consideration, and friendliness are joined inseparably with medical and surgical skill. Two tablets command attention, and here reproduced, tell their own story:

This Hospital
Erected, Equipped, and Largely
Endowed by
EDWIN McCLELLAN,
As a Memorial to His Mother,
MARY McCLELLAN,
Was Opened to the Public, January 5, 1919.

Citizens of Washington County
Place This Tablet Here as a Slight
Recognition of Mr. McClellan's
Great Gift.

Friends of the Hospital, Who Have Contributed to its
Endowment:

Edwin McClellan	Josephine R. Wallace
Emily and Helen Foster	Irene Ward McClellan
Kate M. McKie	Mary Frances Sherman
Frank W. McClellan	Helen L. McClellan
Jerome B. Rice, Jr.	George F. Underwood
Evelyn R. Shaible	Marguerite R. Collins
John L. McMillan	James L. King

The full description of the interior of the hospital is a subject for a technical journal, a task ably done in the November, 1924, issue of "The Modern Hospital," by Miss Myral M. Sutherland, R. N., who has been superintendent since June, 1920, and from whose article much of the present record has been gleaned. It must suffice here to indicate what most impresses the lay visitor. First, the absolute cleanliness that is the dominating characteristic from boiler house to operating room; second, the cordial and contented attitude of staff and patients; and the following, without regard to order of importance: sunlight and fresh air pouring in from every side; comfortable cheery rooms more reminiscent of a home than a hospital; ceilings and floors especially treated to prevent noise; use of

space that shows wisest planning and forethought; completeness of equipment and service offered; the remarkable scope of the hospital's work at a fraction of the cost to the patient he would of necessity pay elsewhere; and the thoroughness of the identification of the hospital with the daily life of the district. Some of these impressions will be referred to again as this story unfolds.

Many hospitals are handicapped in the prosecution of their work by inadequate provision for the nursing staff. Here, due to the generous provision of Robert McClellan and his wife, Irene Ward McClellan, the nurses' home, Florence Nightingale Hall, is one of the hospital's finest assets. Architecturally and in construction in harmony with the main building, its interior, in design and furnishing, continues its atmosphere, developed to the much greater degree that is possible since these are living quarters only. It is a home in all that the word implies, furnished in substantial good taste, and one of the prized decorations is a framed couch pillow cover that was made by Florence Nightingale, in honor of whose inspiring life the hall was named. It is located at even a higher altitude than the hospital, contains accommodations for forty nurses, all single rooms, with a large reception hall, splendid library, a big living room and sun parlor. The superintendent has her suite of rooms, and rooms with baths for the heads of departments are in this building.

Just as the accommodations for nurses are above the average, so are the students attracted to the hospital of a type that any such institution might envy. This desirable condition is induced not only by the advantages offered within the hospital, but by the splendid plan which has been evolved in the training school, by means of which the student receives collegiate and professional training. This is made possible by special arrangements with Skidmore College, the Yale School of Nursing, and Western Reserve University, and a five-year course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science and the Diploma of Nursing. The manner in which this is accomplished is so interesting as to be worthy of outlining here.

Nine months from mid-September to mid-June are spent at Skidmore College. Following two weeks' vacation, the next ten weeks are spent at the Mary McClellan School of Nursing. This preliminary theoretical and practical training in nursing is an aid in determining the student's aptitude for this type of work. After four weeks' vacation, the next nine months from mid-September to mid-June are spent at Skidmore College. After four weeks' vacation the student spends twenty-three weeks at the Mary McClellan School of Nursing, where, under close supervision, she studies typical medical and surgical cases in the hospital wards. Following two weeks' vacation the next nine months are spent at the Yale School of Nursing. Extensive experience is gained in pediatric,



THE MARY MCCLELLAN HOSPITAL
ERECTED IN 1917 BY EDWIN MCCLELLAN IN
MEMORY OF HIS MOTHER



NEW ADDITION TO THE MARY MCCLELLAN HOSPITAL
ERECTED IN 1927 BY MRS. EDWIN MCCLELLAN IN
MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND

HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE



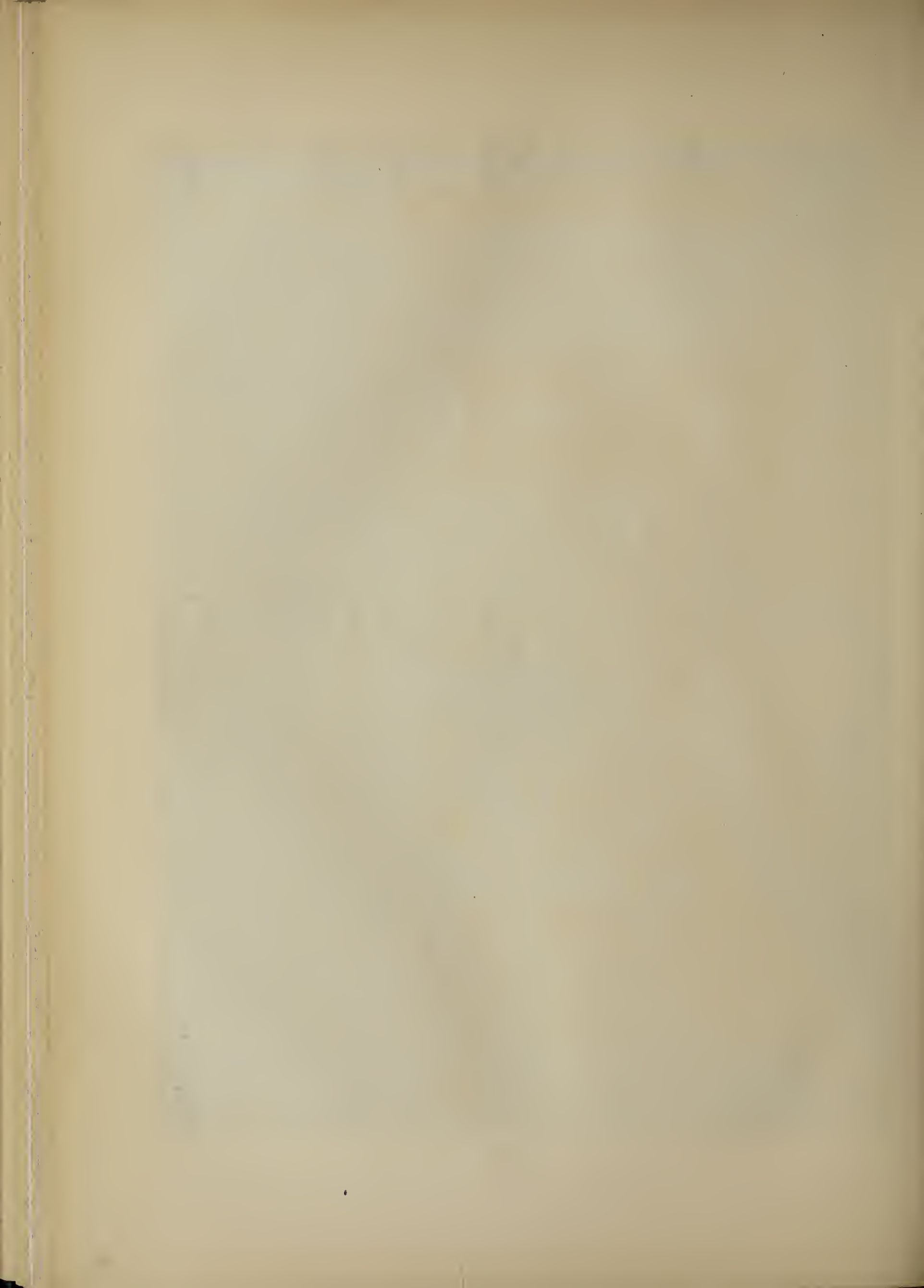
The following are interior views of the Mary McClellan Hospital, whose organization and work have been described in the foregoing pages.







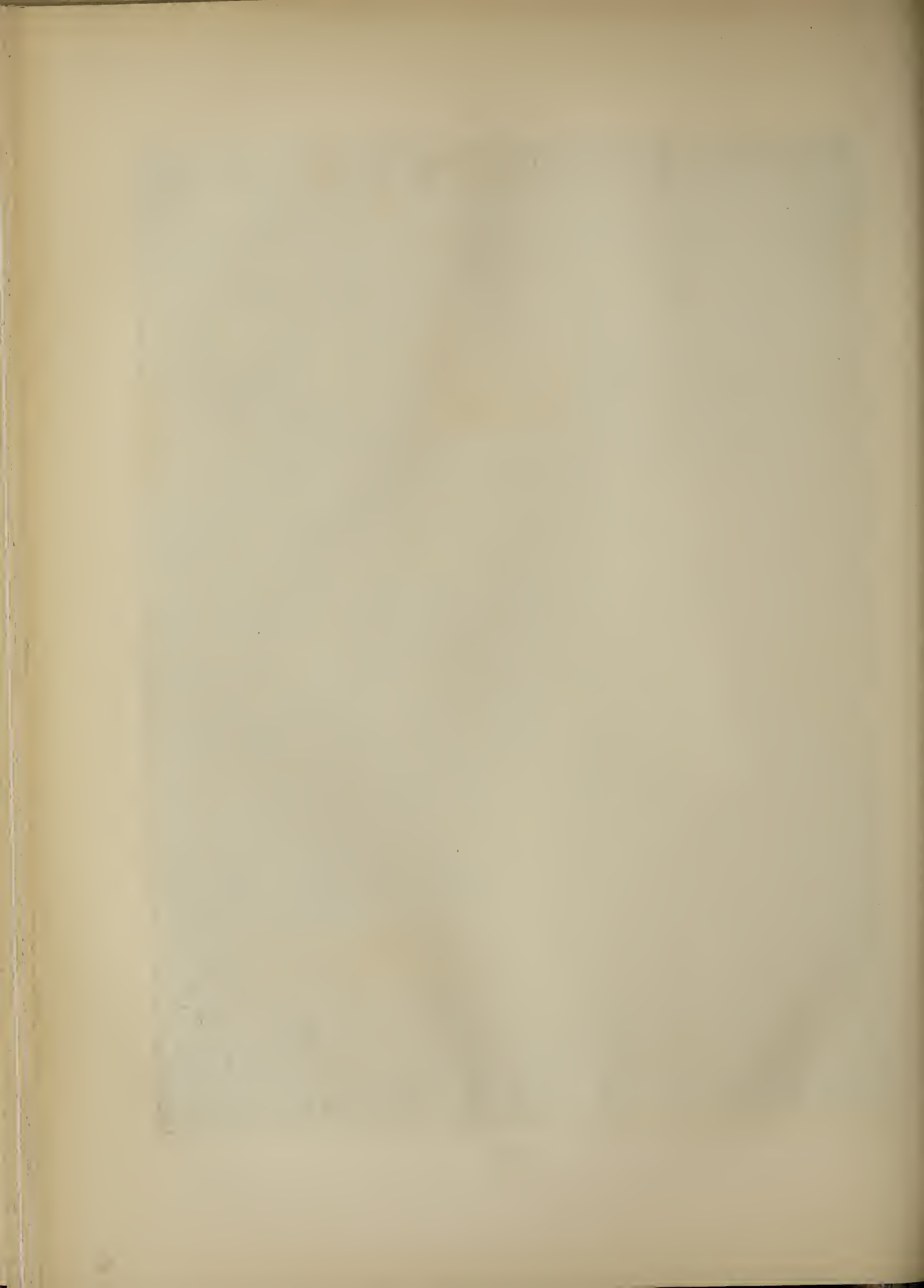




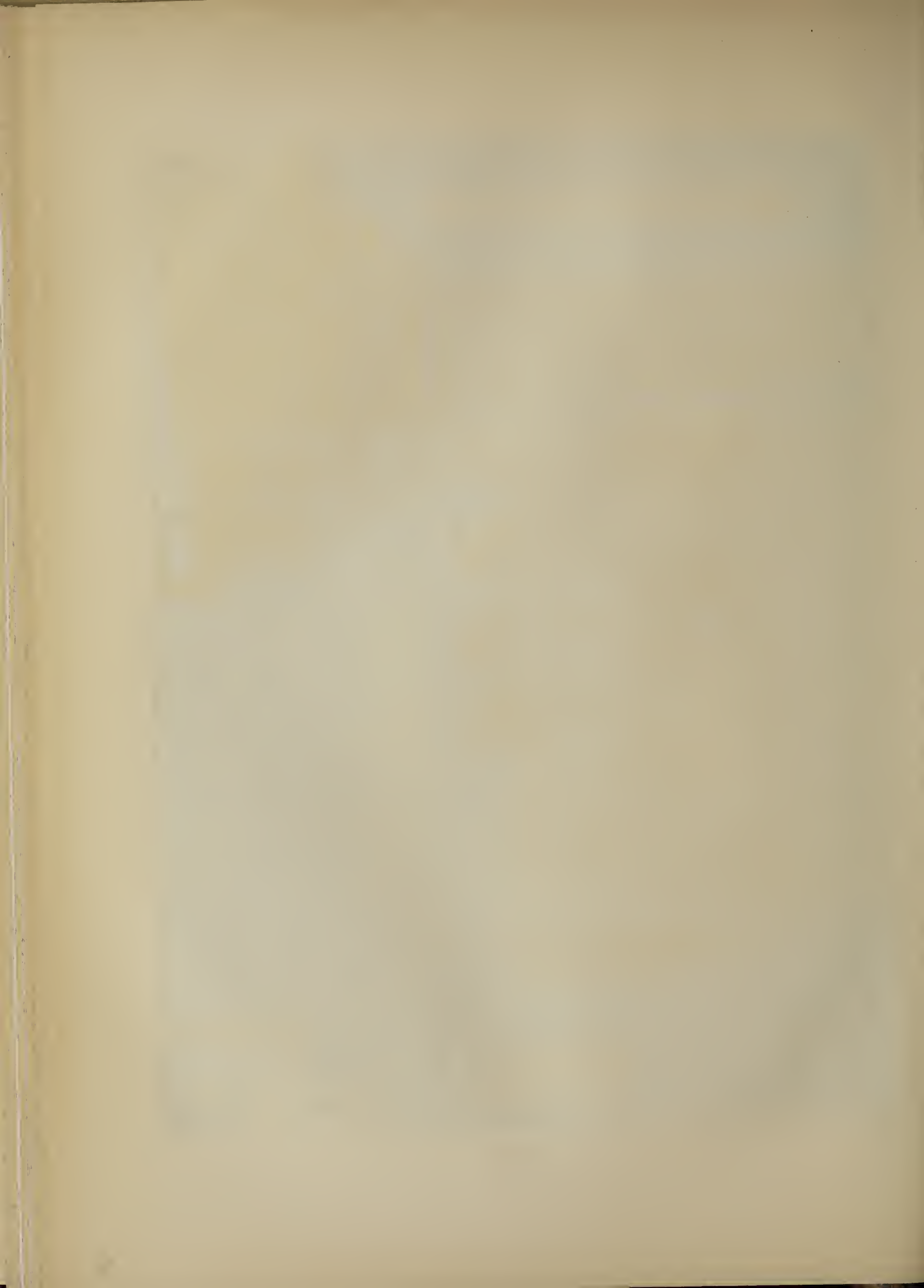




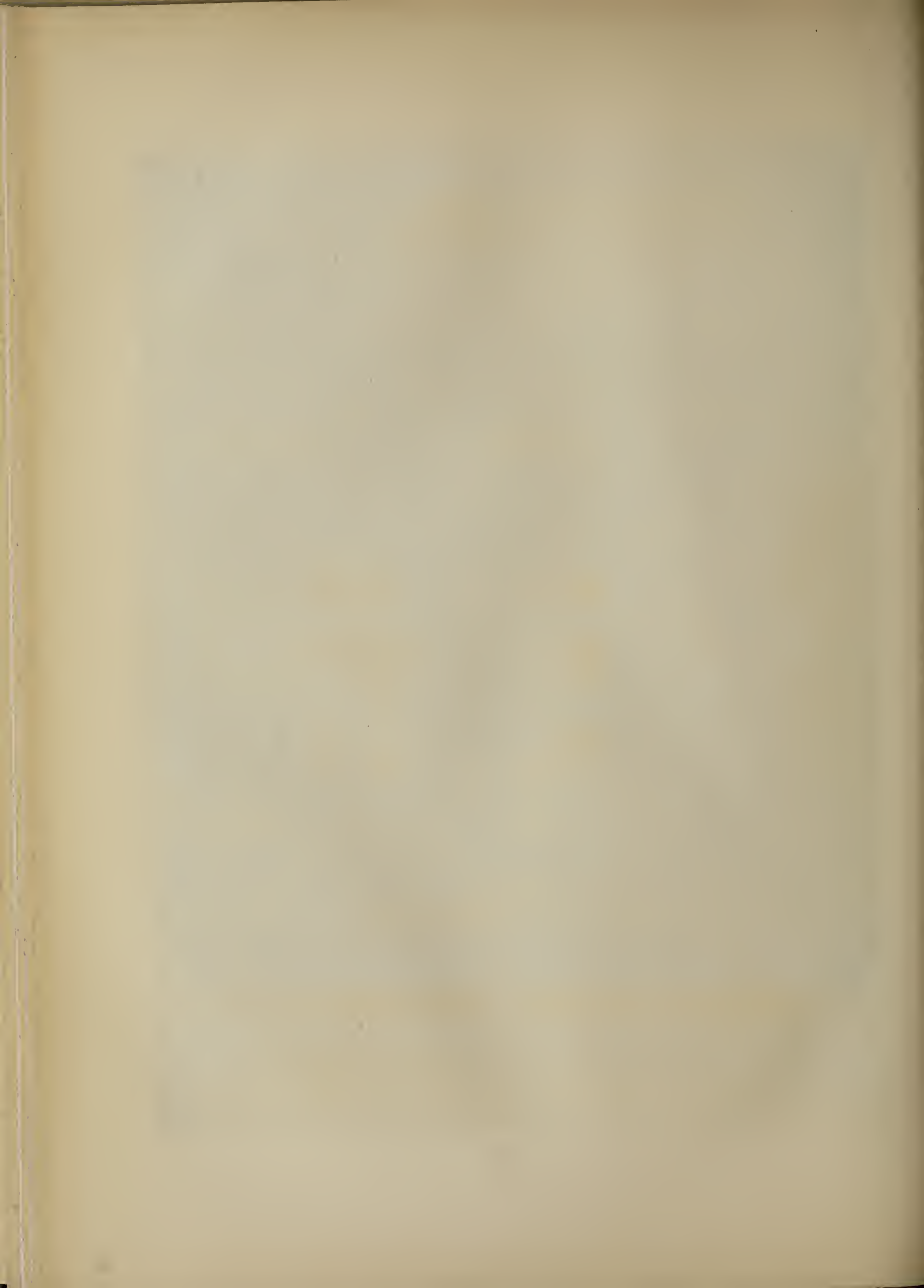




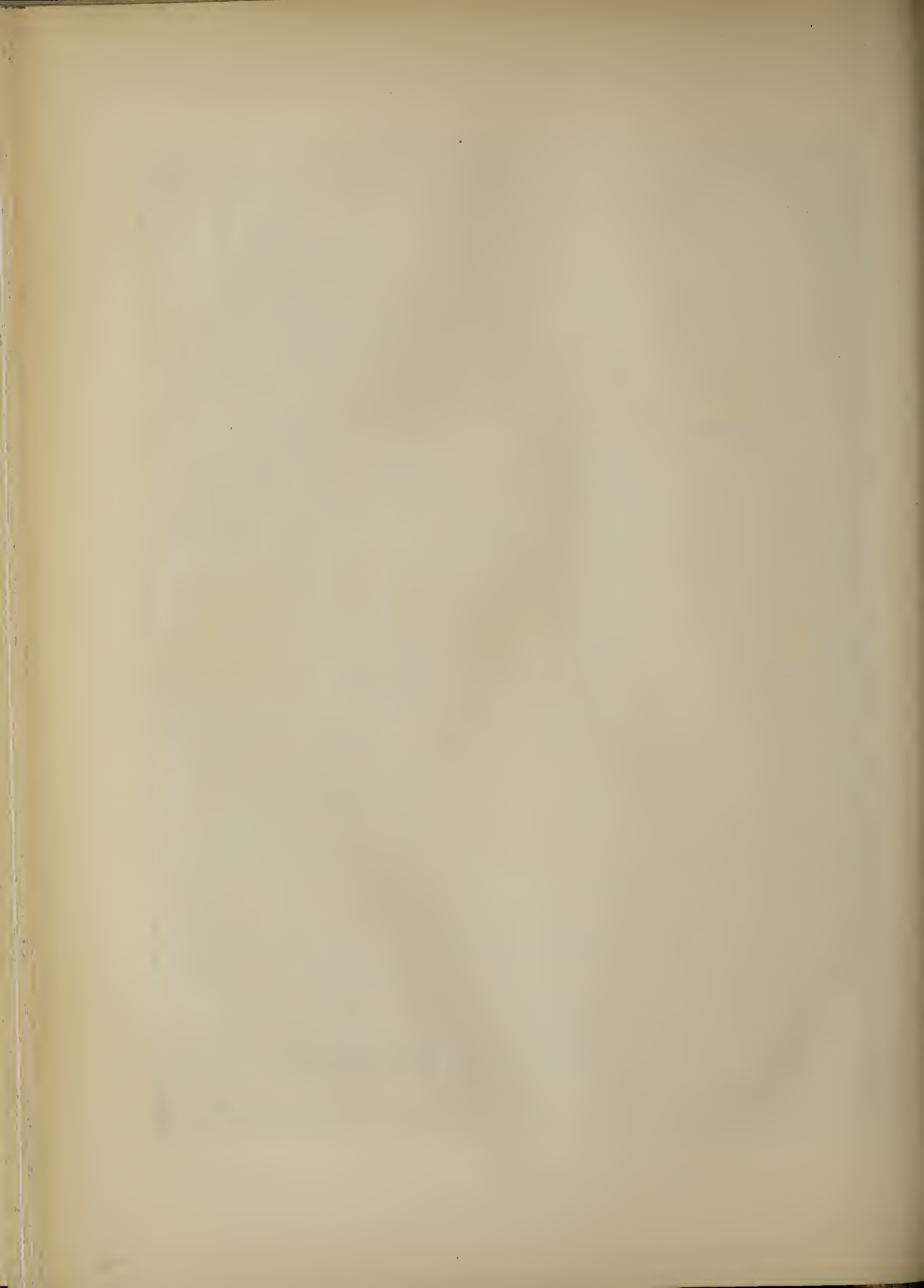








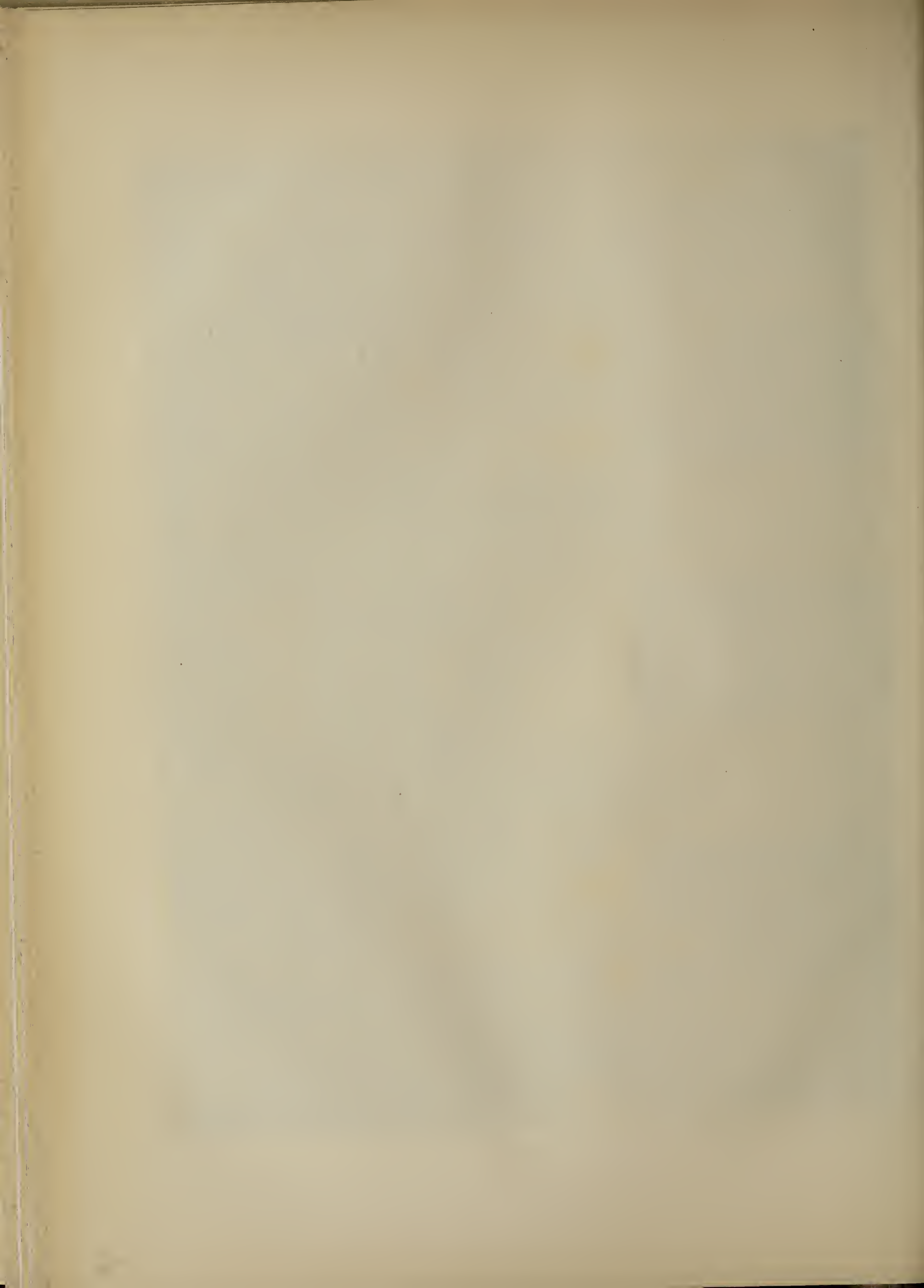






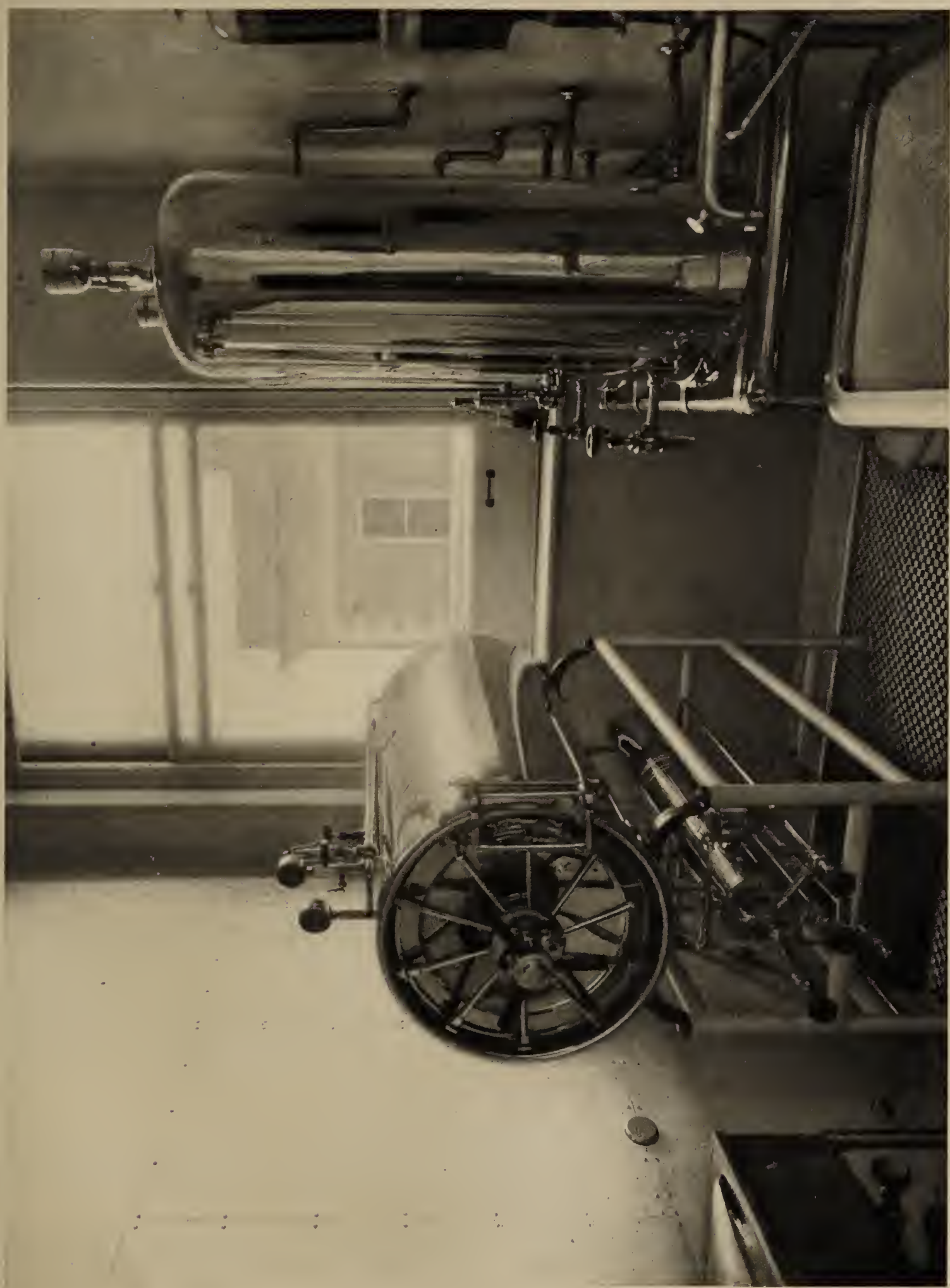


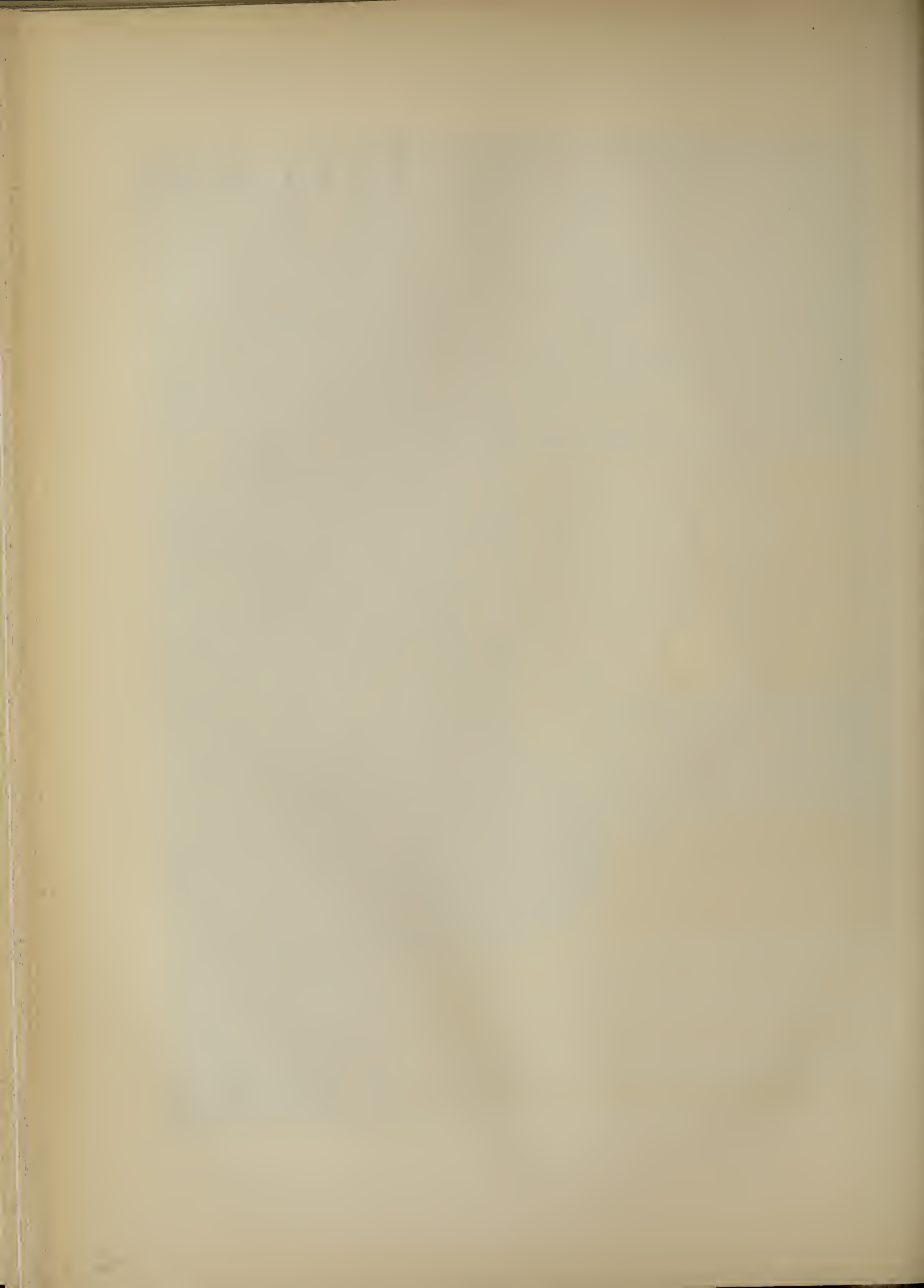




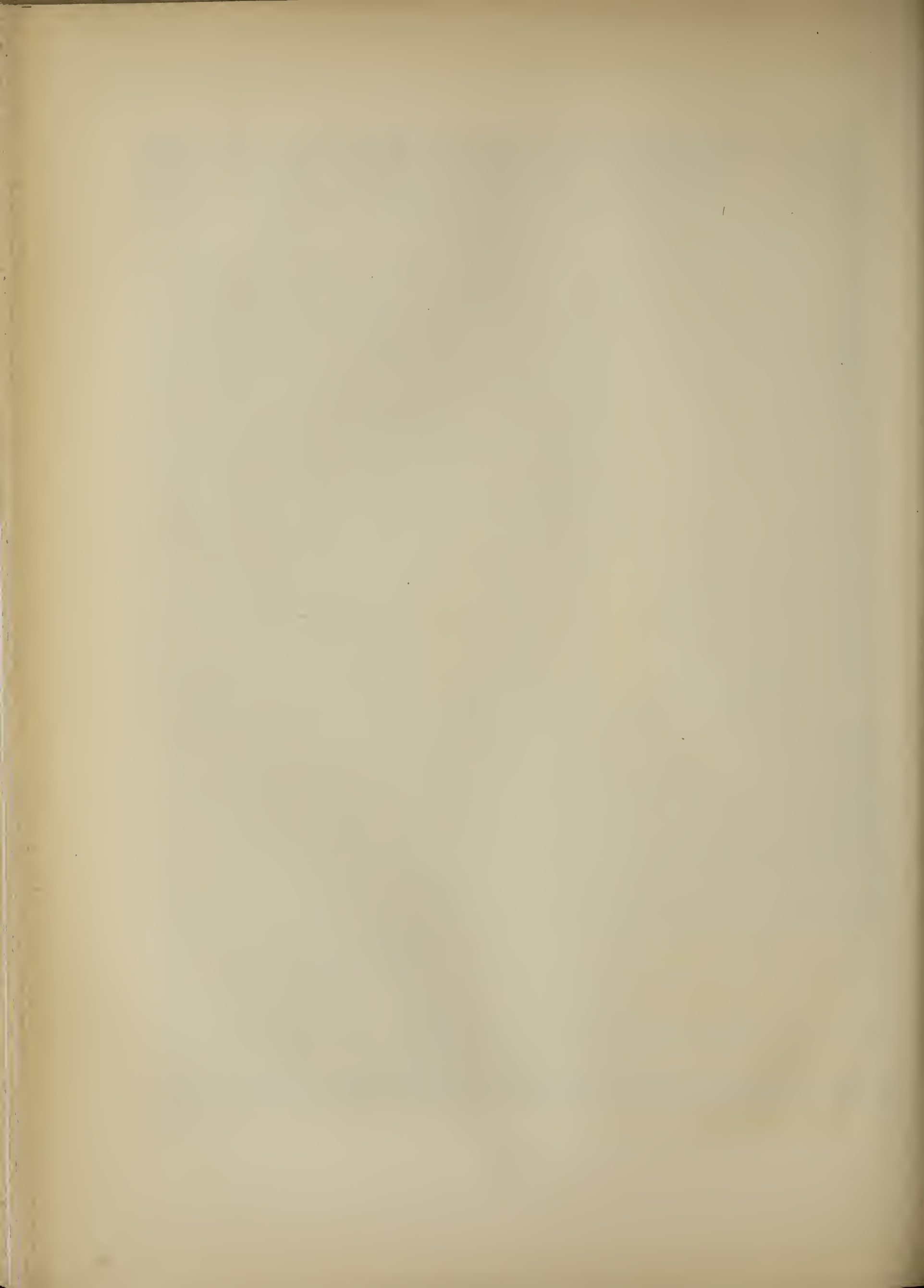














FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HALL
HOME FOR NURSES
GIFT OF MR. & MRS. ROBERT MC CLELLAN

HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE



The interior views on the following pages are of
Florence Nightingale Hall, the nurses' home at the
Mary McClellan Hospital.



















EDWIN MCCLELLAN HALL.

HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE



The following illustrations indicate the attractive dormitory accommodations provided for students in Edwin McClellan Hall at Yale. The hall was added to the University's equipment at a time when just such a unit was a definite campus need and fulfills the mission of service which always characterizes the ideal memorial. The first and second pictures are of the room occupied in 1931 by Robert Johnston, nephew of Mr. McClellan.



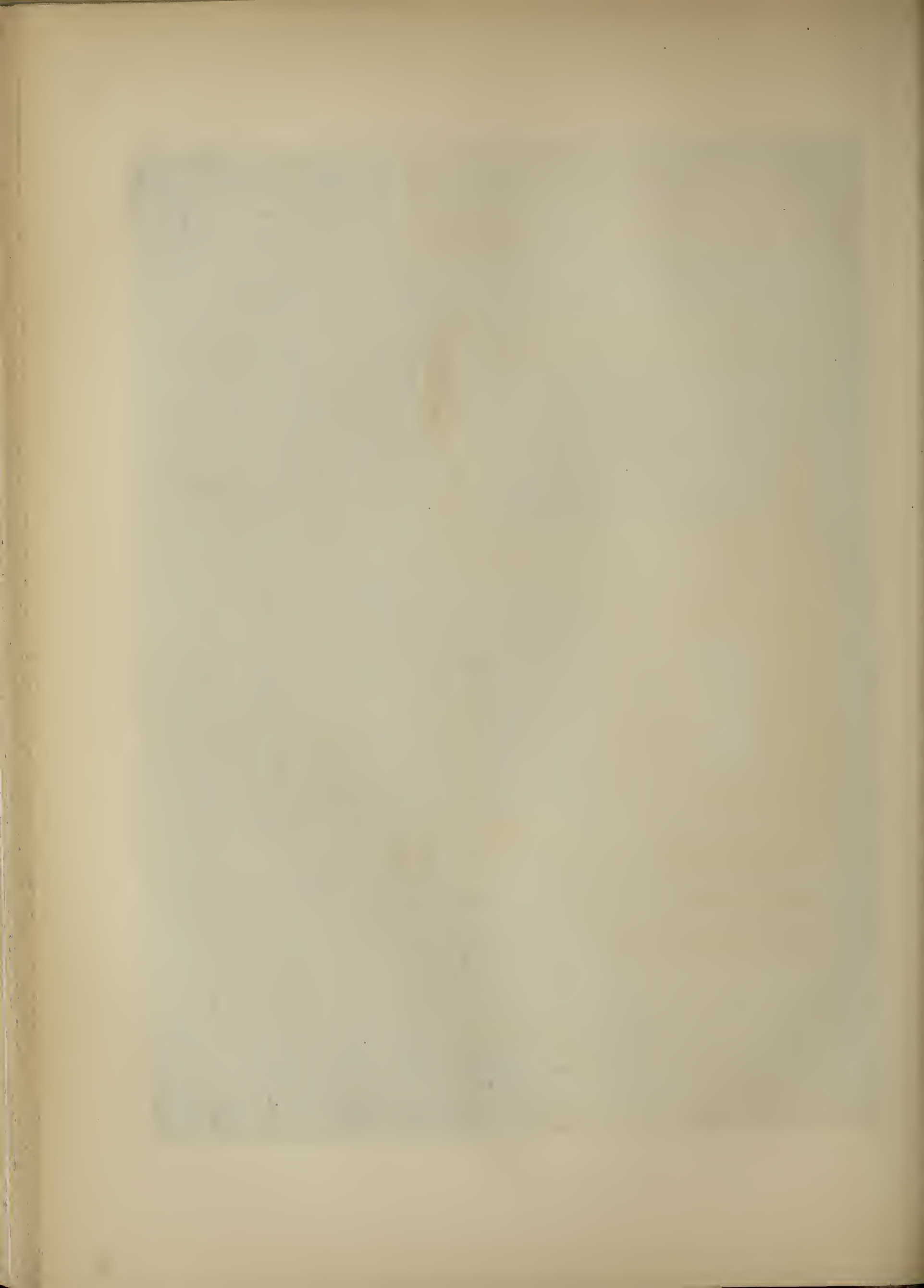






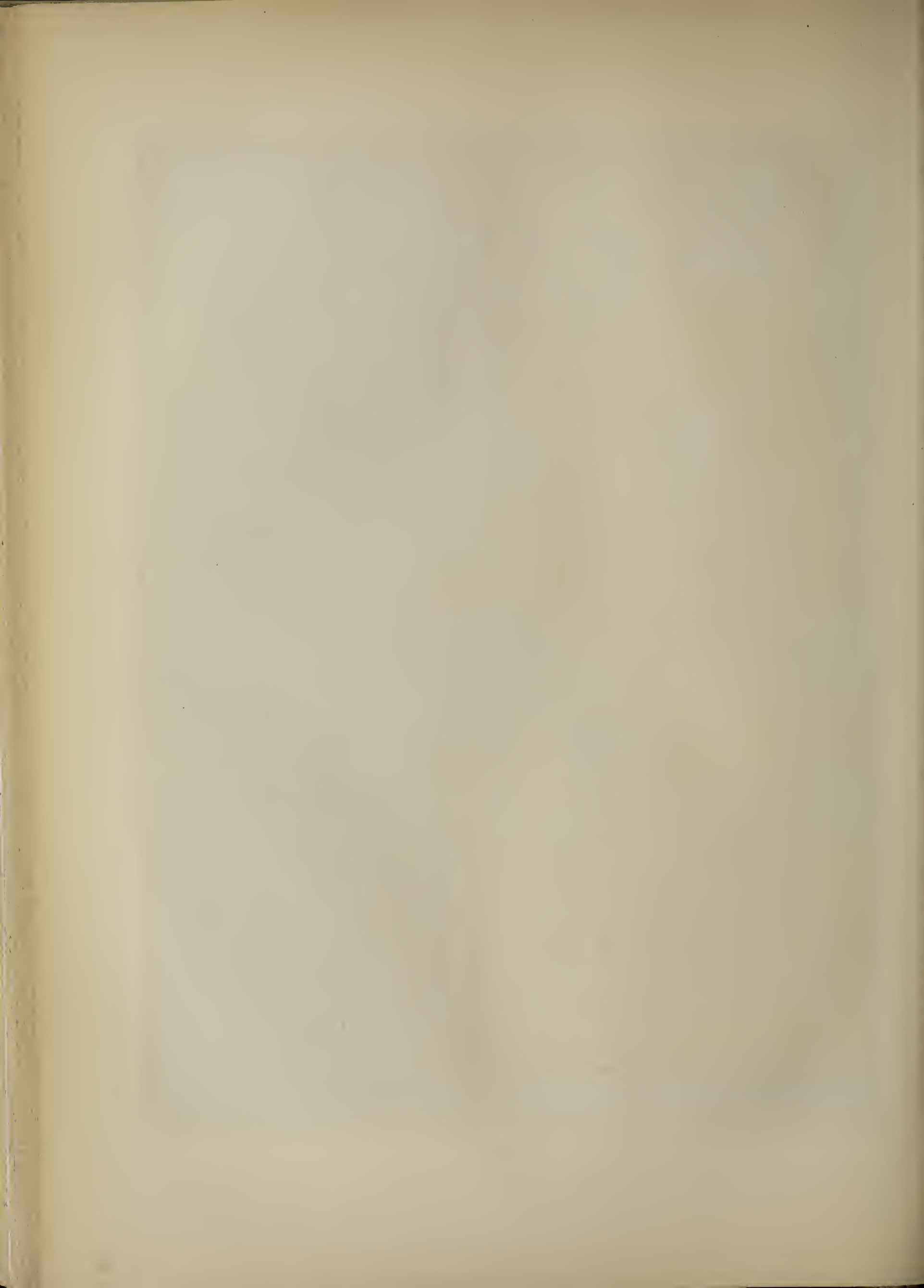




































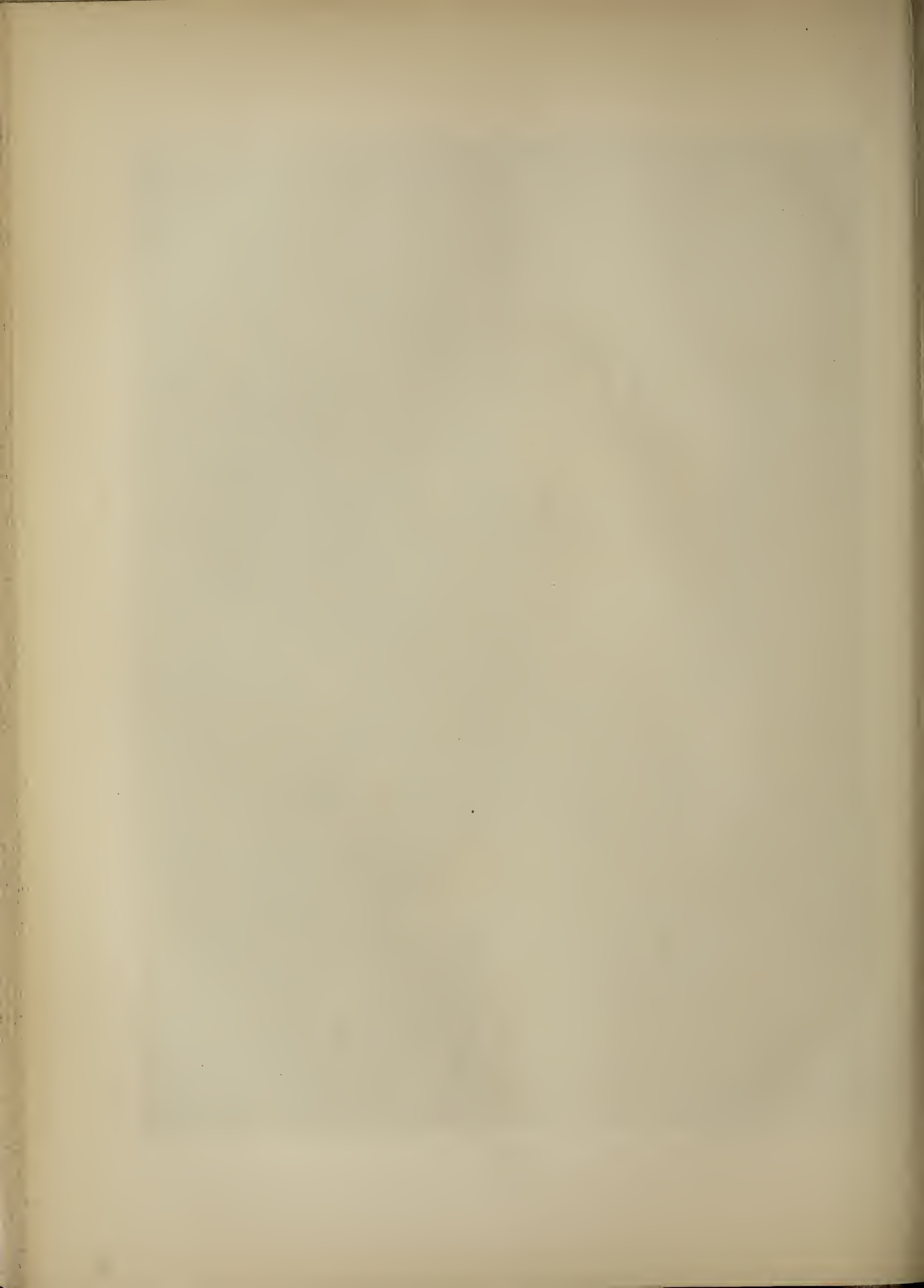




















communicable and medical cases. There is another month's vacation, after which the student returns to the Mary McClellan Hospital for fifty-four weeks' experience in obstetrics and advanced medicine and surgery. For the final college year the student is offered the option of majoring in teaching and supervision, or public health. Those who elect to major in teaching and supervision spend the nine months at Skidmore College. Those who choose public health spend the first semester of the year at Western Reserve University. The credits obtained there will enable them, upon return to Skidmore, to complete the prescribed college course.

There has been much favorable comment in professional circles upon this educational program, the advantages of which are numerous and obvious, and which contemplates a contribution of worthy proportions to the profession and, through this channel, to the world at large.

This, then, is the story of the Mary McClellan Hospital so far as it can be told in the cold facts of material things, in terms of location, equipment, and program. But a hospital such as this could not possibly be composed of these only. An ideal is apparent, and materialization of a vision, the motivation of a beneficent purpose inspired by all-embracing humanitarianism. Its source is found in the reverential devotion of Edwin McClellan to his mother and his desire to found a suitable memorial to her; in the singleness of purpose with which Mr. and Mrs. McClellan worked and which has led her to continue the plans they had made and to provide for the expansion and development of the hospital's activity; in a staff of professional co-workers, imbued with the same spirit of effective, unselfish coöperation for the public good; and in the loyal and friendly coöperation of the people of a wide district, expressed in one way in their hearty response to an annual Donation Day. The active administration of the hospital and training school is under the direction of Miss Myral M. Sutherland, R. N., superintendent, who has filled this important office since June, 1920, and who has worked so closely with Mr. and Mrs. McClellan that she is in most sympathetic touch with their aims for the institution, and who has been unfailing in her constant devotion to professional duty. In her administration is found the key to many of the features of the Mary McClellan Hospital which distinguish it most strongly and which chiefly serve to mark it as an institution distinctively advanced. The following staff conduct the work of the hospital, serving with noteworthy fidelity and an *esprit de corps* that speak of a high conception of their profession and of equally fine personal qualities: Superintendent of hospital and training school, Myral M. Sutherland, R. N.; assistant superintendent of hospital and X-ray technician, Mary E. Fountain, R. N.; educational director, Agnes Gelinas, R. N., B. S.; educational supervisor and assistant to the superintendent of nurses, Martha Bald-

win, B. S., R. N.; night supervisor, Jessie M. Hussey, R. N.; obstetrical supervisor, Helen C. Crockett, A. B., R. N.; operating room supervisor, Francis E. Hughes, R. N.; head nurse, Alice M. Smith, B. S., R. N.; head nurse, M. Margaret Howarth, B. S., R. N.; attending medical and surgical staff: Surgeon in chief, William B. Coley, M. D., New York City; physician-in-chief, Herman C. Gordinier, M. D., Troy, New York; attending physician-in-chief, L. W. Gorham, M. D., of Albany, New York; ear, nose and throat department, William L. Culbert, M. D., New York City; genito-urinary department, Benjamin S. Bar-ringer, M. D., New York City; associate attending surgeon, Charles G. McMullen, M. D., Schenectady, New York; orthopedist, Walter J. Craig, M. D., Albany, New York; ophthalmologist, Edward M. Welles, M. D., Troy, New York; röntgenologist, Albert Lenz, M. D., Schenectady, New York; consultant in dentistry, George H. Hiney, D. D. S., Cambridge, New York. Consulting staff: Surgeons, A. W. Elting, M. D., Albany, New York; J. P. Houguet, M. D., New York City; J. B. Harvie, M. D., Troy, New York; J. L. Donhauser, M. D., Albany, New York; Henry H. Hun, M. D., Albany, New York. Gynecologists, John A. Sampson, M. D., Albany, New York; William S. Stone, M. D., New York City. Pediatricians, Henry L. K. Shaw, M. D., Albany, New York; Arthur W. Benson, M. D., Troy, New York. Genito-urinary department, James M. Vander Veer, M. D., Albany, New York. Ophthalmologist, Coleman W. Cutler, M. D., New York City. Pathologists, James Ewing, M. D., New York City; A. B. Wadsworth, M. D., Albany, New York. Dermatologist, Arthur Sautter, M. D., Albany, New York. Obstetrician, Paul T. Harper, M. D., Albany, New York. Physician, Alexander Lambert, M. D., New York City.

A new addition to the hospital, giving it a one hundred and ten bed capacity, was opened May 11, 1929, Mrs. McClellan carrying out the original plans which were drawn at Mr. McClellan's request. The speakers at the exercises marking the opening of the extension, which had been under construction for two years, were introduced by Supreme Court Justice Charles C. Van Kirk, and included George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, of New York City; Dr. William B. Coley, of New York; Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., Commissioner of the State Department of Health; Dr. Henry Thomas Moore, president of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York; Dr. Frederick S. Jones, of New Haven, Connecticut; and the Rev. Harold C. Harmon of Cambridge.

The direct beneficiaries of the Mary McClellan Hospital are, of course, those who there receive the best of medical and surgical care at a fraction of their cost, patients who come to the hospital from all of Washington County, from neighboring sections of Vermont, and in some instances from a great distance.

Indirect benefits, however, accrue to every resident of the wide territory served, in the knowledge that here is an institution offering protection from the misfortunes and vicissitudes of life, a place where advice and treatment are daily available for minor or major ailments. The McClellan Hospital is a distinct regional asset, fulfilling in an impressive record of service the object for which it was founded by Edwin McClellan, and for which it has been strongly supported by Mrs. McClellan.

(The Edwin McClellan Hall.)

Edwin McClellan Hall, the new dormitory on the Campus at Yale University, was the gift of Mrs. Helen Livingston (Mynderse) McClellan, of Cambridge, New York, and was named in memory of her husband, who was a member of the class of 1884. In their undergraduate days Mr. McClellan was a roommate of Frederick S. Jones, '84, dean of Yale College. They lived in Old South Middle, now known as Connecticut Hall, of which the long familiar brick building, McClellan Hall, is a counterpart.

In 1906 Mr. McClellan took an active part in the renovation of Old South Middle, thus helping to preserve the remaining building of Yale of Revolutionary days. Mrs. McClellan's gift provided not only for the memorial to her husband, but also for a tribute to Dean Jones, as it was stipulated in the gift that part of the income of the dormitory shall go towards paying the salary of the dean of Yale College. This provision was made as a mark of respect and affection for Dean Jones, who was a lifelong and intimate friend of Mr. McClellan.

Edwin McClellan Hall, erected in 1925, stands between Old South Middle and the University Library, being joined to the latter by an archway. It houses fifty-six students, in cheerful, attractive apartments, with fireplaces in all study rooms, and is of material assistance in alleviating the need of an extension of living accommodations for students, for which the university is exceedingly grateful to Mrs. McClellan.

CHAPIN—Of the Chapin family, Orange Chapin in the "Chapin Genealogy," says:

Samuel Chapin is believed to be the progenitor of all who bear the name in this country. Respecting the history of the family previous to landing here, or the precise time of their arrival, nothing definite is known. The family is probably of Welsh origin, founded on obscure traditions recollected by Calvin Chapin as current in Chicopee, and the prevalence of some Welsh phrases and terms among the people of that place. On a map of England, in the possession of Calvin Chapin, there is in Derbyshire the name Chapin frith (frith meaning a rough, mountainous region of country). This, on another map, is written Chapelin or Chapalin, and he thinks perhaps they may have been so termed from Chapel, and this name modified into Chapin.

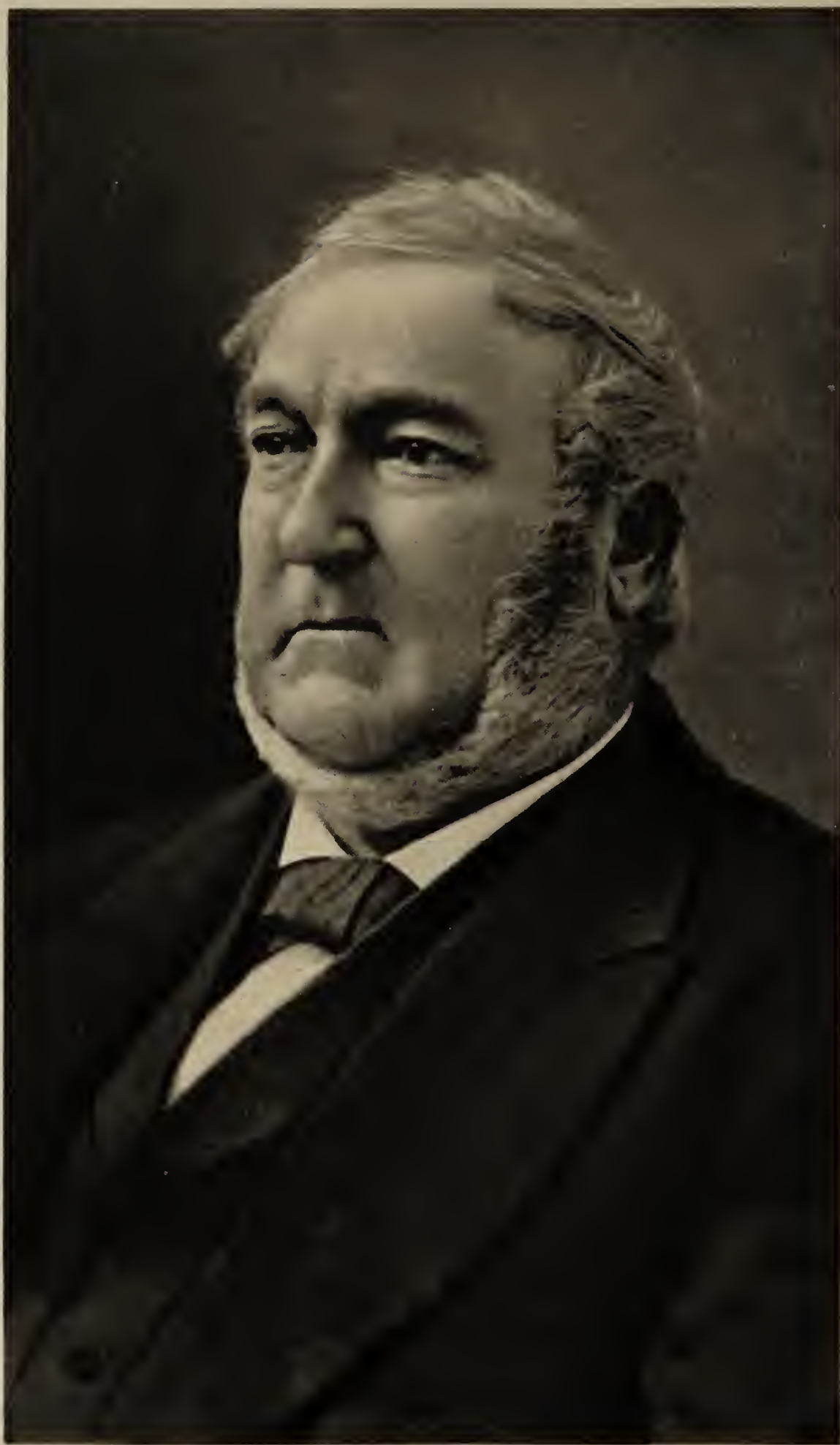
(I) Deacon Samuel Chapin, the progenitor of this illustrious family, son of John and Phillipe (Easton)

Chapin, was baptized in Paignton, England, October 8, 1598, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, November 11, 1675. He occupied a very important place in the life of Springfield, to which city he came in 1642. He served as magistrate, selectman, and was closely identified with public enterprises and also with the carrying forward of the church.

Deacon Samuel Chapin married, at Paignton, Devonshire, England, February 9, 1623, Cicely Penny, baptized at Paignton, February 21, 1601, died at Springfield, Massachusetts, February 8, 1682-83, daughter of Henry and Jane Penny. Children: 1. David, baptized January 4, 1624, died in August, 1672; married, August 29, 1654, Lydia Crump. 2. Henry, died August 15, 1718; married, December 15, 1664, Bethia Cooley. 3. Catherine, born before April 6, 1630, died February 4, 1712; married (first), November 26, 1646, Nathaniel Bliss; married (second), July 31, 1655, Thomas Gilbert. 4. Sarah, born before April 6, 1630, died August 5, 1684; married, April 14, 1647, Rowland Thomas. 5. Josiah, born in 1634, died September 10, 1726; married (first), November 30, 1658, Mary King; married (second), September 20, 1676, Mrs. Lydia (Brown) Pratt; married (third), June 22, 1713, Mehitabel Metcalf. 6. Japhet, of whom further. 7. Hannah, baptized December 2, 1644, died May 21, 1719; married, September 27, 1666, Deacon John Hitchcock.

(G. W. Chapin: "The Chapin Book," Vol. I, pp. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6. Orange Chapin: "The Chapin Genealogy," p. 2.)

(II) Deacon Japhet Chapin, son of Deacon Samuel and Cicely (Penny) Chapin, was baptized in Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 15, 1642, and died at Springfield, Massachusetts, February 20, 1712. He was a deacon in the church in Springfield, and was engaged in the battle with the Indians at Turners Falls, Massachusetts, in 1676, in King Philip's War. Japhet Chapin married (first), July 22, 1664, Abilenah Cooley, born in 1642, died at Springfield, November 17, 1710, daughter of Samuel Cooley, of Milford, Connecticut. He married (second), May 31, 1711, Dorothy Root, of Enfield, Connecticut. Children of first marriage: 1. Samuel, born July 4, 1665, died October 19, 1729; married, December 24, 1690, Hannah Sheldon. 2. Sarah, born March 15, 1668, died November 23, 1747; married, March 24, 1689-90, Nathaniel Munn. 3. Thomas, born May 20, 1671, died August 27, 1755; married, February 15, 1694, Sarah Wright. 4. John, born May 14, 1674, died June 1, 1759; married, February 12, 1701-02, Sarah Bridgman. 5. Ebenezer, of whom further. 6. Hannah, born June 21, 1679, died July 7, 1679. 7. Hannah, born July 18, 1680, died September 30, 1765; married (first), December 3, 1703, John Sheldon; married (second), November 26, 1719, Captain Timothy Childs. 8. David, born November 16, 1682, died July 17, 1772; married (first), November 21, 1705, Sarah Stebbins; married (second), intentions published May 8, 1730, Mrs.



Louis Chapin



Rachel Lawrence (Shepard) Chapin

Minderell (Allen) Holton. 9. Jonathan, born February 20, 1685, died March 1, 1686. 10. Jonathan, born September 23, 1688, died February 23, 1761; married, April 20, 1710, Elizabeth Burt.

(G. W. Chapin: "The Chapin Book," Vol. I, pp. 3, 9-13. Orange Chapin: "The Chapin Genealogy," p. 3.)

(III) Ebenezer Chapin, son of Japhet and Abilenah (Cooley) Chapin, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 26, 1676-77, and died at Enfield, Connecticut, December 13, 1772, being buried in the Enfield Cemetery. He married (first), December 1, 1702, Ruth Janes. (Janes III.) Ebenezer Chapin married (second), October 12, 1738, Abigail (Strong) Church, born November 23, 1690, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Clapp) Strong. Children of first marriage: 1. Rachel, born August 27, 1703, died March 8, 1777. 2. Ebenezer, Jr., born September 23, 1705, died March 31, 1751; married, November 22, 1733, Elizabeth Pease. 3. Noah, born October 25, 1707, died August 23, 1787; married, November 8, 1733, Mary Wright. 4. Seth, born February 28, 1709, died February 22, 1807; married (first), November 22, 1739, Elizabeth Bliss; married (second), April 25, 1752, Margaret Pease. 5. Catherine, born January 4, 1711, died about 1786; married, February 5, 1746-47, as second wife, Nathaniel Ellsworth. 6. Moses, of whom further. 7. Aaron, born September 28, 1714, died April 19, 1808; married, January 16, 1744-45, Sybel Markham. 8. Elias, born October 22, 1716, died September 6, 1791; married (first), intentions published May 10, 1747, Sarah Pratt; married (second), August 27, 1778, Mrs. Submit (Dickinson) Davis. 9. Reuben, born September 13, 1718, died June 1, 1793; married (first), November 5, 1746, Rebecca Kibbe; married (second) Sarah. 10. Charles, born December 26, 1720-21, died January 21, 1813; married Anna Camp. 11. David, born August 18, 1722, died September 15, 1762; married, October 5, 1749, Martha Allen. 12. Elisha, born April 18, 1725, died in 1726. 13. Phineas, born June 30, 1726, will probated April 6, 1756; unmarried.

(G. W. Chapin: "The Chapin Book," Vol. I, pp. 11, 41-45. Orange Chapin: "The Chapin Genealogy," p. 9.)

(IV) Moses Chapin, son of Ebenezer and Ruth (Janes) Chapin, was born August 24, 1712, and died November 3, 1793. He married (first), intentions being published May 14, 1748, Jerusha Rockwell, of East Windsor, Connecticut, born in 1720, and died May 19, 1749. He married (second), at Enfield, Connecticut, December 5, 1751, Elizabeth Dwight. (Dwight V.) Children, except first, of the second marriage: 1. Jerusha, born May 9, 1749, died July 22, 1829; married, October 28, 1773, Judge Jesse Cady. 2. Anna, born September 15, 1752, died May 6, 1827; unmarried. 3. Ruth, born March 25, 1754, died February 3, 1838; married, January 24, 1776, Deacon Jonathan Porter. 4. Colonel Phineas, born December 15, 1755; married, January 21, 1785, Mary Lane. 5.

Daniel, born January 3, 1758, died September 14, 1831; married (first), January 1, 1789, Joanna Arms; married (second) Ruth Lane. 6. Frederick, born May 12, 1760, died June 12, 1802; married, about 1788, Lucretia Morton. 7. Moses Augustus, of whom further. 8. Jason, born August 7, 1764, died December 18, 1800; married, about 1792, Rachel Holman. 9. Elizabeth, born November 16, 1766, died June 13, 1851; married, February 2, 1795, John B. Alfred. 10. Samuel Dwight, born December 29, 1768, died October 26, 1801; married, September 11, 1800, Achsah Morgan. 11. Abiah, born June 5, 1771, died, unmarried, in May, 1842.

(G. W. Chapin: "The Chapin Book," Vol. I, pp. 43, 162-65. Orange Chapin: "The Chapin Genealogy," p. 20.)

(V) Moses Augustus Chapin, son of Moses and Elizabeth (Dwight) Chapin, was born at Somers, Connecticut, November 8, 1762, and died March 11, 1841, being buried in West Springfield Cemetery. He was a farmer. Moses Augustus Chapin married, about 1787, Lucina Graves. (Graves VI.) Children: 1. Mary (Polly), born September 10, 1788, died September 13, 1863; married, June 6, 1812, Avery Herrick. 2. Judge Moses, born May 2, 1791, died October 8, 1865; married (first), September 8, 1818, Esther Maria Ward; married (second), October 31, 1826, Mrs. Lucy Terry (Barton) Kibbe. 3. Elizabeth (Betsey), born December 27, 1792, died April 4, 1794. 4. Rev. Augustine (Augustus) Lyman, born January 16, 1795, died November 7, 1878; married, May 12, 1831, Abby Hayes. 5. Deacon Alpha, born October 3, 1796, died June 21, 1868; married, November 24, 1831, Clarissa Chapin. 6. Seth Dwight, born April 11, 1800, died February 11, 1833; unmarried. 7. Elizabeth, born March 23, 1802, died August 8, 1875; married, September 12, 1824, Henry M. Ward. 8. Dr. Alonzo, born February 24, 1805, died December 25, 1876; married, October 26, 1831, Mary Ann Tenny. 9. Lucina, born March 8, 1806, died January 15, 1880. 10. Louis, of whom further.

(G. W. Chapin: "The Chapin Book," Vol. I, pp. 165, 423-25. Orange Chapin: "The Chapin Genealogy," p. 46.)

(VI) Louis Chapin, one of Rochester's pioneer business men, very well known and highly respected, son of Moses Augustus and Lucina (Graves) Chapin, was born November 3, 1809, and died in Rochester, August 1, 1894. He was educated in the Springfield, Westfield, and Hadley, Massachusetts, academies, which he attended for a few terms. In the spring of 1827 he came to Rochester, and for four years was employed as forwarding clerk for the first six-day line of boats on the Erie Canal. His brother, Seth D. Chapin, was a member of the firm, and his eldest brother, Judge Moses Chapin, was a prominent jurist of this section. Subsequently, Louis Chapin learned the milling business, becoming engaged with Beach and Kempshell in their milling enterprises in Roches-

ter, Albion, New York, and Akron, Ohio. In 1854 he was in business for himself, purchasing the City Mill on Aqueduct Street of General E. S. Beach. In this latter endeavor, which he conducted until 1866, at which time he disposed of it, he was very successful, and his name was prominently connected with the flouring industry until his retirement from business about twenty years prior to his death.

Along with his numerous business affiliations, Mr. Chapin was identified with the Monroe County Savings Bank, serving as trustee for forty years, and vice-president for twenty-two years. He was also a director of the old Rochester Gas Company, and a very interested and active member of the Rochester Historical Society. Mr. Chapin, early in life, became connected with the Brick Presbyterian Church, of which he was treasurer for over fifty years, and deacon for a number of years, serving until his death. He was keenly interested in the church, and his wise counsel and sound advice were always sought on all matters pertaining to its financial and business activities. Mr. Chapin was a man greatly admired and esteemed by all his associates, his wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and by the numerous individuals with whom he came in contact in his business, social and religious ties.

Louis Chapin married (first), January 28, 1836, Mary H. Smith, born August 13, 1813, died December 13, 1837, daughter of Dr. James W. and Elizabeth Smith, of Rochester, New York. He married (second), September 1, 1840, Rachel Lawrence Shepard, of Rochester, New York, born November 29, 1818, died August 21, 1908, daughter of Erastus and Eliza M. Shepard, the former of whom was one of the first owners of the "Rochester Democrat." Children of the second marriage: 1. Edward Dwight, born December 14, 1842; married (first), May 29, 1866, Frances Mary Hitchcock, died November 2, 1921; married (second), June 30, 1923, Isabelle Howell Santee. 2. Louis Shepard, born April 11, 1846, died May 20, 1926; married, September 14, 1870, Mary Dawson Updike, who died November 24, 1924. 3. Mary Smith, born July 3, 1848, died in infancy. 4. William Wisner, of whom further. 5. Alice Elizabeth, born August 15, 1853; married, October 5, 1876, Hon. Henry C. Brewster, who died January 29, 1928.

(G. W. Chapin: "The Chapin Book," Vol. I, pp. 425, 889-90. Orange Chapin: "The Chapin Genealogy," p. 98. Family data.)

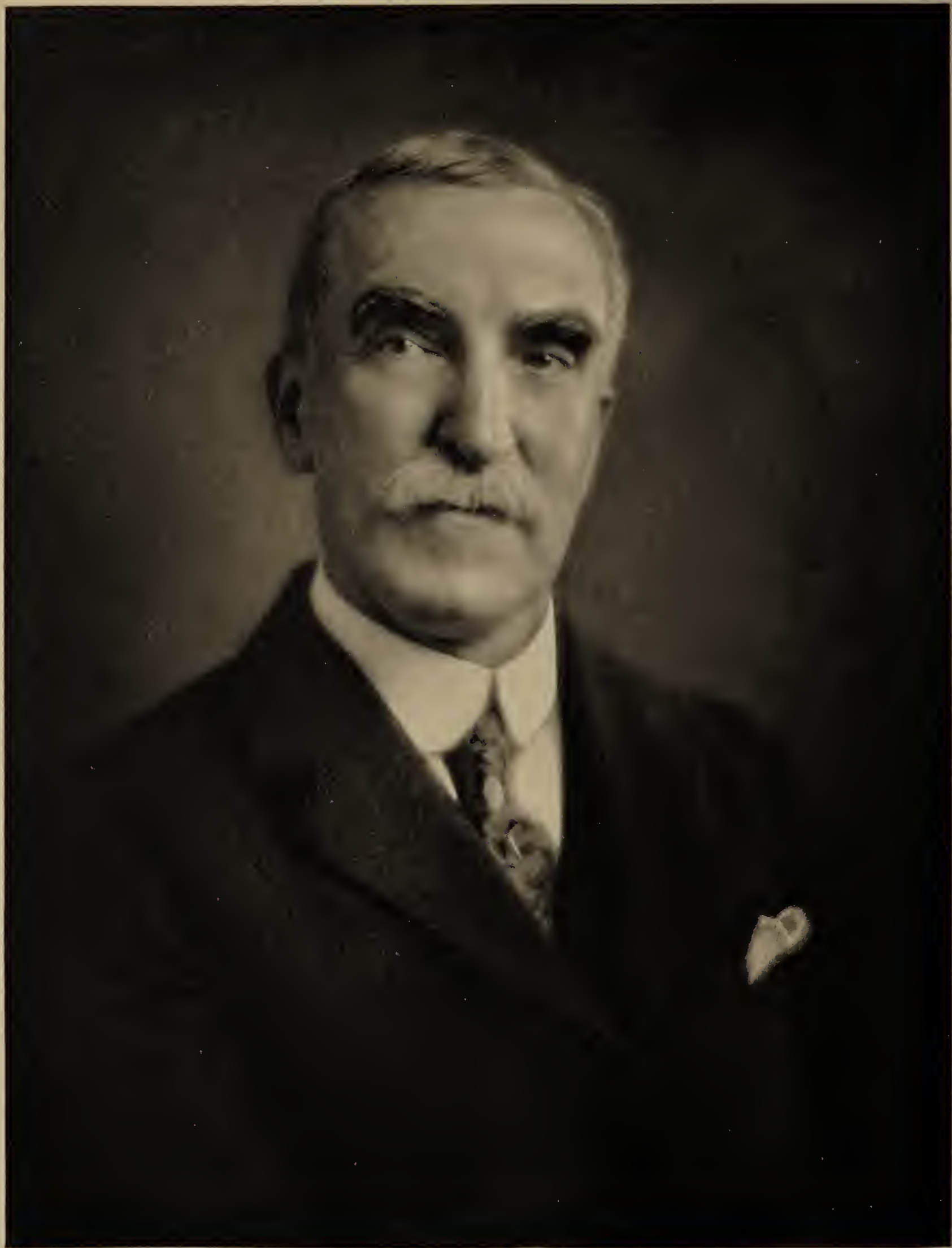
(VII) William Wisner Chapin, son of Louis and Rachel Lawrence (Shepard) Chapin, was born in Rochester, New York, March 13, 1851, in the family home, which stood at 95 North Fitzhugh Street (then known as number 8), on the site of which the Rochester Telephone Corporation's office building now stands, and died at his home, 110 South Fitzhugh Street, May 5, 1928.

His education was under the direction of private instructors, his schooling terminated when he was

sixteen years old. He had had some business association with his father in the milling business during this period, and upon leaving school he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he spent a year in a department store. He then returned to Rochester and, in 1870, obtained a position as discount clerk in the old Bank of Monroe at 21 Exchange Street, which building was later occupied by the Genesee Valley Trust Company, until 1930. His service with this institution was concluded in 1872 when, on January 11, he entered the employ of the Monroe County Savings Bank in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper. In December, 1876, he was promoted to bookkeeper and mortgage clerk; in July, 1881, to receiving teller; and in 1883 he was made paying teller, which position he resigned in January of 1910, rounding out a period of forty years in the banking business.

This, however, did not measure the scope of his activities, for in the early 'eighties he took up photography, perhaps influenced by his acquaintance as a young man with Mr. George Eastman, for whom he had enduring admiration and confidence, manifesting this by investments that he made from time to time in the Eastman Kodak Company, which holdings he never sold, although the stock, having a par value of \$100, depreciated to \$13 per share. This has since attained a market valuation of twenty times this low. He became very proficient with the camera and the processing of photography in its various ramifications at that time, later taking several prizes in photographic contests. He even turned his camera to its own financial support by photographing attractive horticultural specimens. These photographs he colored by hand and supplied them to nurserymen for display purposes in advertising the products, not only of the "Flower City," as Rochester was known, but to a considerable number of others of this industry outside of Rochester.

He was very fond of hunting and fishing, often accompanying his father on expeditions of this kind. He early acquired extraordinary skill in handling a shotgun, nearly always accompanied by some fine hunting dog in which he took great pride. In the early 'eighties, he made numerous hunting trips into the Dakotas and in Canada, setting up his camp far from human settlement. The love of the woods and streams was always with him and in 1903 led him to the establishment of a picturesque permanent camp in the north woods of Canada. The building of this began with the erection of a log house large enough to accommodate the family, now numbering seven. This was situated on the southeast shore overlooking Ox-tongue Lake, surrounded by miles of forest with only wild life for its immediate neighbors. This camp developed from a single building to a colony of numerous houses where each member of the family and many friends could spend a portion of the summer, far removed from railroads or the influence of business or city life. He had explored much of this country by making camping trips in different directions, cover-



H. H. Chapin



Elizabeth Lyon Chapin



ing many miles of lakes and rivers. In his seventy-fifth year, we find him facing the rigors of a fishing trip in the north country, going beyond his permanent camp and following the trails into the distant lakes, where he camped and fished, and in the fall, after his return to Rochester following a favorite dog, as had been his custom for many years, after pheasants. Another fall, in his seventy-seventh year, he joined with a group of friends much younger than he in a duck hunting exploit in Illinois, where the severity of the climatic conditions and the mode of travel would tax the physique of a much younger man.

He also had a keen interest in music and, being possessed of a rich baritone voice, he became connected with various church choirs of Rochester extending over a period of thirty years, during which time he was the soloist in the choirs of the Brighton Presbyterian Church, St. Luke's Protestant Church, Berith Kodesh Temple, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Plymouth Congregational Church, Second Baptist Church, the Brick Presbyterian Church and the First Presbyterian Church.

The instinctive love of music drew him to a business connection with the Columbia Phonograph Company, whose early models of talking machines he helped to introduce in Rochester in 1894.

In 1909 Mr. Chapin made a world-encircling tour, going westwardly with Mrs. Chapin, visiting Japan, China, Manchuria, Russia, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Spain and England. The methodical man of business thus turned traveller, and with the same painstaking care with which he had recorded incidents of his business career, he set down facts and impressions of the various countries visited. These, together with the numberless photographs which he made that were later hand-colored by a Japanese artist, furnished the material for his many articles of travel published in the "National Geographic Magazine." These articles were the first to be illustrated with colored plates in this publication, and the pictures, reproduced in colored slides, made a collection of many hundreds which he used in his travel lectures.

Three years later, in 1912, a second world-encircling tour, this time eastward bound, was undertaken, accompanied by Mrs. Chapin and a son, Harrison. This trip was fruitful of many beautiful pictures on the Nile, Ceylon, India, Java and Sumatra, China, Formosa, and finally the gorgeous Canadian mountain scenery encountered on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In 1915, with Mrs. Chapin, he visited Panama and Central America, adding more pictures to his extraordinary collection of colored slides, which now numbered in the thousands and included views covering not only his foreign travels, but many places of interest in the United States. In this year was renewed in him an early interest in butterflies, and a collection of hundreds of magnificent specimens of insect life was gathered by him from the tropics.

The appreciation of the beautiful, which he thus

expressed, was also manifested by the installation in his home of a splendid Aeolian organ. This glorified the rendezvous of friends and neighbors, who, on certain nights of the week, would gather to enjoy with him the works of the great composers. These were not only enjoyed by the visitors who gathered there, but organ concerts were broadcast periodically over the radio.

An observer has described the organ as follows:

The organ has eight distinct departments or organs which are played from a console of three manuals and pedals. Every known orchestral color is possible through the medium of eighty-one speaking stops, thirty-five couplers, eleven percussion instruments, two sets of chimes, a harp, and a piano. This console also contains a mechanism for the playing of perforated rolls of music under the control and interpretation of the operator, while a second console situated near the first, and fifty feet from the main organ chamber, known as a "Duo Art," automatically performs from perforated rolls the works of some of the world's greatest organists as they themselves interpret them, through their own selection of stops and tone colors, even the very shades of tonal strength that characterized their playing in the making of the records on the rolls.

The main organ chamber contains five organs known as the Swell, Great, Choir, Solo, and Pedal. At the opposite end of the room and situated under the floor near the entrance, the Antiphonal organ gives voice through a grill; similarly placed below the floor but midway of the length of the room and adjacent to the fireplace is the Vibrato organ, while the Echo organ is mounted in the third story, high above the music room, its distant tones coming down through a shaft that ends in a perforated dome above the entrance.

Five electric motors furnish the power necessary for the operation of the instrument, two of which aggregating thirteen H. P. are direct, connected to two centrifugal blowers which provide air pressure sufficient in volume to give voice to the 6328 pipes whose speaking lengths range from five-eighths of an inch to thirty-two feet. Two hundred forty-nine miles of wire form the electrical circuits from the consoles to the solenoids, that lifting the valves, release air into the pipes. Low voltage power for this is supplied by a small generator. Smaller motors drive the mechanisms of the Duo Art, piano, and percussion instruments.

The instrument occupies 13,342 cubic feet of space and weighs sixteen and one-half tons. The Music Room measures thirty-four by fifty-four feet, with a fifteen-foot ceiling.

However, the technical and mechanical description of so rare an instrument, no matter how awe-inspiring and arresting as proof of the wonders of twentieth century inventive acumen, gives but an inadequate picturization of the marvel of its beauty and the magnificence of its vibrating harmony. The setting for the instrument in the charming music room of the Chapin ancestral home is unsurpassed. In the words of an appreciative critic it is described as follows:

The great music room carried on the Greek detail of the Colonial purity of line that lends such repose and historical significance to the drawing rooms at the other side of the house. It is painted white and in its exquisite ornamentation there is music for the eye to

meet, as it were, the music for the ear which the organ pours forth.

On the floor is a huge rug of harmonious color. The chairs in which one rests luxuriously are of many periods and patterns, and have been collected with taste and discretion in various parts of the country by their owners. At the long windows hang portiers of a wonderful crimson brocade and on the walls are fastened, at attractive intervals, electric sconces copied from a fixture given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Mrs. Russell Sage, and possessing with surpassing fitness just the design to suit this Colonial chamber. Two resplendent gilded mirrors, which once reflected the images of the guests of the old Eagle Tavern, in the days when Rochester was a village, and whose ornament and workmanship represent a lost art, illuminate the west wall of the room, at either side of the circular bay window; and here and there is a painting of exceptional interest, including a panorama replica of the Hall of Iliad in the Pitti Palace in Florence, 1909, by Santi Corsi; P. L. Frieseke's "Spring," which was one of the prize-winning pictures at the Panama-Pacific Exposition; "Lifting Fog," by Jonas Lie, the sun breaking through the rising mist revealing several sailing vessels ready to leave the harbor at Rockport, Massachusetts, 1924; "Rio Fontega," a Venetian scene, by F. Hopkinson Smith; a view of the harbor of a quaint little town on the Cornish coast with a group of fishing boats from which the catch is being unloaded, by Hayley Lever; and a portrait of Louis Chapin, by Grove S. Gilbert, 1872; while high up over the doors are two small mirrors surmounted by an eagle, which formerly hung in the White House in Washington. Two marble statues, "Nydia," by Randolph Rogers, 1851, and "West Wind," by Thomas R. Gould, Florence, 1874, are among the other works of art in the music room.

Looking back over the years, he is seen as a rather diffident boy imbued with a determined purpose to achieve his measure of success, employing his time tirelessly in other occupations than the duties involved in his association in the bank. Friends he had, of course, but few confidants, keeping his own counsel so that his immediate family knew little or nothing of his business plans. One of the striking evidences of this is found in a series of inventories, the first of which bears the date of 1870, when he was but nineteen years of age, and which discloses an unusual net worth for a young man whose earnings were not augmented by financial help from another source.

This document of January 1, 1870, is an interesting bench mark from which the ascendancy of his career can be plotted through the subsequent inventories, dating from 1874 annually up to within a few years of his death, when the period of the inventory was shortened, showing similar documents drawn up on the first of every January and July.

His painstaking attention to detail with regard to the recording of his personal expenditures as a boy, pervaded his career, which a review of his records discloses. These records were unknown to any but himself and seem a thing apart from the jovial character, the walls of whose study were adorned with pictures and many interesting trophies gathered in his travels.

The diffident boy of 1870 had developed into a man

of keen business foresight and a deep-seated, though seldom spoken, affection for his family, which he did, however, express frequently by benefactions which were always cloaked for a moment of surprise to the recipient. His delight in these moments seemed unbounded in spite of his restrained and quiet demeanor. An outstanding example of this occurred in 1921, when at the Christmas party a card was exposed bearing seven pegs, on each of which hung a key. A legend explained that each branch of the family, including a very much beloved sister-in-law, Mrs. Lyon, was to be the recipient of one of these which gave them access to, and use of, a beautiful summer home which he had just acquired, unbeknown to members of the family, at what is known as Rock Beach on Lake Ontario, a few miles distant from the city. He announced it as his purpose to maintain this for their continued use and pleasure, giving it jokingly the name of "Baldpate," suggested by the recollection of a stage show, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," which had been produced a few years previous. Here again his touch appears, for acquiring the use of added space, he beautified this by a garden of his own planning, bearing every season a wealth of beautiful flowers.

His enjoyment of the witticisms that punctuated his personal associations was very keen and his accumulation of quips and humorous bits gleaned from publications or other sources provided a rich fund of anecdote with which he was wont to regale his friends.

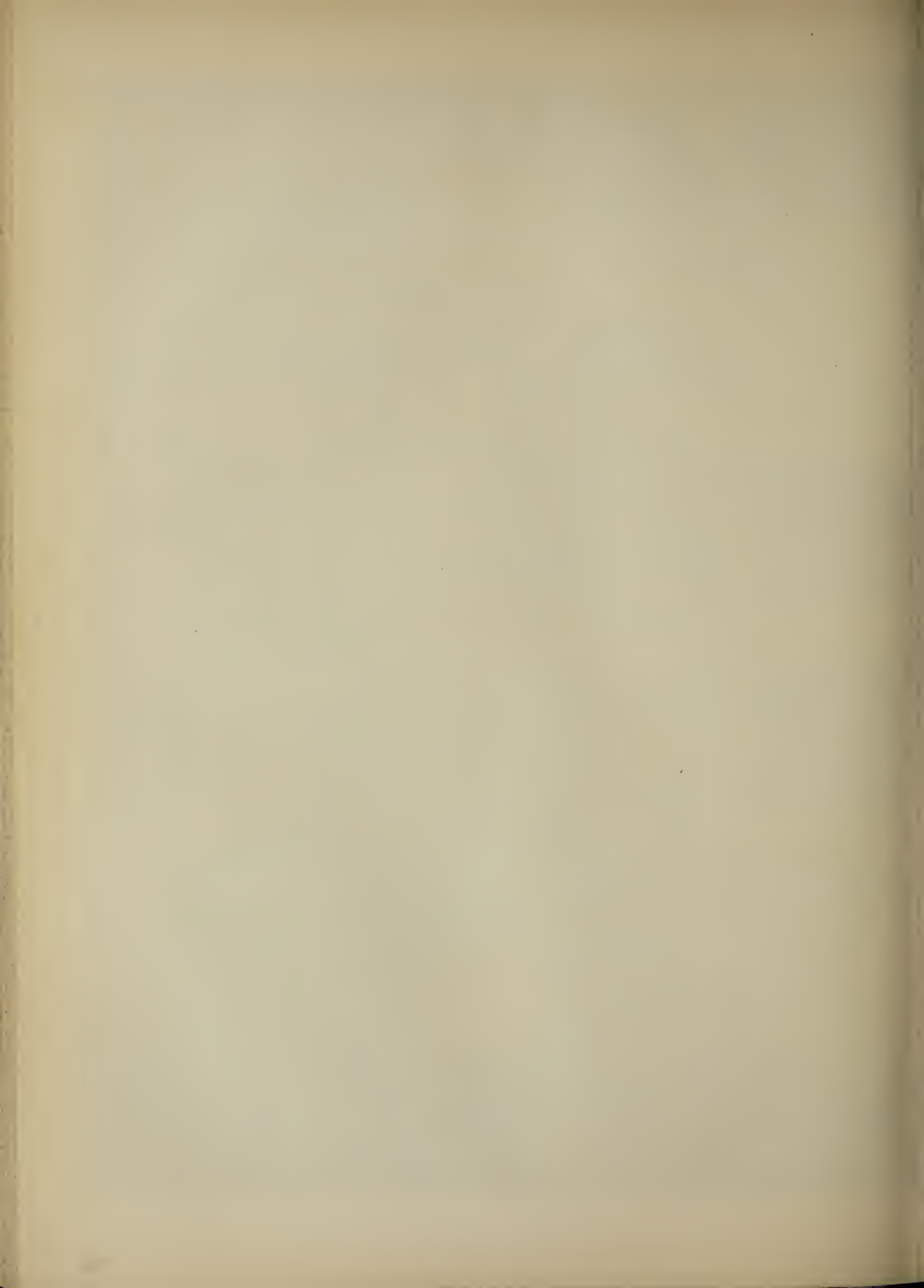
The winter and spring of 1929 found him, in his seventy-eighth year, a man of extraordinary vigor of mind and body. With enthusiasm unimpaired and engaged as always by a wide range of interests and activities, everything seemed to indicate continued years of friendly life and genuine usefulness. In the latter part of April, however, he was confined to his bed with pneumonia and, after only a week's illness, passed away on May 5.

His passing has left a void among those who knew him intimately, and in the community, as well. The memory of his kindness and profound affection for his family and friends lives on, and the inspiration of his upright, determined, purposeful life and undeviating allegiance to his ideals, continues as a shining light to all who come within his influence.

William Wisner Chapin married, September 7, 1876, Elizabeth (Lizzie) Gale Lyon. (Lyon VII.) Children: 1. Harrison Lyon, born July 5, 1878; was educated in the public and high schools of Rochester, after which he engaged in business in various localities, becoming, in 1928, head of the Precise Manufacturing Company, of Rochester; married, March 11, 1915, Alline Estes, of St. Louis. Children: i. Helen Carroll, born October 29, 1916. ii. Harrison Lyon, Jr., born July 31, 1918. iii. John Estes, born August 23, 1919. iv. Alline Elizabeth, born February 14, 1921. 2. A daughter, born in 1880, died in 1880. 3. Elizabeth Rachel, born February 14, 1882; was educated in the public and high schools of Rochester, and at Wells College, Aurora, New York; married, August 12,



FAMILY REUNION AT THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. W. W. CHAPIN
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
JUNE, 1926





MUSIC ROOM IN CHAPIN HOME.
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.



RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. W. W. CHAPIN
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
ERECTED IN 1830 BY EDMUND LYON, UNCLE OF MRS. CHAPIN





Lyon

1908, Ernest L. White, born January 29, 1880. Children: i. Elizabeth Chapin, born August 19, 1912. ii. Carolyn Gale, born January 3, 1914. iii. Ernestine Lacy, born May 20, 1922. 4. Fanny Gale, born January 10, 1884; married (first), November 29, 1909, James Vick; married (second), April 18, 1928, Harry L. Moses. Children of the first marriage: i. William Lyon, born October 13, 1913. ii. Mary Gale, born December 24, 1919. 5. Louis William, born January 8, 1886; was educated in the public and high schools of Rochester; is secretary and treasurer of the Vanilla Laboratories; is a member of the Oak Hill Country and the Rochester clubs; married, February 28, 1911, Edna Crouch, of Rochester. Children: i. William Crouch, born December 15, 1911. ii. Dorothy (twin), born March 3, 1915, living. iii. Edna Crouch (twin), born March 3, 1915, died in infancy. 6. Edmund Lyon (twin), born May 25, 1888; was educated in the public and high schools of Rochester; is a musician; married, November 12, 1913, Estella Blanche Mayer. Children: i. Barbara Elizabeth, born February 1, 1915. ii. Fanny Gale, born September 2, 1917. 7. Alice Ruth (twin), born May 25, 1888, died March 5, 1889. 8. Linda, born May 14, 1894, died August 2, 1895.

(G. W. Chapin: "The Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 889; Vol. II, pp. 495-96. Family data.)

(The Lyon Line).

Lyon Arms—Azure, on a fesse or, between three plates, each charged with a griffin's head erased sable a lion passant between two cinquefoils gules.

Crest—On a pink flowered gules leaved vert a lion's head erased paly quarterly ermine and ermines.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

The surname Lyon is generally derived from the old personal name, Lyon, no doubt originally bestowed in recognition to the bearer's resemblance to the king of beasts in strength or courage. The name of Lyoyne (*alias* Leoyne) Dining is in the Testa de Neville, an early English document, and Jacob *fil.* Leonis occurs in the Hundred Rolls of Lincolnshire in the year 1273. Occasionally the name is derived from the city of Lyons, France, when an inhabitant of that city transferred his residence to England. Roger de Lyons is found in the Hundred Rolls of Wiltshire. There is a strong probability, based on circumstantial evidence, that the Lyon emigrants, of the Eastern shore at least, came from Essex or Middlesex, England. This illustrious family is of French descent, traced from the ancient house of de Leonne, in that kingdom, which derived its origin from the noble race of the "Leones" of Rowe.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." A. B. Lyon and G. W. A. Lyon, M. D.: "Lyon Memorial," Vol. I, p. 10. A. Welles: "American Family Antiquity," Vol. II, p. 92.)

(I) Thomas Lyon, the immigrant ancestor of this family, was born in 1621, probably in England, although an attempt has been made to trace him to Glen Lyon in Perthshire, Scotland. It has also been said

that he was the Thomas Lyon who served in Cromwell's army at the period of the English Revolution, but there is no proof of this statement. Probably he came from Suffolk, England, or near by, as he married the granddaughter of Governor John Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who was from County Suffolk. Our first record of him in America is a letter written to Governor Winthrop from Stamford, Connecticut, August 25, 1647. As Stamford was settled by people from Dorchester, Massachusetts, and vicinity, Thomas Lyon was probably in America some years previous to the writing of this letter. In 1652 he bought a house and lot in Stamford from William Potter; and on May 11, 1654, he bought from Thomas Shervington, a house and lot at Fairfield, Connecticut, which he sold, November 1, 1655, to Daniel Frost. On February 13, 1676, together with John Banks, Sr., of Fairfield, he bought about sixty acres of land in Greenwich, on Byram River, and previous to this the town had granted them three hundred acres. The town records of March 5, 1676, show that he and Thomas Brown were to choose a house to be fortified in Rye, just across Byram River, and Thomas Lyon appears in 1683 in a list of inhabitants of Rye, in what is now Port Chester. His will was made December 6, 1689, and proved September 7, 1690.

Thomas Lyon married (first), before 1647, Martha Johanna Winthrop, born in Groton Manor, County Suffolk, England, May 9, 1630, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, about 1653, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Fones) Winthrop. He married (second), about 1654, Mary Hoyt. (Hoyt II.) Children of the first marriage: 1. Child, died in infancy. 2. Mary (Marie), born in August, 1649, died before 1713; married John Willison. Children of the second marriage: 3. Abigail, born about 1654-55, died before 1713; married John Banks. 4. John, died in 1736. 5. Thomas, of whom further. 6. Samuel, died about 1713; unmarried. 7. Joseph, born in 1677, died February 21, 1761; married Sarah. 8. Elizabeth, died before November, 1713; married John Marshall. 9. Deborah, married a Cone. 10. Sarah, married a Merritt.

(A. B. Lyon and G. W. A. Lyon, M. D.: "Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, pp. 28, 39, 40, 42, 45. Rev. E. B. Huntington: "History of Stamford, Connecticut," p. 57. E. H. Schenck: "History of Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut," p. 394. E. W. Roebbing: "The Journal of Rev. Silas Constant," p. 418.)

(II) Thomas Lyon, Jr., son of Thomas and Mary (Hoyt) Lyon, was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1673, and died at Rye, then in Connecticut, in April or May, 1739. He built a house near Byram Bridge, which was still standing in 1907. He was a member of Governor Robert Hunter's Fusileers, mustered in New York and Westchester counties, February 24, 1711, for sixty-one days' service on the Canadian frontier. Thomas Lyon married Abigail Ogden, daughter of John Ogden, of Stamford, Connecticut.

Children: 1. Abigail, married (first) William Anderson; married (second) Jeremiah Anderson; was of "Greenwich" in 1760. 2. Thomas, died in November or December, 1770; married (first) Phebe Vowles; married (second) Martha Travis. 3. Samuel, born October 14, 1701, died March 3, 1756; married (second) Hannah Miller. 4. Jonathan, of whom further. 5. Mary, born about 1707, died before 1742; married Israel Knapp. 6. David, died in 1772; married Martha Stedwell. 7. Joseph, died December 23, 1776; married (first) Mary Disbrow; married (second) Ann. 8. Jemima, married Charles Theall. 9. Deborah, born about 1715, died in 1802; married Jonathan Hobby. 10. Elizabeth, married John Fowler. 11. Gilbert, born July 20, 1719, died in 1816; married Jane Kniffen.

(A. B. Lyon and G. W. A. Lyon, M. D.: "Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, pp. 49, 50.)

(III) Jonathan Lyon, son of Thomas and Abigail (Ogden) Lyon, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, June 1, 1706, and died in North Castle, New York, in 1786. His will, dated April 2, 1783, was proved January 24, 1787. Jonathan Lyon married Elizabeth Mead. (Mead IV.) Children: 1. Jonathan, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, born June 28, 1730, died before 1783. 3. Elnathan, born August 7, 1732, died in 1810; married Mary Ann Bush. 4. Israel, born December 20, 1734, died in Bedford, December 28, 1816; married Abigail Husted. 5. Phebe, born December 16, 1736, died January 2, 1817; married Roger Lyon. 6. David, born May 25, 1740; married Freelove Forman. 7. Peter, born May 17, 1742-43, died in 1824. 8. Naomi Thatcher, born January 31, 1747, died before 1783.

(A. B. Lyon and G. W. A. Lyon, M. D.: "Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, pp. 57, 58. Wills and Probates, No. 1, 1787-96, Office of Court of Appeals, Albany, New York.)

(IV) Jonathan Lyon, Jr., son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Mead) Lyon, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 14, 1728, and died in Bedford, New York, his will being proved January 24, 1787. During the Revolution he owned a stone house at Bedford and a farm outside the town. The first winter Lafayette was in America, he was stationed in Westchester County. The paymaster had his quarters in Jonathan Lyon's stone house. After Lafayette and his troops moved away, a company of light horse, sent from New York, burned Jonathan Lyon's house and all it contained, as he was loyal to the colonists and a rebel to the crown. Jonathan Lyon married Anna Miller, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Smith) Miller, of North Castle, New York. Children: 1. Samuel, born December 22, 1754, died February 24, 1828; married Maplet Miller. 2. James. 3. David. 4. Isaac, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, married a Greene, died at age of eighty-one. 6. Phebe. 7. Parthena ("Thena" in will), married John Crawford. 8. Deborah.

(A. B. Lyon and G. W. A. Lyon, M. D.: "Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, pp. 73-74.)

(V) Isaac Lyon, son of Jonathan and Anna (Miller) Lyon, was born in Bedford, Westchester County, New York, in 1772, and died at Rush, Monroe County, New York, September 19, 1857. He removed from Bedford to Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, before 1799, and thence to Rush in Monroe County. Isaac Lyon married, in Bedford, in 1791, Mercy Armstrong, born in Bedford, March 17, 1772, died May 7, 1836, who is buried in the Baptist Cemetery at Burnthills, Ballston. Children: 1. Edmund, born in Bedford, New York, November 3, 1792, died April 26, 1880; married (first) Mary Willard; married (second) Elizabeth M. Dunning. 2. Henry, born at Bedford, New York, July 27, 1794, died January 24, 1853; married (first) Annie Willard; married (second) Nancy. 3. Elizabeth (Betsey), born at Bedford, New York, August 10, 1796, died October 5, 1884; married Henry Monroe. 4. Harvey, born at Burnthills, Ballston, New York, January 3, 1799, died August 20, 1852; married Sarah Guernsey. 5. Perlina (Paulina), born January 26, 1801, died August 16, 1890; married (first) Alfred Curtis; married (second) Lewis Miller. 6. Isaac, born at Burnthills, February 5, 1803, died October 6 or 26, 1839. 7. Pamela (Parmelia), born at Burnthills, July 13, 1805, died November 29, 1883; married, in 1838, Samuel Tellmadge. 8. Alfred, born at Burnthills, October 20, 1807, died April 26, 1814. 9. Phebe, born at Burnthills, November 10, 1810, died August 31, 1892; married, in 1842, Thomas Eddy. 10. Nelson, born at Burnthills, August 13, 1813, died April 8, 1832. 11. Harrison Armstrong, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 100.)

(VI) Harrison Armstrong Lyon, son of Isaac and Mercy (Armstrong) Lyon, was born in Burnthills, Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, September 13, 1815, and died in Rochester, New York, October 17, 1900. He attended the district schools of his native town and at the age of twelve went to Rochester, where he joined his brother Edmund, a wool merchant, who was in business in the city. Early in life, Harrison Lyon learned the nursery business, and he later founded the firm of Lyon and Fiske, nurserymen, one of the pioneers in that business in Western New York. He was much interested in municipal affairs, having served the Brighton district as a member of the Board of Education; and when he was elected to represent this district in the State Assembly in 1859, the appointment was a fitting tribute to his high qualities of citizenship. He was prominent also in the affairs of the church, a member and elder of the Brighton Presbyterian congregation, a liberal contributor at all times, and an example of sturdy integrity and unassuming worth.

Harrison Armstrong Lyon married, September 23, 1851, Fanny Minerva Gale. (Gale VII.) Children: 1. Elizabeth (Lizzie) Gale, of whom further. 2. Edmund, born at Brighton, New York, June 4, 1855, died at Rochester, New York, April 24, 1920; married,



Harrison A Lyon



Fanny Minerva (Gale) Lyon



June 2, 1896, Carolyn H. Talcott. 3. Daughter, died in infancy.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 147, 148. Family data.)

(VII) Elizabeth (Lizzie) Gale Lyon, daughter of Harrison Armstrong and Fanny Minerva (Gale) Lyon, was born July 19, 1852. She married, September 7, 1876, William Wisner Chapin. (Chapin VII.)

("Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, p. 203. G. W. Chapin: "The Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 889.)

(The Graves Line).

Graves Arms—Gules, an eagle displayed or, ducally crowned argent.

Crest—A demi-eagle displayed and erased or, enfiled round the body and below the wings by a ducal coronet argent.

(J. C. Graves: "Genealogy of the Graves Family in America," Vol. I, p. 7.)

Of ancient lineage, the Graves family was with the Norman army and later became established in England in what are now the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby and York. In Norman days the family was known as De Grevis, De Greves, Greve, Grave, Greaves, Greeves, and Graves. The surname is local in origin from "the grave." Sometimes it derives from the office of "the graff."

The first recorded family seat was known as Greves or Greaves in the parish of Beeley, near Chatsworth, in the northern part of Derbyshire, and a few miles from the southerly boundary of York, where the family had residence in the reign of Henry III (1216-72).

John Greaves, a descendant, in the reign of Elizabeth (1558-1602) became a purchaser of "Beeley," a quaint old house with an enclosed court on the hill above Beeley and now known as "Hilltop," and it was occupied as a family seat until about 1684, when it was sold to John, Earl of Rutland.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." J. C. Graves: "Genealogy of the Graves Family in America," Vol. I, pp. 9, 10.)

(I) Thomas Graves, first member of this family in America, was born in England before 1585, and came to New England before 1645, bringing his wife Sarah and five children. The children, born in England, were grown when they arrived here, the youngest being about sixteen years of age. The family is first recorded at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1645. Thomas, the father, owned three separate pieces of land, on one of which his house was built.

The family later removed to Hatfield, Massachusetts, as the result of church dissensions, and reached their new home about October, 1661, the journey of not over fifty miles occupying nearly ten days. Thomas Graves' death occurred only a little more than a year after the family arrived in the new home. He was not assigned any lands, but was counted in with Isaac, his eldest son, whose estate was thus increased to one hundred fifty pounds, while his brother John's was voted at one hundred pounds. After the death of

Thomas Graves, his son Isaac administered upon his estate in Massachusetts, while his son Nathaniel performed the same service on his estate in Connecticut.

Thomas Graves married, in England, Sarah. Children, born in England: 1. Isaac, of whom further. 2. John, died September 19, 1677; married (first) Mary Smith; married (second), probably July 20, 1671, Mary Wyatt. 3. Samuel. 4. Nathaniel, born about 1629, died September 28, 1682; married, January 16, 1655, Martha Betts. 5. Elizabeth.

(J. C. Graves: "Genealogy of the Graves Family in America," Vol. I, pp. 1-7, 11, 12-13. S. Judd and L. M. Boltwood: "History of Hadley, Massachusetts, with Family Genealogies," p. 501.)

(II) Isaac Graves, son of Thomas and Sarah Graves, was born in England, probably as early as 1620, and died September 19, 1677, having been killed in an Indian attack on the Hatfield Settlement. He came to New England with his father and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, before 1645. He was made freeman at the General Court in Boston, Massachusetts, May 16, 1669, was sergeant in the Colonial Militia and clerk of the Writs of Hatfield, to which place he removed in 1661. Isaac Graves was prominent in the affairs of his day, and was one of the representatives of that portion of Hadley (later Hatfield), who appeared before the General Court at Boston in favor of separate church and town rights for Hatfield.

Isaac Graves married Mary Church, who died June 9, 1695, daughter of Richard and Anna Church. Children: 1. Mary, born July 5, 1647; married, January 28, 1665, Eleazer Frary. 2. Isaac, born August 22, 1650, died before 1677; unmarried. 3. Rebecca, born July 3, 1652-53, died before 1677; unmarried. 4. Samuel, born October 1, 1655. 5. Sarah, married, April 27, 1677, Benjamin Barrett. 6. Elizabeth, born March 16, 1661; married, in 1683, Benjamin Hastings, who married (second), Mary Parsons. 7. John, of whom further. 8. Hannah (twin), born January 24, 1666; married William Sachett. 9. Jonathan (twin), born January 24, 1666. 10. Mehitable, born October 1, 1671, died March 22, 1742; married (first), January 29, 1690, Richard Morton; married (second) William Worthington.

(J. C. Graves: "Genealogy of the Graves Family in America," Vol. I, pp. 8, 10, 11. S. Judd and L. M. Boltwood: "History of Hadley, Massachusetts, with Family Genealogies," p. 501.)

(III) John Graves, son of Isaac and Mary (Church) Graves, was born in 1664 and died, probably, in 1746, as his son Elnathan was appointed administrator of his estate, November 12, 1746. He was a resident of Hatfield, Massachusetts. John Graves married, at Chelmsford, October 26, 1686, Sarah Banks, daughter of John Banks, of Chelmsford. Children: 1. Isaac, born July 10, 1688. 2. Benjamin, born August 12, 1689. 3. Sarah, born in 1691. 4. Jemima, born April 30, 1693; married (first), May 5,

1715, John Graves; married (second), March 17, 1720, Eleazer Allis. 5. Mary, born November 9, 1695; married (first), July 23, 1719, Jonathan Trary; married (second), Eliakim King. 6. Elnathan, of whom further. 7. Hannah, born June 4, 1701; married Eleazer King. 8. Eunice, born September 29, 1703. 9. Aaron, born February 2, 1707.

(J. C. Graves: "Genealogy of the Graves Family in America," Vol. I, p. 14. S. Judd and L. M. Boltwood: "History of Hadley, Massachusetts, with Family Genealogies," p. 501.)

(IV) Elnathan Graves, son of John and Sarah (Banks) Graves, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, August 20, 1699, and died February 17, 1785. He was a resident of Hatfield until his death. Early in the period of settlement in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, Elnathan Graves bought a large tract of land there and later on, three of his grandsons, Samuel, Perez, Jr., and Elnathan, 2d, sons of Captain Perez Graves, settled on it. Elnathan Graves married (first), March 2, 1727, Martha Dickinson, born December 25, 1701, and died January 9, 1756, daughter of Deacon Nathaniel Dickinson, of Hatfield. He married (second) Dorothy (Morton) Belding, daughter of Ebenezer Morton, of Hatfield, and widow of John Belding. She died May 9, 1800, aged eighty. Children of the first marriage: 1. Seth, of whom further. 2. Captain Perez, born in Hatfield, April 26, 1730, died December 17, 1809; married (first), May 16, 1754, Martha Gillett, who died October 28, 1793; married (second), February 19, 1795, Zermiah (Cole) White, widow of Lieutenant Elihu White, and daughter of Ebenezer Cole. 3. Silas, born in Hatfield, February 8, 1732. 4. Lucy, born in Hatfield, May 8, 1734, died September 22, 1815; married, December 28, 1758, Benjamin Wells. 5. Martha, born in Hatfield, February 26, 1739, died in December, 1804; married, December 28, 1758, John Nash.

(J. C. Graves: "Genealogy of the Graves Family in America," Vol. I, pp. 20, 21, 37. S. Judd and L. M. Boltwood: "History of Hadley, Massachusetts, with Family Genealogies," p. 502.)

(V) Seth Graves, son of Elnathan and Martha (Dickinson) Graves, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, December 17, 1727, and died September 14, 1807. He married Mary Dickinson, born September 20, 1737, and died July 26, 1806, daughter of Colonel John and Mary (Coleman) Dickinson. Children: 1. Seth, Jr., born August 11, 1764, died November 8, 1777. 2. Mary, born July 20, 1765, died June 1, 1832; married, June 26, 1787, Silas Porter, of Hatfield. 3. Lucina, of whom further. 4. Lucretia, born June 3, 1768, died November 20, 1823; married, June 5, 1794, Lemuel Clark. 5. Sarah, born July 24, 1769, died February 2, 1789; unmarried. 6. Obadiah, born April 30, 1771. 7. John, born April 17, 1773. 8. Martha, born January 15, 1775, died September 16, 1775. 9. Phineas, born November 4, 1776.

(J. C. Graves: "Genealogy of the Graves Family in America," Vol. I, pp. 36, 37.)

(VI) Lucina Graves, daughter of Seth and Mary (Dickinson) Graves, was born December 3, 1766, and died December 6, 1851. She married Moses Augustus Chapin. (Chapin V.)

(G. W. Chapin: "The Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 165. Orange Chapin: "The Chapin Genealogy," p. 46.)

(The Dwight Line).

Dwight Arms—Ermine, a lion passant or, on a chief gules a crescent of the second in base a cross-crosslet or.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant or.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

Dwight is a name that has caused much perplexity. Its baptismal form is "the son of Dionisia." Mr. Lower suggests a corruption of Thwaite. A much simpler origin would be that it is a corruption of the once common Dyot, the pet name of Dionisia. Variations of this name are Dwoit, Dweyght, and Dwyte. The Dwight family is of English origin, and, in the main, have been well to do and inclined to liberal culture and professional life. According to one of their number a notable characteristic is "that natural executive energy and administrativeness which may be readily and effectively applied to the demands of the battlefield, the urgencies of general business, the explorations of studious research, or the comprehensive duties of statesmanship and of official service to one's country." Chief among the American homes of the Dwights may be mentioned Dedham, Northampton, Belchertown, Springfield, and Boston, in Massachusetts; Suffield, and New Haven in Connecticut, and New York.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," p. 260. B. W. Dwight: "History of the Descendants of John Dwight," Vol. I, pp. 31-37.)

(I) John Dwight, believed to be the common ancestor of the American Dwights, came in 1634-35 from Dedham, England, to the American colonies, where he died January 24, 1659-60 (old style), or February 3, 1660 (new style). He left a will dated June 16, 1658. He brought with him from England his wife, Hannah, his daughter, Hannah, and his sons, John and Timothy. The famous John Rogers, of Dedham, England, had been forbidden to preach before our first settlers came to this country. Many of his people emigrated to this country, and several to Dedham, Massachusetts. John Dwight and his son, Timothy, and John Rogers and John Page were of this number. John Dwight and his companions came first to Watertown, Massachusetts, but stayed only a short time. John Dwight was a proprietor there February, 1636-37. The Dedham records began September 1, 1635, on the day when the first town meeting was held, and John Dwight was one of the twelve persons assembled together at that time. He was admitted freeman May 2, 1638, and he signed the constitution or covenant of Dedham in 1636. According to a family tradition John Dwight, when in England,

was a wool-comber, or the son of a wool-comber. He brought with him, it is said, a valuable estate and was a wealthy farmer in Dedham and an eminently useful citizen and Christian in that town. In Winthrop's Journal it is stated that "John Dwight and others conveyed the first water-mill to Dedham in September, 1635." The Dedham town records mention his having been publicly useful and a great peace-maker. He was one of the founders of the Church of Christ, which was gathered there in 1638 for the first time. He was the second man of wealth in Dedham, as shown by his being second on the assessment roll for taxes. He was selectman for sixteen years (1639-55).

John Dwight married (first), in England, Hannah, who died September 5, 1656. She was a woman of superior intelligence and character, both faithful and successful in the right training of her children. He married (second), January 20, 1657-58, Mrs. Elizabeth (Thaxter) Ripley, widow of William Ripley, and, previously of Thomas Thaxter. She died without issue, July 17, 1660. Children: 1. Hannah, born in England, in 1625, died November 4, 1714, aged eighty-nine; married Nathaniel Whiting. 2. Captain Timothy, of whom further. 3. John, born in England, in 1632, died March 24, 1638. 4. Mary, born in Dedham, Massachusetts, July 25, 1635; married Henry Phillips. 5. Sarah, born June 17, 1638, died January 24, 1664-65; married Nathaniel Reynolds.

(B. W. Dwight: "The History of John Dwight, of Dedham, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 91-94, 96-97. C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 148. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. X, pp. 263-64.)

(II) Captain Timothy Dwight, son of John and Hannah Dwight, of Dedham, was born in England in 1629 (Savage says 1633), and died January 31, 1717-1718. He married (first), November 11, 1651, Sarah Sibley, who died May 29, 1652, in childbirth. In the town records she is called Sarah Perman, and was probably a widow bearing that name at the time of her marriage. He married (second), May 3, 1653, Sarah Powell, who died June 27, 1664, the daughter of Michael Powell. Captain Timothy Dwight married (third), January 9, 1665, Anna Flint (Flynt), who was born September 11, 1643, and who died January 29, 1685-86, the daughter of Rev. Henry Flint, of Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, and Margery (Hoar) Flint. He married (fourth), January 7, 1687, Mrs. Mary Edwind, of Reading, Massachusetts. She died without issue, August 30, 1688. Captain Timothy Dwight married (fifth), July 31, 1690, Esther Fisher, who died January 30, 1691, the daughter of Hon. Daniel Fisher. He married (sixth), February 1, 1692, Bethiah Moss, who died February 6, 1717-18, without issue. The tradition is repeated and positive in different family lines that he and his sixth wife were buried together on the same day in the

same family vault. Children, of his second marriage:

1. Timothy, Jr., born November 26, 1654, died January 2, 1692; married Elizabeth. 2. Sarah, born April 2, 1657, died February 9, 1659-60. 3. John, born May 31, 1662; married, December 3, 1696, Elizabeth Harding. 4. Sarah, 2d, born June 25, 1664, died July 10, 1664. Children of the third marriage: 5. Josiah, born October 8, 1665, died soon after. 6. Nathaniel, of whom further. 7. Samuel, born December 2, 1668, died soon after. 8. Rev. Josiah, born February 8, 1670-71, died in 1748. 9. Seth, born July 9, 1673, died January 22, 1731. 10. Anna, born August 12, 1675, died October 15, 1675. 11. Captain Henry, born December 19, 1676, died March 26, 1732. 12. Michael, born January 10, 1679-80, died in 1761. 13. Daniel, born September 23, 1681, died soon after. 14. Jabez, born September 1, 1683, died June 15, 1685.

(B. W. Dwight: "The History of John Dwight of Dedham, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 100, 102, 105-06. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 86-88.)

(III) Justice Nathaniel Dwight, son of Captain Timothy and Anna (Flint) Dwight, was born November 20, 1666, and died at West Springfield, Massachusetts, November 7, 1711, and was buried there, his being the oldest grave in that burying ground. He removed from Dedham to Hatfield, Massachusetts, and in about 1695 to Northampton, where he lived the remainder of his life. Justice Dwight was a trader, farmer, justice of the peace and surveyor of land on a large scale. He was a very religious man. His real estate was appraised at £855, live stock at £42, goods in his store over his debts, £992.

Justice Nathaniel Dwight married, December 9, 1693, Mehitable Partridge, who was born August 26, 1675, and who died October 19, 1756, being buried at Northampton. She was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Partridge and Mehitable (Cross) Partridge, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Colonel Timothy, born at Hatfield, October 19, 1694, died at Northampton, April 30, 1771. 2. Samuel, of whom further. 3. Mehitable, born November 11, 1697, died December 22, 1697. 4. Rev. Daniel, born April 28, 1699, died March 28, 1748. 5. Seth, born March 3, 1702-03, died September 12, 1783. 6. Elihu (twin), born February 17, 1704, died, unmarried, at Philadelphia, June 8, 1727. 7. Abiah (twin), born February 17, 1704, died February 23, 1748; married Samuel Kent. 8. Mehitable, 2d, born November 2, 1705, died November 20, 1767; married Captain Abraham Burbank. 9. Jonathan, born March 14, 1707-08, died in Halifax, Nova Scotia. 10. Anna, born July 2, 1710; married Abel Cadwell. 11. Captain Nathaniel, born June 20, 1712, died March 30, 1784.

(B. W. Dwight: "The History of John Dwight, of Dedham, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 109-10. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 86.)

(IV) "Captain" Samuel Dwight, son of Justice Nathaniel and Mehitable (Partridge) Dwight, was born June 28, 1696, and died at Enfield, Connecticut, October 3, 1763. Captain Dwight lived first at Suffield, Connecticut, where he is recorded as Samuel Dwight, gentleman. He removed soon to Middletown, Connecticut, where he was a resident between 1731 and 1738, or longer. He next moved to Somers, Connecticut, and then to Enfield. In his early years he was an ensign, but is commonly referred to as captain.

Captain Samuel Dwight married, June 18, 1719, Mary Lyman, who was born in 1696, and who died at Enfield, in January, 1776, the daughter of Lieutenant John, Jr., and Mindwell (Sheldon) Lyman, of Northampton. Children: 1. Mary, born March 2, 1721, died January 21, 1809; married Daniel Hall, Jr. 2. Seth, born May 24, 1723, died at Somers, November 7, 1777. 3. Sibyl, born October 8, 1725, died March 19, 1784; married Colonel Simeon Dwight, of Warren, Massachusetts. 4. Elizabeth, of whom further. 5. Elihu, born March 22, 1730, died December 19, 1810; married Eunice Horton. 6. Abiah, born at Middletown, April 29, 1732, died June 14, 1816; married Colonel Nathaniel Terry. 7. Daniel, born March 20, 1733-34, died April 27, 1734. 8. Daniel, M. D., born at Middletown, March 22, 1734-35, died in 1760. 9. Esther, born November 8, 1737, believed to have died early.

(B. W. Dwight: "The History of John Dwight, of Dedham, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 271-72. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXV, p. 162.)

(V) Elizabeth Dwight, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Lyman) Dwight, was born May 12, 1728, and died October 11, 1807. She married Moses Chapin. (Chapin IV.)

(G. W. Chapin: "The Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 43. Orange Chapin: "The Chapin Genealogy," p. 20. B. W. Dwight: "The History of John Dwight, of Dedham, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 272.)

(The Janes Line).

Janes Arms—Argent, a lion rampant azure between three escallops gules.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or a demi-lion azure, holding an escallop gules.

(F. Janes: "The Janes Family," p. 6.)

The Janes family is of Norman-French origin, the name being derived from the French "de Jeanne," sometimes spelled "Jeanes" in America. Guido de Janes, as general of the French confederation, accompanied Henry II as lawful heir to the English throne when he went over to assume the sovereignty in 1154. When the Norman baron was firmly established as English sovereign (the first of the Plantagenets), he conferred upon Guido de Janes the manor of Kirtland or Kirtling in Cambridgeshire as an appreciation

of the latter's military service. A grandson of Guido, Geoffry de Janes (about 1200) was in the service of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, when he had obtained Jerusalem, and thereafter Geoffry and his son Guido or Guy made three pilgrimages to Jerusalem. Through marriage came the Cornwall lands of Botlock. The Kirtling estates are still in the family of Janes. It is believed, but not proven, that William Janes, American progenitor, was from this ancient line.

(F. Janes: "The Janes Family," pp. 27-29.)

(I) William Janes, an immigrant ancestor, was born in County Essex, England, about 1610, and died at Northampton, Massachusetts, April 20, 1690. In 1637 he came to New England and settled at New Haven, Connecticut, 1639 to 1656, and at Northampton in 1657, where he was recorder, schoolmaster, and teaching elder. In the New Haven Colony he received, as teacher, £10 per annum. His name is often found on record. He engaged to go to the Northfield First Settlement, and in 1673 preached there to the settlers under the shelter of the famous "Northfield Oak." He did not return to the Second Settlement. William Janes married (first), in England, Mary, who died April 4, 1662. He married (second), November 20, 1662, Mrs. Hannah (Bascom) Broughton, daughter of Thomas Bascom and widow of John Broughton. She died in March, 1681. Children of first marriage: 1. Joseph, born in 1636, died February 26, 1694; unmarried. 2. Elisha, born in 1639, died at Springfield, Massachusetts, February 11, 1662. 3. Nathaniel, born in 1641, died at Springfield, January 22, 1663. 4. Abel, of whom further. 5. Abigail, born in 1647. 6. Ruth, born February 15, 1650, died November 2, 1672; married (first), July 3, 1667, John Searl; married (second) Nathaniel Alexander. 7. Jacob, born in 1652, died October 28, 1675. 8. William, born in 1654; married, in 1685, Sarah Clark. 9. Rebecca, born in 1656, died unmarried. 10. Jeremiah, born in 1658, died in 1675. 11. Ebenezer, born in 1659, died September 2, 1675; killed by Indians. 12. Jonathan, born in 1661, died September 2, 1675; killed by Indians. Children of second marriage: 13. Samuel, born October 9, 1663, died May 13, 1704, killed by Indians; married (first), February 23, 1680, Elizabeth Smead; he married (second), in 1692, Sarah Hinsdale, who was killed with him. 14. Hepsibah, born February 13, 1665. 15. Hannah, born October 5, 1669. 16. Benjamin, born September 30, 1672; married Hannah (perhaps Hinsdale).

(Temple and Sheldon: "History of Northfield, Massachusetts," pp. 473-74. F. Janes: "The Janes Family," pp. 31-77, 78-79.)

(II) Abel Janes, son of William and Mary Janes, was born, probably at New Haven, Connecticut, about 1644 or 1646, and died at Lebanon, Connecticut, December 18, 1718. Abel Janes was a petitioner for Northfield, in 1671. He served as a soldier in the

chusetts, April 8, 1722, and died at Sutton, Massachusetts. He settled in Sutton about 1742 and had a large farm there. He took part in the campaign to Sheffield for the relief of Fort William Henry, in August, 1757, in the French and Indian War. Josiah Gale married Elizabeth. Children: 1. Elizabeth, baptized May 24, 1741-42. 2. Josiah, Jr., born March 20, 1744; married Elizabeth Rice. 3. Abraham, born July 29, 1745; married Abigail Rice. 4. Amos, born March 3, 1747-48; married, in 1771, Hannah Maynard. 5. Henry, of whom further. 6. Rachel, born June 24, 1754; married, March 30, 1775, Ebenezer Phillips. 7. Mercy, born December 2, 1756; married, in 1777, Benjamin Carter. 8. Abigail, born in 1757; and she married, December 10, 1778, Samuel Leland. 9. Paul, born September 19, 1762; married, March 27, 1783, Huldah Holman. 10. Lydia, born April 3, 1764; married, March 6, 1784, Jesse Pierce.

(George Gale: "The Gale Family Records," pp. 40, 52-53, 83-84.)

(V) Henry Gale, son of Josiah and Elizabeth Gale, was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, March 22, 1752, and died at Brighton, Monroe County, New York, August 13, 1836. He settled in New Paris, afterwards called Ward, and now Auburn, Massachusetts, and served in the Revolutionary War. He served at the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775, under Captain John Crowl, and in the northern army, Captain Abel Mason's company, Colonel Job Cushing's regiment, August 16 to November 20, 1777. In 1778 he removed to Princeton, Massachusetts, where he had a good farm; he was captain of a company from Princeton aiding Shays' Rebellion, in 1786, but was pardoned by the Governor. About 1790 he went to Barre, Vermont, and removed from there to New York State some time before his death. Henry Gale married, January 16, 1772, Elizabeth Drury, of Worcester. Children: 1. Lucy, born in 1772, died young. 2. Ebenezer Brooks, born November 10, 1773. 3. Betty, born March 4, 1775, died October 3, 1777. 4. Thomas Drury, born December 3, 1778, died October 19, 1850. 5. Henry, Jr., born October 26, 1781, died July 31, 1829. 6. Sampson, born February 19, 1786, died July 23, 1836. 7. Justus W., of whom further. 8. Josiah, born July 5, 1793, died September 24, 1831. 9. Jonathan, born in January, 1795.

(George Gale: "The Gale Family Records," pp. 78, 83, 84. D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. LIII, p. 333. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors," Vol. VI, p. 232.)

(VI) Justus W. Gale, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Drury) Gale, was born probably in Princeton, Massachusetts, February 20, 1788, and died in Brighton, Monroe County, New York, June 12, 1865. He built a store in 1823, began the nursery business in Brighton in 1837, and was town supervisor in 1853. Justus W. Gale married Philinda Root, of Pittsford, Monroe

County, New York. They were the parents of: 1. Fanny Minerva, of whom further.

("Landmarks of Monroe County, New York," pp. 239-40. F. E. Blake: "History of Princeton, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 109.)

(VII) Fanny Minerva Gale, daughter of Justus W. and Philinda (Root) Gale, was born in Brighton, Monroe County, New York, November 9, 1823. She married Harrison Armstrong Lyon. (Lyon VI.)

(A. B. Lyon and G. W. A. Lyon, M. D.: "Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, p. 147. Family data.)

(The Mead Line).

Mead Arms—Sable, a chevron between three pelicans or vulned gules.

Crest—An eagle displayed or.

Motto—*Semper paratus.*

(S. P. Mead: "History and Genealogy of the Mead Family," p. 6.)

De Prato was a Norman name of which the English translation was Mead, Meade, Mede, Meads. The local usage was "at the mead" from residence thereby. Mede was the middle English for a meadow. The name was early used in England, shown by records of the names, William at Mede, 1278, Nicholas atte Mede of County Somerset, Henry del Myde of County Lancashire, and Willelmus del Mede of County Yorks, 1379. The Mead family was originally the ancient de Prato family of Normandy, where as early as 1180-1195 the records show the names William, Robert, Matilda, Roger, and Reginald de Prato, and in 1198 Richard and Robert de Prato. In 1199 in County Essex, England, is found Roger de Prato and in County Hertford, Walter de Prato, and in 1272 Stephen and Peter de Prato. In 1200, in Normandy, Hervey de Prato was King John's "faithful knight." In the reign of Henry VI the Meade family came from County Somerset into County Essex, where records show them in such offices as judges of the King's Bench, and as sergeant-at-law, in the sixteenth century. Possessed of various properties, some by intermarriage, the family was important in other counties as well, Sussex, Hertford, Norfolk, Leicester, etc. The American families of the name were probably related to one another, but of what immediate English ancestry there is no information. The brothers (probably) Gabriel, David, and William came from County Kent, to America. Of the name, Mead, men have been found in various lines promoting the country's growth; as George Gordon Meade of the Civil War, and Richard Kidder Meade, aide to General Washington.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," p. 524. S. P. Mead: "The History and Genealogy of the Mead Family," p. 2. Appleton: "Cyclopedia of American Biography," pp. 278-83.)

(I) William Mead was born in England about 1600. He died in Fairfield County, Connecticut (prob-

ably) about 1663. "William Mayd" received, on December 7, 1641, a home lot and five acres of land in Stamford, Connecticut. It is thought that he came from County Kent, England, as did Gabriel and David, the former on the ship "Elizabeth" from Lydd, Kent, in 1635. He was probably of Wethersfield before settling at Stamford, and possibly lived for a while at Hempstead, Long Island. William Mead married, about 1625, and his wife died in Stamford, Connecticut, September 19, 1657. Children: 1. Joseph, born in 1630. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Martha, married John Richardson.

(Ely and Hunt: "Family of Reverend Solomon Mead." S. P. Mead: "History and Genealogy of the Mead Family," p. 186.)

(II) John Mead, son of William Mead, was born about 1634, and died in Fairfield County, Greenwich, Connecticut, February 5, 1699. John Mead and his brother Joseph left Stamford and lived for a time at Hempstead; later, John returned to Connecticut, October 26, 1660, having purchased land of Richard Crab. In 1670 he was proposed freeman of Greenwich, and was a member of the Assembly, 1679, 1680, and 1686. For his steady character and even temperament he was greatly respected. John Mead married Hannah Potter, daughter of William Potter. His wife had considerable property from her father. Children: 1. John, Jr., born about 1658, died May 12, 1693; married, in 1681, Ruth Hardey. 2. Joseph, born May 2, 1660, died in 1725; married Mary. 3. Hannah, born about 1661; married, July 12, 1677, John Scofield. 4. Ebenezer, born about 1663, died in 1728; married Sarah Knapp. 5. Jonathan (twin probably), born about 1665, died in 1727; married Martha. 6. David (twin probably), born about 1665, died in February, 1727; married, December 16, 1707, Abigail Leane. 7. Benjamin, born in May, 1667, died February 27, 1746; married, May 10, 1700, Sarah Waterbury. 8. Nathaniel, born about 1669, died in 1703; married Rachel, who married (second) James Ferris, Jr. 9. Samuel, of whom further. 10. Abigail. 11. Mary.

(S. P. Mead: "History and Genealogy of the Mead Family," pp. 15-16, 182-86, 220-22, 300, 368, 389.)

(III) Samuel Mead, of Greenwich, son of John and Hannah (Potter) Mead, was born about 1673, and died in 1713. Samuel Mead married, in 1695, Hannah. Children: 1. Samuel, Jr., born May 3, 1696, died in 1718; married Ann. 2. Elnathan, born February 11, 1698; married Sarah. 3. Peter, born October 2, 1700; married, July 29, 1744, Hannah Mead. 4. Hannah, born November 29, 1702; married Jonathan Brown. 5. Deborah, born July 10, 1704. 6. John, born February 11, 1706. 7. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 418, 449, 455.)

(IV) Elizabeth Mead, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Mead, was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, April 5, 1708-09, and died after 1783. Elizabeth Mead married Jonathan Lyon. (Lyon III.)

(A. B. Lyon and G. W. A. Lyon, M. D.: "Lyon Memorial," Vol. III, p. 57. S. P. Mead: "History and Genealogy of the Mead Family," pp. 418, 455.)

(The Hoyt Line).

Hoyte (Hoyt) Arms—Argent, a chess rook gules. Helmet crowned.

Crest—A wolf, sejant proper, between a pair of wings conjoined, the dexter argent and the sinister gules. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Since the name Hoyt is not found in any writings on surnames, it is doubtless one of the class which has its origin in a personal trait or oddity. From hoit, meaning to leap or caper, according to Webster's "Unabridged Dictionary," we may imply that the first of the family surpassed and excelled in feats of leaping or were accustomed to quick movement. The family seems to be distinguished for strength and great stature. The name has been spelled variously, as Hoit, Hoyte, Hoyett, Hight, and Hayt.

The Hoyt family is of ancient English lineage, having been established there for several centuries. It seems that its members have not borne any titles of nobility, but have belonged to the middle classes. The Hoyts now found living in England and Ireland are believed to have originated in four counties, namely, Somerset, Leicester, Cornwall, and Warwick. Branches were also found very early in Kent, Devon, and perhaps Lincoln.

(D. W. Hoyt: "The Hoyt, Haight and Hight Families," pp. 9-10, 273-74, 282.)

(I) Simon Hoyt, the progenitor of the name in this country, was born in Dorchester, England, January 20, 1590 (Stiles: "Ancient Windsor," Vol. II, p. 410, says 1595), and died in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1657. He came to America with Governor John Endicott, on the ship "Abigail," accompanied by his brother-in-law, Nicholas Stowers, and the Spragues, who were also of Upway, in Dorset, arriving at Salem in September, 1628. He is first mentioned in the records of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1629, having helped found Charlestown. He was one of the first settlers of Dorchester in 1630, and removed to Scituate in 1633. During his life he founded seven New England towns, and was imbued with deep religious fervor, serving as deacon in Thomas Hooker's Church at Windsor. He is typical of the hardy, courageous and pioneering spirit of the family.

Simon Hoyt married (first), at Parish Church, Upway, England, in 1612, Deborah Stowers, daughter of Walter Stowers. He married (second), at Scituate, Susanna Smith, who survived him. She was one of the first settlers of Windsor, removed to Fairfield about 1649, and died in Stamford, in 1657. Children,

of the first marriage: 1. John, born March 12, 1614. 2. Walter, born June 3, 1616, died in 1698. 3. Thomas, born September 20, 1618, died September 9, 1656. 4. Deborah, born August 9, 1620, died June 3, 1628. 5. Nicholas, born in November, 1622. 6. Ruth, born January 2, 1625, died May 9, 1627. Children of the second marriage: 7. Moses, born in 1637; married Elizabeth; resided in Eastchester, New York. 8. Joshua, born about 1640, died in 1690; married Mary Bell. 9. Samuel, born about 1642, died April 7, 1720. 10. Benjamin, born February 2, 1644, died January 26, 1735. 11. Mary, of whom further. 12. Daughter. 13. Miriam, married Samuel Firman.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 286, 292. "Lyon Memorial New York Families," Vol. III, pp. 279, 280. Stiles: "Ancient Windsor," Vol. II, p. 410. E. B. Roebing: "Journal of the Rev. Silas Constant.")

(II) Mary Hoyt, daughter of Simon and Susanna (Smith) Hoyt, married Thomas Lyon. (Lyon I.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Parkhurst Line).

Parkhurst Arms—Argent, a cross ermine between four bucks trippant proper on a chief gules three crescents or.

Crest—A demi-griffin, wings endorsed sable, holding in the dexter paw a cutlass argent hilt and pommel or.

Motto—The cross our stay.

(G. H. Parkhurst: "John Parkhurst, His Ancestors and Descendants," p. 7.)

Parkhurst is a name of Norman and French derivation, "parc" (French for "park") and "hurst" (Anglo-Saxon for "wood"). This family dates to the coming of the Conqueror into England, where the name appears in Domesday Book, 1086, mentioning "Parkhurst Forest" in the Isle of Wight. This was the earliest royal park of three thousand acres. In 1815 it was reserved by the crown as a nursery for navy timber. Near by is Parkhurst village. From this early home the family called Parkhurst migrated to Surrey County, where the first authentic record of a George Parkhurst appears. His son was (Bishop) John Parkhurst, born in 1511, at Guilford. The custom of naming a son John is common to most George Parkhurst families, both in England and America. It is believed, though not proven, that the line under search is connected with the Parkhursts of Guilford, County of Surrey, England. We find the English Parkhursts serving as mayors, and (Bishop) John Parkhurst was "Bachelor of Divinitie" at Oxford in 1529. He figured under royal displeasure during Queen Mary's reign, and was obliged to live in Zurich, Switzerland. Returning to England during Queen Elizabeth's reign he was appointed Bishop of Norwich in 1560, which office he held until he died. He was a Latin scholar and at the Queen's command translated the "Apocrypha." Another famous divine was Rev. John Parkhurst, of Catesby, Northants. The mantle,

apparently, fell on the American line, as Rev. Charles Parkhurst, of old Madison Square Church, was of this ancestry probably.

(G. H. Parkhurst: "John Parkhurst, His Ancestors and Descendants," p. 7.)

(I) George Parkhurst, the first definitely known ancestor of this line, was born in England. It is not known when George Parkhurst came to America, but he brought two children, at least, with him, George and Phebe. Shortly after his second marriage, George Parkhurst removed from Watertown to Boston, but in Watertown he was proprietor of a "homestall" of twelve acres, besides five other lots of land. In Boston, October 4, 1645, he engaged in land transactions, and also December 20, 1648, and March 5, 1648-49, so that on the whole several large parcels passed through his hands. Either George Parkhurst, Sr., or George Parkhurst, Jr., was admitted a freeman May 10, 1643, the records concerning this not being very clear.

George Parkhurst married (first), in England, but the name of his wife has not been ascertained. He married (second), about 1645, Susannah Simpson, widow of John Simpson. Children (probably mostly born in England, of first marriage): 1. George, Jr., of whom further. 2. Benjamin. 3. Joseph, married, at Concord, Massachusetts, June 26, 1656, Mary Read, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. 4. Phebe, married, in 1640, Thomas Arnold. 5. Deborah, married John Smith. 6. Elizabeth, married (first) Emanuel Hilliard; she married (second) Joseph Merry. 7. Mary, married Rev. Thomas Carter.

(G. H. Parkhurst: "John Parkhurst, His Ancestors and Descendants," pp. 10-11. H. Bond: "Genealogies and History of Watertown, Massachusetts," pp. 388-89.)

(II) George Parkhurst, Jr., son of George Parkhurst and his first wife, was born in England, in 1618, and died March 16, 1698-99, at the age of eighty-one. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where the old Parkhurst farm was, on the east side of Beaver Brook. George Parkhurst, Jr., married (first), December 16, 1643, Sarah Browne, daughter of Abraham and Lydia Browne. He married (second), September 24, 1650, Mary "Pheza" (probably Veazey), who died March 9, 1680-81. Children of first marriage: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Sarah, born September 14, 1649, probably died young.

(H. Bond: "Genealogies and History of Watertown, Massachusetts," p. 389.)

(III) John Parkhurst, son of George Parkhurst, Jr., and Sarah (Browne) Parkhurst, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, June 10, 1644, and died there September 12, 1725. He was admitted freeman April 18, 1690. John Parkhurst married, about 1670, Abigail Garfield, who was born June 29, 1646, and

died October 18, 1726, the daughter of Samuel and Susanna Garfield. Children: 1. John, Jr., born February 26, 1671-72; a deacon; married Abigail Morse, and settled in Weston, Massachusetts. 2. Abigail, born September 10, 1674. 3. Sarah, born November 26, 1676; married, October 16, 1700, Edward Sherman. 4. Rachel, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, born September 18, 1681; married, December 31, 1701, Joseph Ball. 6. Mary, born December 23, 1683; married, May 1, 1707, Edward Sanderson. 7. George, born January 3, 1685-86, died March 17, 1734-35; married, April 19, 1726, Mrs. Tabitha (Whitney) Fulham. She married (third) Samuel Hunt. 8. Samuel, born April 11, 1688; married, May 17, 1716, Sarah Shattuck. 9. Hannah, born April 17, 1690; married, January 3, 1716-17, John Newton, of Marlboro, New Hampshire.

(H. Bond: "Genealogies and History of Watertown, Massachusetts," pp. 389-90. G. H. Parkhurst: "John Parkhurst, His Ancestors and Descendants," pp. 11-12.)

(IV) Rachel Parkhurst, daughter of John and Abigail (Garfield) Parkhurst, was born at Watertown, December 30, 1678, and died there January 30, 1767, aged ninety. Rachel Parkhurst married Abraham Gale, Jr. (Gale III.)

(H. Bond: "Genealogies and History of Watertown, Massachusetts," pp. 230, 389.)

THOMAS LOSEE—A native and lifelong resident of the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, and more particularly of that part of it known as Dobbs Ferry, the late Thomas Losee was prominently identified with the growth of his native town. A very able and successful business man and banker, he was for many years the head of one of the best known grocery establishments and also made important contributions to the growth and prosperity of one of the leading financial institutions of the town. In many other ways, too, he constantly labored to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions.

Thomas Losee was born February 22, 1849, in the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, a son of Thomas and Katherine (Breese) Losee. His father was a grocer in Dobbs Ferry, Westchester County, and the son entered the same business, succeeding eventually to that of his father. He early showed a devotion to duty that resulted in a substantial building up and widening of the firm's activities. The careful foresight and general acumen which Mr. Losee displayed in all commercial matters, gave him well-earned and pronounced financial success, which enabled him to retire about 1917. However, he held the position of vice-president of the Greenburgh Savings Bank of Dobbs Ferry up until the time of his death in 1927.

Mr. Losee's high reputation in the community was earned by his lifelong high standard in business and personal relations. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and at all times gave wholehearted coöperation to all activities of his church.

On November 22, 1871, Mr. Losee married, at Yonkers, Westchester County, Selema Smith, daughter of Thomas Blanch Smith and Maria (Christie) Smith of Yonkers. Mr. and Mrs. Losee had an ideal home life and were the parents of four children: 1. Harry Waterman. 2. Ida, afterward Mrs. James J. Padgett. 3. Walter Bayard. 4. Emma Dorothy Losee. Mrs. Losee died August 7, 1929.

When Thomas Losee, after an illness of more than a year, died at his home on Broadway, Dobbs Ferry, October 21, 1927, he was seventy-eight years old and one of the oldest residents of the community. Though naturally Mr. Losee's death at this advanced age had to be considered the logical conclusion of an exceptionally long and useful life, it nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his family, his many friends, and, indeed, the entire community, of which he had been such a prominent member for so many years. By all these it was deeply regretted and sincerely mourned and his memory will long be cherished and most so by those who knew him best.

JOHN EDWARD GUBB—A native and lifelong resident of Genesee County, the late John Edward Gubb, after having represented several well known shoe manufacturers as a traveling salesman for a number of years, eventually engaged in the retail shoe business in Batavia. For two decades he was one of that city's most successful and most popular merchants, establishing for himself an enviable reputation for fair dealing. The last few years of his life were spent in the office of postmaster of Batavia, and in that capacity he proved himself a very able and conscientious public official. His many fine qualities of the mind and the heart gained him to an unusual degree the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen and throughout his long residence in Batavia he ranked as one of its most substantial and most representative citizens.

John E. (J. Edward) Gubb was born at Elba, New York, May 15, 1865, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gubb. Educated in the public schools of Batavia, he was first employed as a young man in the store of Theron F. Woodward in that city. Later he became traveling salesman for Edward R. Ross of Buffalo, distributing agents for the Woonsocket Rubber Company. Mr. Gubb subsequently covered the Western New York territory for the L. P. Ross Shoe Company of Rochester. As a result of these activities he became widely known in business circles over a large part of the State. In 1902 he bought the retail shoe business of Louis E. Smith, on the main street of Batavia, and conducted a shoe store there for twenty years with

eminent success. In 1922 he retired from business and was appointed to the office of postmaster following the election of President Coolidge. In March, 1926, he was reappointed for a second term, to the great satisfaction of a host of friends and well-wishers. Mr. Gubb was a Past Master of Batavia Lodge, No. 475, Free and Accepted Masons; Past High Priest of Western Star Chapter, No. 35, Royal Arch Masons; Past Eminent Commander of Batavia Commandery, No. 34, Knights Templar; and a member and the treasurer of the board of trustees of the Batavia Lodge for a number of years. He was also a member of Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Rochester; the Batavia Shrine Club; the Batavia Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Rotary Club; the Seven Springs Country Club; and Majestic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Gubb married, June 4, 1889, Julia Bidwell Bull, daughter of Miles Isaac and Maria (Curtis) Bull. Mr. and Mrs. Gubb had two children: Edward Lawrence, born November 10, 1892, and William Miles, born May 22, 1900. Devoted to his family, Mr. Gubb was happiest in the home circle and he spent much of his leisure time in his home.

At his home in Batavia, J. Edward Gubb died, February 22, 1927, survived by his wife and two sons; two sisters, Miss Elizabeth Gubb and Mrs. Frank Dorf, both of Batavia; a step-sister, Mrs. Cleland Wigton of Elba, New York; and four grandchildren, Marie and William Edward Gubb of Batavia, and Helen Elizabeth and Alice Julia Gubb of Buffalo. Since her husband's death Mrs. Gubb has continued to make her home in Batavia, where she is widely known as the very successful general manager of the Batavia Hospital.

In the Batavia "Daily News" of February 23, 1927, the following eloquent tribute was paid to Mr. Gubb's life and character:

Many, many people will learn today with deep regret of the death of J. Edward Gubb. While as postmaster of Batavia, Mr. Gubb came into contact with large numbers of people, it was as a Main Street merchant that he made acquaintances which ripened into friendships with people all over the country. Of pleasant, affable personality, Mr. Gubb, like many, made friends quickly and easily. But, like few, he possessed those qualities which enabled him to keep these friends to the end.

COL. ALEXANDER BAXTER CRANE—A native of Massachusetts and both parents members of old and prominent New England families, the late Colonel Alexander Baxter Crane spent the early part of his notable career in Indiana, but during the greater part of his life was a resident of New York State. A distinguished soldier during the Civil War, Colonel Crane made his mark as a brilliant lawyer, first in Indiana and later in New York City. He was one of

the early residents of Scarsdale, Westchester County, to the development of which as one of the most attractive suburbs of New York City he made many important contributions. Both in New York City and in Scarsdale Colonel Crane had many and varied interests, including membership in numerous clubs and other organizations, participation in benevolent and religious affairs and public-spirited devotion to civic matters. Of course, his position, both in New York City and in his home community, was one of importance and influence.

Henry Crane, born in England in 1621, came to America in 1659 and settled in Milton (formerly Dorchester), Massachusetts. He married (first) Tabitha Kinsley; (second), in 1655, Elizabeth Kinsley, daughter of Stephen Kinsley of Milton. He was the father of several children. The lines are through Henry and three Benjamins, in the succession being Bernice and Benjamin, Abial Briggs Crane, father of Alexander Baxter Crane (our subject).

Alexander Baxter Crane was born at Berkley, Massachusetts, April 23, 1833, the son of Abial Briggs and Emma Tisdale (Porter) Crane, both parents natives of Berkley, Massachusetts. He prepared for college under private tutors and then entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in the class of 1854. At the time of his death he was the sole survivor of his class and also the oldest living graduate of the college. After graduating from Amherst, Colonel Crane went to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he studied law in the office of Colonel Richard W. Thompson, who later was Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of Rutherford B. Hayes. For some years he practiced law in Indiana, being at one time district attorney of Vigo County.

When the War Between the States broke out, Colonel Crane helped to raise the 85th Indiana Infantry, Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, and was at its head later, when it took part in General Sherman's famous "March to the Sea." He saw service in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, and elsewhere and was a prisoner for nine weeks in Libby Prison. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and later to that of colonel. Besides serving in the field, Colonel Crane also served as provost marshal, as judge advocate, and on a commission to examine officers for colored regiments. As judge advocate, Colonel Crane made the decision that a negro had the right to testify, a finding that set a precedent.

After the war Colonel Crane resumed the practice of law in New York State. He moved to Scarsdale in 1873, being one of a very early group of individuals to have offices in New York City and maintain a home in the suburbs. At once he took an active interest in Westchester affairs. He was a leader in the fight to prevent pollution of the Bronx River and he was a governor of the White Plains Hospital from the time

of its establishment. Colonel Crane, at the time of his death, had served as vestryman and warden in the Protestant Episcopal Church for a longer period than any other official of that denomination then living. He was a member of the vestry of the Church of St. James the Less for fifty-seven years. At the time of his death he was the oldest living member of the Union League Club of New York City. He was also a member of the Army and Navy Club; the Loyal Legion; the bar associations of New York City and of New York State; the New England Society; Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of the Army of the Cumberland; the New York Society; Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Colonel Crane married, July 12, 1865, Laura Cornelia Mitchell, a daughter of John Wroughten and Caroline (Green) Mitchell of Charleston, South Carolina. The father of Mrs. Crane practiced law for years in New York City, of which her mother was a native. Colonel and Mrs. Crane had six children: Elizabeth Green; Alexander Mitchell, a resident of Scarsdale; Carolina Emma; Helen Cornelia, died November, 1930; Amelia Blair; Laura Vernon, now Mrs. Thomas F. Burgess. Mrs. Crane died January 26, 1917.

At his residence, "Holmhurst," Crane Road, Scarsdale, Westchester County, Colonel Crane died on April 16, 1930. Besides his children, Colonel Crane was also survived by seven grandchildren, one great-grandchild and one sister, Mrs. Helen d'Arcais.

Colonel Crane's death came at the advanced age of ninety-six—had he lived another week, he would have been able to celebrate his ninety-seventh birthday. His passing away ended a notable career, during which Colonel Crane had accomplished many notable achievements. His services, during his young manhood, to the cause of the Union, his eminent record as a lawyer, his many helpful activities as a citizen, all these will always stand as a permanent monument to his work as a citizen and as a man.

GEORGE EDGAR BENEDICT—A native and lifelong resident of Brockport, Monroe County, the late George Edgar Benedict was for many years one of that town's outstanding bankers and civic leaders. Capable, public-spirited and the soul of honor, he enjoyed to a remarkable degree the respect, liking and confidence of his fellow-townsmen. He served them in many ways, both as a public official and in numerous private capacities, and in whatever he undertook he always placed foremost the public welfare and the advancement of the prosperity of Brockport, its people and its institutions.

George Edgar Benedict was born at Brockport, Monroe County, April 19, 1873, a son of Edgar and Elisabeth (Staples) Benedict. His father came to

Brockport in 1852 and for many years conducted a boot and shoe business there. Mr. Benedict was educated in the public schools of his native town and, from his youth up, held a high place in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen. For a time connected with the Buffalo Signal Works, he later entered the First National Bank. His ability and his devotion to the various duties assigned to him from time to time brought him promotion to positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility and finally he was made cashier, in which capacity he served very ably for twenty-seven years. Known and trusted for his efficiency and probity, he filled a place in the financial life of the community that made him intimately known to many people, who invariably became his friends. The confidence of his fellow-townsmen also found expression in his election as treasurer of the village. For many years, too, he served as chief of the Fire Department. In that capacity he instituted regular inspections, laid out fire districts, and equipped the village with a modern electric fire alarm system. He was also treasurer of the Brockport Community Center, a member of the Boy Scouts' Court of Honor, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He devoted much time to fraternal work and was a leader in both the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in Masonic organizations. Of the former he was a Past Noble Grand and at the time of his death he was serving as treasurer. He acted as a trustee in the Masonic Order. He was a member of both the Brockport Grange and of the New York State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, as well as of the Horace Silsby Hose Company and the Brockport Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Benedict married (first), in 1901, Virgilia Schmelz, who died in 1914. On June 21, 1917, he married (second) Hazel Winifred Chapman, daughter of Herbert Lewis and Mary Marie (Rogers) Chapman, of Clarkson. By his first marriage he had two sons, Edgar and Norman, and two daughters, Gertrude and Doris, the latter dying at one year of age. By his second marriage he had one son, Frederick Chapman Benedict, born June 7, 1920.

George Edgar Benedict died November 1, 1929, at the Genesee Hospital, Rochester. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Hazel W. (Chapman) Benedict; by his daughter and three sons; and by two brothers, Frederick S., of New York City, and Homer B., of Brockport.

Mr. Benedict's death at the comparatively early age of fifty-six years was, of course, a great shock and represented an irreparable loss to his family. It was also greatly regretted throughout the entire community, where it was generally felt that one of the most useful, most representative and most substantial citizens had passed away. This feeling found expression in many letters and other messages of sympathy, which came to Mr. Benedict's family, as well as in resolutions passed in his honor by several of the

organizations in which he had been active. Typical of these are the resolutions passed by the Brockport Kiwanis Club and those passed by the First Presbyterian Church of Brockport, which read in part as follows:

He assisted in creating and maintaining that sound public opinion and high idealism which make possible the increase of righteousness, justice and patriotism, and good will. Ever a kindly and courteous gentleman, he endeared himself to all.

His services to the church that he so loved conveyed the same good cheer, wise counsel, broad-minded vision, and selfless devotion that characterized him always and everywhere.

JOHN REED BILLINGHAM—During his long and very successful life, covering almost eight decades, the late John Reed Billingham gave constant proof of his versatility as an artist by being actively and effectively engaged in two arts, painting and music. In both of these he displayed considerable creative talent and also became widely and favorably known as a very able teacher. The greater part of his mature life was spent in Hudson, Columbia County, of which town he was for more than four decades a very popular, very useful and highly regarded citizen.

John Reed Billingham was born at Broadalbin, Fulton County, August 6, 1851, the son of Chauncey and Eliza (Bennett) Billingham. The family removed to Western New York when he was a child, and he resided at different times in Newark, Geneva and Rochester. He began to study music and art as a youth and for some time was a student in a Philadelphia college. Early in life he displayed a devotion to the beautiful, an appreciation of the master artists, and a considerable degree of aptitude for producing creations of his own. Mr. Billingham came to Hudson, Columbia County, prior to 1890 and made his home there to the end of his life. He painted extensively in oils and watercolors, on canvas and on tapestry. A great lover of nature and of animals, his paintings embraced both landscapes and animal life. Clever copies of Schreyer, and other painters of the horse, were among his works. At one time he devoted himself to portrait painting.

Gradually Mr. Billingham grew more devoted to music. He gave much time to teaching and was musical director in the public school of Saratoga and Claverack, teaching art and astronomy. A fine bass singer, he was a member of the choirs of St. Mary's, Christ Church, and the Reformed Church of Hudson, and for several years was choirmaster of the Universalist Church in that city. He also was called upon many times as choir master and vocalist in the Catholic churches at Hudson. He played the violin and the cello, and, besides being a member of several orchestras, was at one time the director of the orchestra that played for the theatrical productions at the

City Hall Theatre, Hudson. He could also play any instrument in a brass band, and held such positions in Hudson and in the Kinderhook Band. To his artistic temperament Mr. Billingham joined a genial manner that was the natural expression of a happy disposition and a never failing optimism. Even in his last days, when his health was failing, he liked to get about and meet his fellow-townsmen and was ever a pleasant companion. He took much interest in current events and in his comments on national and community happenings he always showed an exceptionally keen mind, a sympathetic nature, and broad human conclusions on humanity and its actions.

Mr. Billingham married (first), in 1878, Ida Little of Newark, Wayne County, who died in 1882. The two sons of this marriage were Frank L., born in 1879, and Ray G., born in 1882. In 1904, Mr. Billingham married (second), on April 27, at Hudson, Lily Geiger, daughter of Leonard and Margaret Geiger of Hudson, a biography of Leonard Geiger following this. The child of this union was Dorothy Holland Billingham, born April 19, 1909, now a member of the school faculty at Mill Brook, Dutchess County.

John Reed Billingham died at the Hudson Hospital, January 18, 1930, leaving behind him the memory of a life devoted to the pursuit of the beautiful and to the teaching of others who would pursue it. He made many important contributions to the cultural advancement of his community and his name is assured of a permanent place in the annals of the town of Hudson.

LEONARD GEIGER—A native of Germany, but during all of his life except the first twenty years a resident of Hudson, Columbia County, the late Leonard Geiger was one of this town's most highly respected and most popular citizens. At first successfully engaged for many years in the operation of a stone and marble yard, Mr. Geiger devoted the last three decades of his life to inventive work, for which he had always displayed exceptional ability. He became widely known as the inventor of a breech-loading rifle and of a metal-jacketed bullet, both of which, in their day, marked a decided advance over anything that had been done before in this field. Other fields of human endeavor, too, held Mr. Geiger's interest and, indeed, in every respect he represented the highest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship.

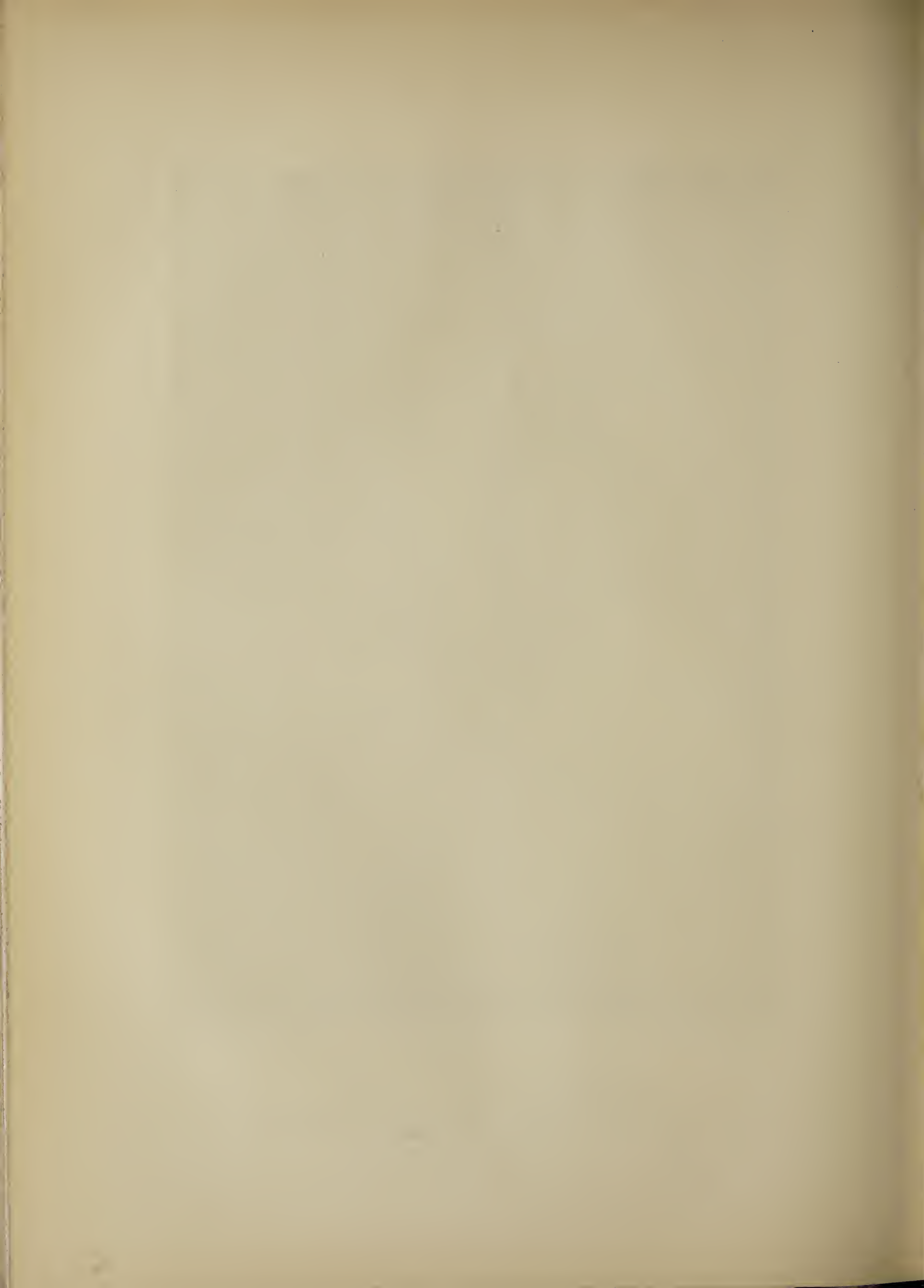
Leonard Geiger was born in Württemberg, Germany, October 23, 1829, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Geiger. Like his mother, he was a twin, and later in life he himself was to become the father of twins and one of his daughters, too, had twins. Mr. Geiger's father was a native of Poland and a man of unusual ability and deep learning. A man of liberal views, he was obliged to flee from his native country and at that time sought refuge in Germany, settling in the kingdom of Württemberg, where he married and founded



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J. R. Billingham.



a family. One of Mr. Geiger's brothers, John, early in life showed unusual talent as a sculptor and, had his life not been cut off at the early age of twenty-five years, he undoubtedly would have become famous. Mr. Geiger himself was educated in the public schools of Germany and, like his father before him, received an excellent education. After leaving school he learned the trade of marble cutting, for which he quickly showed unusual talent. This was not the only characteristic which came to him by inheritance. For he, too, like his father, was a man of liberal opinions, even in his youth and, when the time had arrived for his obligatory service in the German Army, he decided that he would prefer to leave his native country rather than submit to this service. As a result, in 1849, he came to the United States. At first he was located for a short time in New York City, where he was employed by the Hudson River Railroad. Shortly afterwards he removed to Hudson, Columbia County, which continued to be his home and the center of his activities until his death. Here he resumed his activity in his trade and, in 1858, he formed a partnership with James N. Townsend, in association with whom he conducted with marked success a stone and marble yard, engaged chiefly in monument work. The partnership continued until 1870, when it was dissolved and then Mr. Geiger continued the business alone. Before long, however, he disposed of his interest to his former partner. At that time he retired from active business, so that he might be free to give all of his time to several inventions, on which he had been working for some time. His interest in inventive work dated back to his early youth. Two of his inventions acquired wide recognition and had an important influence on military science and warfare. In 1864 he produced a breech-loading rifle and later he invented a metal-jacketed bullet. Though he disposed of both of these inventions advantageously, the financial returns which they brought to him, as is so frequently the case with inventors, were by no means commensurate to their importance and value. This was especially true in respect to the metal-jacketed bullet, from which he was to have received a large royalty, only a small part of which, however, was ever paid to him. As was quite natural, Mr. Geiger was greatly interested in marksmanship and he himself was an expert marksman. The weekly marksmanship contests, then held at Albany, were visited by him regularly for many years. In later life he continued his target practice, persisting with it almost to the end of his days. He indulged in this exercise and sport every day and on most of these occasions one of his daughters, Rosa, who had become an expert rifle shot, was his adversary.

Though Mr. Geiger always took a deep interest in public questions and affairs and could at all times be counted upon to support generously any movement or enterprise tending to further civic progress and to ad-

vance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions, he never sought or held public office, except only once. Then he served for one term as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Hudson. In politics he was a supporter of the Republican party, but with very strong independent leanings. Indeed, this independence was one of his outstanding characteristics and affected not only his political views, but also his religious affiliations. Reared a Roman Catholic, he became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church after coming to this country, but later became a strong admirer and follower of the late Robert Ingersoll. His liberalism made him a strong supporter of the liberal movement of 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency. For many years he was prominently active in Masonic affairs, being a charter member of Aquilla Lodge, No. 700, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hudson, as well as a member of Hudson Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, and of Lafayette Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar.

Mr. Geiger married, February 14, 1852, Margaret Fieweg, a native of Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, who had come to the United States in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger had seven children: 1. Frederick. 2. Albert, who married Ruth L. Jessup. 3. Emma, who married Daniel W. Bugel, and who had six children, of whom four are living, Leonard G., Daniel N., Winifred, and Gladys, the last two being twins. 4. George W., now deceased. 5. Fannie, who married Thomas J. Zimmer, of Poughkeepsie, and who has four children, Thomas J., Margaret L., Gertrude, and Leonard G. Zimmer. 6. Rosa. 7. Lily, who married John R. Billingham, a biography of whom precedes this.

At his home in Hudson, Leonard Geiger died, June 4, 1902. Though his death in his seventy-third year had to be considered the natural conclusion of a rather exceptionally long and very useful life, it nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his family, to his many friends, and, indeed, to the entire community. By all of these it was deeply regretted and sincerely mourned. Honest and straight-forward in all of his relations, Mr. Geiger had possessed to the fullest degree possible the respect and confidence of all who had the privilege of knowing him. His old-fashioned courtesy to everybody, his kindness to those in need or trouble, his loyalty to his friends, his devotion to his family, his interest in the public welfare and his consideration for his neighbors were characteristics which endeared him to his friends and acquaintances, and for these qualities he will long be remembered.

HIRAM OSCAR HALE—The part that Hiram Oscar Hale took in the business and civic life of Norwich and this region of New York State was a most extensive one, as well as one that was useful to his fellowmen. Here he farmed and acquired control of an important grain and feed enterprise, an undertak-

ing in which he was successful from the outset. His strict business integrity, his eagerness to be of use to those who were associated with him, his warm public spirit: these were qualities inherent in the man, and qualities that readily won the esteem and the affection of his hosts of friends and acquaintances, not only in the city of Norwich itself, but in many towns and communities in this part of the State.

Mr. Hale was born in the town of Pharsalia, New York, on July 16, 1848, a son of Hiram and Abigail (Newton) Hale, and a grandson of Frederick Hale, a Chenango County pioneer who came to this State from Connecticut. His parents removed, in 1852, to Norwich, where Mr. Hale lived for the rest of his long life. After he had received his preliminary education, H. Oscar Hale became a student at the Eastman Business College, in Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated. He then became engaged in the occupation of his ancestors, that of farming, in which he was active for about twenty years. From 1894 until a few years before his death he carried on an extensive grain and feed business, first in connection with the Rushmore Creamery station on Hale Street, and later in a new warehouse, which he built at the foot of North Front Street. His ability as a merchant and his high character as a man made his business steadily widen and prosper, so that no man stood higher in the business life of the entire county than did he.

Commercial activities did not alone enlist his attentions, however, for Mr. Hale was most active in many different social and civic enterprises. Prominent in church affairs, he was a trustee of the First Baptist Church, of which he and Mrs. Hale were both useful and beloved members. He was also secretary of the Chenango County Agricultural Society for ten years, and for a number of years was its president. As town and city assessor he rendered valuable service to his fellowmen, while his activities as overseer of the poor were useful to others. His political alignment was with the Republican party, whose policies and principles he regularly supported, and for many years he served as a member of the county committee of his party organization. In his fraternal affiliations he was ever loyal to those orders to which he belonged—the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was also a member of the Norwich Club.

Mr. Hale married, September 25, 1872, Delia Franklin. To this marriage two sons were born: 1. Charles F., of Norwich, New York. 2. Harry W., of Stillwater, New York.

The death of Mr. Hale occurred on January 20, 1928, and was a cause of sincere sorrow here and wherever he was known. For seventy-six years a resident of Norwich, and for more than half a century an active citizen and business man in this city, H. Oscar Hale left an enviable record of achievement

which served as a shining example for his fellow-townsmen. Many were the tributes that were paid him, both orally and in written form, but probably the one which most truly reflected the general attitude of his community toward him was that which appeared in the editorial columns of the Norwich "Sun":

Mr. Hale was a man of strong opinions. He had the courage of his convictions and never hesitated to espouse an unpopular cause if he believed it to be right and for the best interests of the community. His was a long, an active and a useful life.

CLARENCE LOWN—A native and lifelong resident of Dutchess County, the late Clarence Lown spent all but the first six years of his life in Poughkeepsie. Of this city he was for many years one of the best known business men. However, his chief claim to fame was in his work as a horticulturist. The cultivation of flowers was his avocation from his early youth on. He made a study of it and finally became known as a leading authority in this country on rock gardening. So important was his work in this field that he was generally regarded as the father of American rock gardening and was consulted, during many years, by other horticulturists and by many scientists. He carried on his work with characteristic modesty and equally characteristic thoroughness. His generosity in sharing the results of his investigations and experiments had no limits, and, indeed, though he personally derived a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction from his work, much of it was done for the sake of rendering service to others.

Clarence Lown was born at Red Hook, Dutchess County, June 5, 1851, a son of David and Jane Maria (Coon) Lown. His parents came to Poughkeepsie in 1857, when the father became associated with William Spaulding in a cooperage business conducted at the Old Whale Dock there. Mr. Lown was educated in Poughkeepsie, attending the old Dutchess County Academy. When he reached manhood he became associated with his father and his brother, Robert, in the cooperage business. Moved to a new location on North Bridge Street, the business was for years one of Poughkeepsie's best known industries and was operated under the name of Lown and Son. David Lown died in 1875, and Robert Lown continued his connection with the concern until his death about 1916, and Clarence Lown remained its proprietor until 1929, when he sold it to Charles Effron.

An impelling reason for the sale was Mr. Lown's desire to devote more of his time to the avocation, for which from early manhood he had felt the most lively enthusiasm and which had made him one of the country's best known horticulturists. As a young man, Mr. Lown, like his brother, Frank B. Lown, a noted lawyer, had been deeply interested in flowers, especially in native wild varieties. With Henry Booth he had tramped over much of the mid-section of the

Hudson Valley, on both sides of the river, in search of local flora, and there were few places where wild flowers were to be found, with which he was not familiar. He took up rock gardening while he lived in the old Lown home in Clover Street, Poughkeepsie, and continued it on a large scale when, about 1900, he bought the MacNeil property in Forbus Street, which he was destined to make the mecca of the flower lovers of all America. Every real rock gardening enthusiast in the world knew of these three acres behind the house, in which he spent the last three decades of his life, and every enthusiast who could do so visited Mr. Lown at some time.

When Mr. Lown took up rock gardening, there was virtually no organized knowledge of it, no literature, and no rules to guide its devotees. Mr. Lown did much of the early pioneering in experimentation, and, though he wrote little, a pamphlet, which he distributed to those who visited him, became a standard work for the guidance of rock gardeners. He was always ready to make available for others the results of his own experience, and many of the successful rock gardens in this country became so through hints and information which he provided to visiting horticulturists. Mr. Lown's garden attracted men like Dr. E. H. Wilson of the famous Boston Arboretum, who brought so many Chinese and Asiatic flowers into this country; Carl Purdy, noted California horticulturist; Governor and Mrs. Pinchot of Pennsylvania; as well as hundreds of persons less known. All were welcomed with unfailing hospitality and many went away rewarded with unexpected gifts of Mr. Lown's rare specimens. Mr. Lown long enjoyed widespread reputation for his skill in the cultivation of flowers and plants difficult to raise, and institutions like the New York Botanical Gardens frequently sent him specimens for experimentation. Through long experience he was deeply versed in the practical chemistry of the soil and he had an extraordinary ability to diagnose the cause of plant failures and to remedy them.

Mr. Lown was an authority on the native plants of the Hudson region and, until the quarantine law ended the importation of foreign plants, he brought many into this country from England, Ireland and Holland. Then he began to raise them himself from seeds. Later, when interest was aroused in the plant life of the West and Far West, he brought here specimens from Colorado, Washington, California, Montana and the Dakotas, and demonstrated that they could be raised in Eastern lowland gardens. Mr. Lown once estimated that he had raised 1,500 species of rock plants, but friends maintained that this estimate was inadequate. Mr. Lown's hobby demanded all the time he could spare from his business and he belonged to few organizations save the Dutchess County Horticultural Society.

Mr. Lown married, in 1873, Nellie Coleman of Mound Valley, Kansas, who died the following year, and he never remarried.

At Mr. Lown's death, which occurred at his home in Poughkeepsie, on January 17, 1931, he was survived by his two sisters, with whom he had lived for years, the Misses Jessie and Jennie Lown, and by a third sister, Mrs. Eli E. Sutcliffe, *née* Sarah Lown. His three brothers DeWitt C., Robert B., and Frank B., all died before him.

An editorial in the Poughkeepsie "Eagle-News," January 19, 1931, paid the following eloquent tribute to Mr. Lown:

Poughkeepsie has had more than its share of prominent residents in the last fifty years, but few among them held a place so prominent in any activity as did Clarence Lown in his chosen field of rock gardening, and his death on Saturday night will bring sorrow to horticulturists in every section of the country.

Poughkeepsians knew Mr. Lown as a charming, mild-mannered, modest gentleman, the proprietor of a successful family business, and—a little indefinitely—as a man who made flowers his hobby. A good many were aware that his rock garden in Forbus Street attracted frequent visitors and that his skill as a horticulturist was regarded highly by his guests. But comparatively few, save the initiated, realized that the name of Clarence Lown stood at the head of all the rock gardeners in this country, that it was he who did the pioneering in America in this especially attractive field of horticulture, that his gardens were considered the finest of their kind, and that experts from coast to coast came here to view them and learn from him the secrets of the miracles he was able to produce in the cultivation of plant life.

Mr. Lown doubtless had little thought, when he started his first rock garden in Clover Street, that he would achieve international fame through his avocation. His modesty was such that fame literally had to be thrust upon him, but it came in full measure. Virtually no rock garden of any pretensions in this country is without some samples of the plants which he gave away with the most open-handed generosity, and the things that he learned from his own experiments became part of the great stock of common knowledge.

Flower lovers owe Mr. Lown a debt which is almost incalculable, and his labors have done the world aesthetic service. Poughkeepsie has good reason to be proud of him, and those who were privileged to enjoy his friendship will hold in reverent memory a fine and gentle spirit.

CARL ANTON LOFGREN—A native of Sweden, but during the greater part of his all too brief life a resident of this country, the late Carl Anton Lofgren spent the last twenty years of his life in the painting and decorating business in Dobbs Ferry, Westchester County. Of this town he was one of the best liked and most highly respected business men. He also took a deep interest in civic and religious affairs. Though he never sought or held public office, he could always be counted upon to support generously and energetically any movement or enterprise promising to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions.

Carl Anton Lofgren was born in Simrishamn, Sweden, October 6, 1879, a son of Bengt and Sophia

Lofgren, both members of well known families of the province, where Bengt Lofgren remained in business all his life. Mr. Lofgren came to the United States in 1896. He was a devoted and loyal citizen of the country of his adoption and became an unusually successful business man before middle life. In 1910 he established himself in the painting and decorating business at Dobbs Ferry, Westchester County, with Gustaf Ekstrom. When the partnership was dissolved in 1925, Mr. Lofgren continued the business under his own name. With a reputation for personal honor and professional skill, Mr. Lofgren always had all of the most desirable type of business that his workmen could handle. He had a natural love for the artistic and would take any amount of pains to attain it. All of the church edifices in Dobbs Ferry still display evidences of Mr. Lofgren's skill and care. In 1928, Mr. Lofgren became a director of the Dobbs Ferry Bank. He was a member of Spring Valley Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also a trustee of Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was always an interested and devoted member. Another organization, of which he was an active member, was the Resolute Hook and Ladder Company.

Mr. Lofgren married, October 29, 1910, Anna Hanson of Stockholm, Sweden. Her father was Carl Theodore Hanson of Stockholm, and her mother Anna Beata (Wahlberg) Hanson of Wormland. Mr. and Mrs. Lofgren had four children: 1. Martha Wilhelmina, born November 27, 1911. 2. Carl Anton, Jr., born January 11, 1913. 3. Walter Olaf, born April 9, 1919. 4. Norman Joseph, born March 20, 1927.

Mr. Lofgren died at his home in Dobbs Ferry, No. 6 Devoe Street, from a heart attack, July 21, 1930.

How highly Mr. Lofgren was esteemed by his business associates, may be seen from the following resolutions passed by his fellow officials in the Dobbs Ferry Bank:

Resolved, That we, the directors of the Dobbs Ferry Bank, do hereby severally and unitedly record our regret and sorrow for his death and our resolve to emulate his great virtue as a faithful and model official and an honorable and beloved friend.

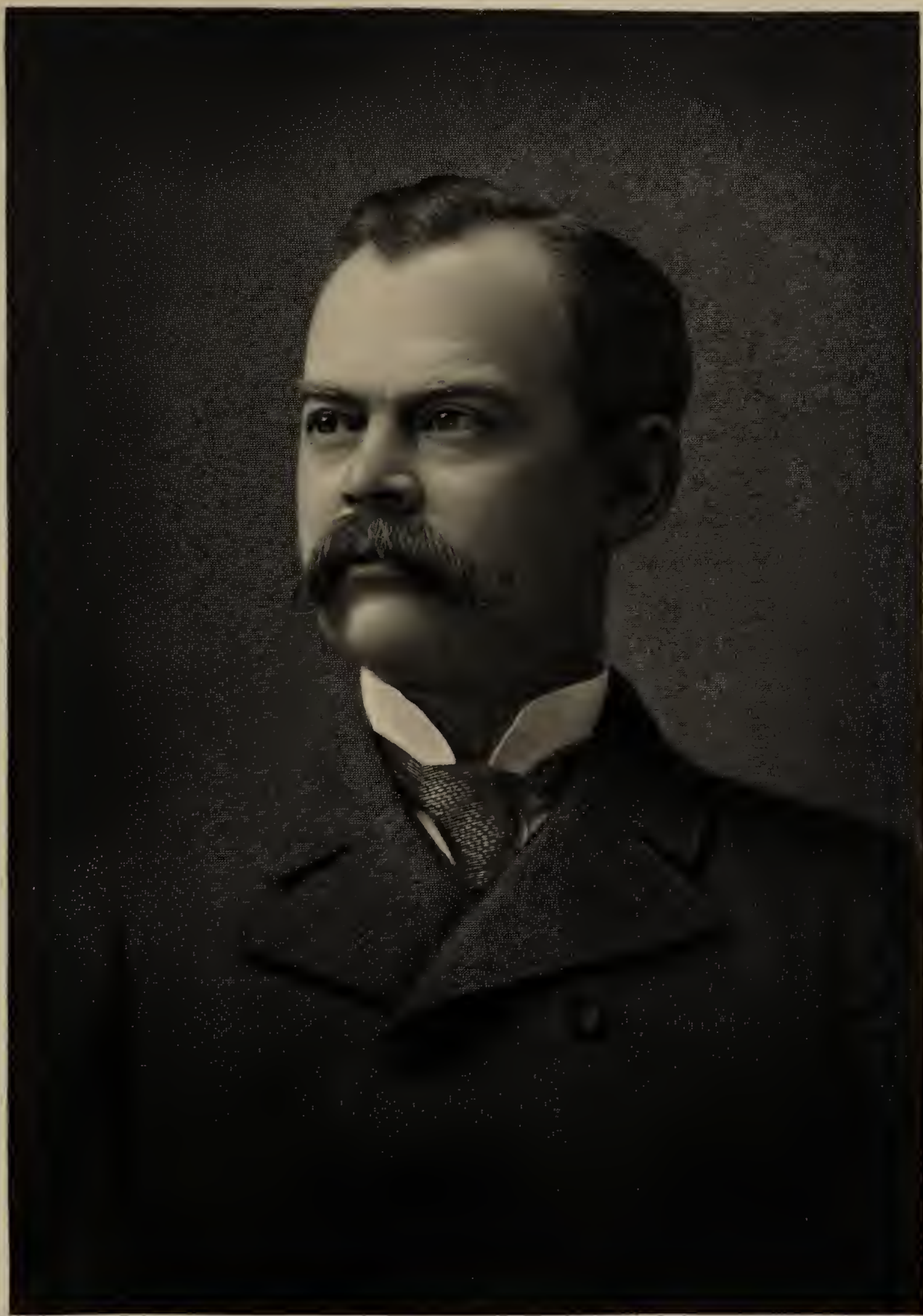
The official board of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, too, paid eloquent tribute to his fine character in the following words:

From a life distinguished by a noble Christian character and devoted to the performance of civic duties, from his family with whom as husband and father there was the most sincere bond of love, from his fellow members of this board by whom he was so highly respected and esteemed and with whom he had such intimate comradeship; he was suddenly and unexpectedly called to that higher immortal life of the soul. In the fellowship of this board and in its deliberations, his absence will be greatly felt and his loss will be likewise experienced by the community at large.

ARTHUR PETTIFER BANFILL—One of the business men of Albany, New York, who for years played an important rôle in the life of his community was Arthur Pettifer Banfill, the owner and head of the store known as the Banfill Company, handling all types of groceries. He conducted this store until 1917, and under his supervision it came to be one of the outstanding institutions of its kind in Albany. Mr. Banfill's interests never ended with his own business enterprises, however, for he was highly esteemed by his fellowmen for the active part that he took in the affairs of his city and State and in the general fraternal, political and civic life of Albany. Quiet and unassuming in his ways, he readily attracted a large number of warm friends, for he possessed the sort of qualities that men liked, and once they penetrated the somewhat formal surface of the man they found sterling traits of character underneath. It was only natural that such a man should acquire, over a period of several decades, a host of admirers and acquaintances who would be sorely grieved upon the occasion of his death; and Mr. Banfill's passing on April 10, 1918, caused widespread sorrow throughout the community in and near Albany, for everyone realized that he was a thoroughly substantial citizen and a man of the highest type.

He was born in Oxford, England, on January 25, 1859, a son of Clement Tessier and Elizabeth (Banks) Banfill. His father, a commercial traveler by occupation, was born on September 17, 1811, in Newton Abbott, Devonshire, England, and died in Oxford, England, on December 2, 1862. While he was still in England, Arthur Pettifer Banfill attended the Commercial Travellers' School, in Pinner, England, until he was fifteen years of age, and then he set out for the United States, settling in Albany when he reached this country in 1874. His work at first was in the capacity of errand boy at Blanchard's Grocery Store, but after working for a time for Mr. Blanchard he became associated with George Smith, who also was in the grocery business. He continued to work with Mr. Smith until 1887, when he went for a time to San Francisco, California. At length, however, he returned to Albany, New York, in 1888, and purchased the store known as the Banfill Company, situated at State and Dove streets. As the years went on, Mr. Banfill became better known and liked, and the service rendered by his store was recognized as an invaluable one to the community, with the result that his business grew rapidly and he achieved a place of prominence in Albany. He continued to operate this store until 1917, when he was forced by ill health to discontinue it.

In addition to his business activities, which kept him constantly a busy man, Mr. Banfill devoted considerable time and attention to the social and civic life of Albany. He was always interested in following polit-



Arthur Danfill



ical developments, and ever ready to ally himself with any cause which he considered to be for the betterment of his community, State or Nation. He was elected in 1903 supervisor of the Thirteenth Ward, and was again chosen to this position in 1905. He was a charter member of the Arania Club, and was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He was an attendant of and generous contributor to St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church.

In Slingerlands, New York, on January 3, 1891, Mr. Banfill married Georgiana McCormick, daughter of Peter McCormick, a farmer. By this marriage there was one child, Bradford Banks Banfill.

Mr. Banfill died on April 10, 1918, and when he passed from the scene of his worldly labors great was the sorrow of his fellow-citizens, who realized what a valuable man he had been to his community, and more than that, the ever beneficial influence of his character and his excellent personal qualities—his calmness and gentleness of attitude, his efficiency in handling whatever problems he undertook, his quiet geniality, his eagerness to help his fellows in their hour of need, and his exemplary life in his own family circle, in which he was a fine husband and father.

EDWIN HAYS MAIRS—Both in New York City, in which the late Edwin Hays Mairs spent his entire business career of more than three decades, and in Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where he made his home during the greater part of his life, Mr. Mairs was widely known and highly esteemed. Ability and integrity were the outstanding characteristics of his business career, while kindness, loyalty and sincerity were typical of his private life.

Edwin Hays Mairs was born in New York City, May 8, 1857, the eldest son of John Dows and Mary E. (St. John) Mairs. He was educated at various schools, attending for a considerable time the private school of Mr. Edouard Frossard at Irvington, Westchester County. His father was a partner in the commission house of David Dows Company. This firm, well known in financial circles, was especially prominent in the support of the United States Treasury during and after the Civil War period and in the various operations relating to the floating of war bonds and to refunding transactions. As the eldest in a family of several children, Edwin H. Mairs, at an early age, was naturally inclined to associate himself with the business interests of his father. In 1876, when he was nineteen years of age, he entered the firm of David Dows & Company. His father, who was the son of a sister of David Dows, was then the junior partner of David Dows & Company, with headquarters at No. 20 South Street, New York City. Later his father purchased a seat for him on the New York Produce Exchange. For many years he was also a member of the New York Stock Exchange, doing business under the firm name of Thompson and Mairs.

Edwin H. Mairs retired from active business in 1909 to his home at Irvington. It was just after the Civil War that Mr. Mairs' father, who was then living in New York City, decided upon Irvington-on-the-Hudson as the most desirable place for a country home, and bought a tract of land just south of the village, with considerable Hudson River frontage and fine views of the broad Hudson and the wooded hills beyond. To this country home Edwin H. Mairs first came as a boy of twelve, and there, with two sisters and a younger brother, he spent his vacations.

In his later years, Mr. Mairs was in delicate health and lived in a retirement that was the more natural to him because of an habitual reserve that had been an inherited quality. A man of keen wit, quick mentality, and fine sense of humor, he was always a delightful companion, especially with the friends who knew and appreciated him, and he was a host whose guests were always made welcome through his thoughtfulness and genial manner, coupled at all times with the quiet dignity that had been one of his lifelong characteristics. Mr. Mairs throughout his life was a diligent reader and possessed a rare knowledge of history. He was deeply interested in everything that concerned the welfare of Irvington. He served as chairman of the library board of Irvington from its beginning until the time of his death, and for many years was a trustee and treasurer of the Irvington Presbyterian Church. He was accustomed to render many helpful services in other directions, of which the public rarely if ever heard.

On July 7, 1885, Mr. Mairs married Katharine La Tourette Evans, daughter of Thomas Wyche Evans, a New York City merchant, and of Joanna Housman (La Tourette) Evans, the latter a member of an old Staten Island family of Huguenot descent. Mr. and Mrs. Mairs had the following children: John Dows Mairs, who died in April, 1928; Mary St. John Mairs; and Walter Hope Mairs.

Mr. Mairs died at his home in Irvington-on-the-Hudson, November 30, 1926. Besides by his wife and children, he was survived also by his sisters, Mrs. John B. Calvert and Mrs. L. Emmett Holt, and by his brother, George Hope Mairs, the latter of St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. The Irvington "Gazette" of December 3, 1926, paid the following eloquent tribute to Mr. Mairs' honorable career in an editorial entitled "At Sunset," which read in part as follows:

Amid the blazing glory of the western sky, there passed to his reward one of the good citizens of Irvington, Mr. Edwin H. Mairs. It were as if even nature could not withhold the praise which such a life deserved, a praise which it was the consistent purpose of that life to evade.

ROY TAYLOR—Perfection in the operation of intricate machinery is usually indicated by the degree of quietness that accompanies its motion and accom-

plishes its results. This quality was a characteristic of the late Roy Taylor, of Port Chester, who did much for his community in a manner so quiet that few realized its quality or its quantity until he was no longer a living unit of the machinery that produced an improved order of living and promoted the welfare of the people. More than forty years of his life were spent in Port Chester, where he practiced law and served as village trustee. He was widely known and universally respected, with friends on every hand and a clientele that reposed in him a perfect confidence. He was a sincere churchman and a popular member of fraternal organizations, a loyal citizen and a staunch friend, whose name will be imperishably recorded in the history of the community in which he labored for many years.

Born in Sterlington, New York, March 8, 1876, he was a son of Frederick James Taylor, a native of Ramapo, Rockland County, and Alice (Murray) Taylor. The family settled in Port Chester, in September, 1888, where his father was engaged as a freight agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for twenty-five years. His son was graduated from the Union Free School in 1892 and some years later began the study of medicine, which he continued for two years, then decided upon the law as a career. He thereupon entered the Law School of the New York University and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1907. Admitted to the bar in October, 1908, he began the practice of his profession, which continued until his death. For seventeen years he was connected with the legal department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York City.

In politics Mr. Taylor was a staunch Republican and was a member of the Republican Committee of Westchester County, a member of the Republican Executive Committee of the village of Port Chester and leader of Election District No. 26, of the town of Rye. In April, 1921, he was elected village trustee and served two terms, retiring from the board in 1927.

For many years he was a member of the Brooksville Engine and Hose Company and served it as president during 1928 and 1929, also being its treasurer for six years of his life. He was a member of Washington Camp, No. 42, Patriotic Order Sons of America; Mamaro Lodge, No. 653, Free and Accepted Masons; also a member of the American Bar Association and of the New York State Bar Association. For many years he had been a member of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church and for several years had served as president of its board of trustees, the highest honor accorded any layman of the church, and also held the office of vice-chairman of the official board. His death occurred in Port Chester, December 13, 1930.

Roy Taylor married, in Port Chester, New York, December 17, 1903, Edna M. Sherwood, daughter of

Gardiner W. and Harriett M. (Merritt) Sherwood, of Port Chester. Their only child is an adopted daughter, Janet Hagerman Taylor.

On December 15, 1930, the "Port Chester Daily Item" printed the following editorial memorial appreciation of Mr. Taylor.

Cultured, gentle, kindly, ever ready to praise and to help, always reluctant to condemn or to impede, he was regarded everywhere with a warmth of feeling that was little short of remarkable. There have been few men in Port Chester so quiet and unassuming, yet widely known and genuinely liked as was Mr. Taylor. He was one of those friends a fellow needs—full of the joy and strength of a sane optimism. His place in the constructive affairs of the community will be harder to fill than many now realize—he was so quiet that we perhaps depended upon him far more than we knew.

JOHN EBEN SANBORN—In the course of a life devoted to the profession of accountancy, John Eben Sanborn contributed richly to the work of industry and business in the city and State of New York, where he was for years associated with the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. His achievements earned the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens; and he was loved, too, for his kindly and gentle qualities of character and personality, his eagerness to help others, and his warm human sympathies and affections. Many were his friends and acquaintances in the commercial world and in all walks of life; and useful, indeed, were his business and civic endeavors. His life was well lived, his death a cause of widespread sorrow and regret.

Mr. Sanborn was born on September 29, 1860, in Lowell, Massachusetts, son of Major Eben Kimball and Harriet Williams (Avery) Sanborn. His father was a surgeon in the Union Army in the Civil War, and died during Admiral Farragut's campaign against New Orleans. On the maternal side of his house, Mr. Sanborn was a great-great-grandson of the Hon. John Avery, Secretary of State of Massachusetts for twenty-six years and also Secretary of State under Governor John Hancock during the War of the American Revolution. Mr. Sanborn's uncle, John Avery, was the sixth of that name to be graduated from Harvard College. The Averys were also connected by marriage with the Derbys, of Salem.

Mr. Sanborn gave his entire life to the study and practice of accountancy, and for forty-eight years was actively associated, in New York City, with the New York Mutual Gas Light Company and the Standard Gas Light Company. Highly valued for his thorough knowledge, and respected for his achievements in the business world, he was loved by business associates and social acquaintances alike—by all who were privileged to enjoy contact with his unusually cultured mind. His were high standards of honor, and he was trusted by men in all walks of life.

Along with his activities in this connection, John

Eben Sanborn led in civic, social and patriotic affairs. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Mayflower Society, the Society of Gas and Electric Accountants, the City Club of New York, and the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle. He made his home at New Rochelle, New York, and commuted regularly to his business quarters in Manhattan, New York City. In all his activities, Mr. Sanborn proved himself a thoroughly useful and worth while citizen, who accomplished works of value to his fellowmen.

John Eben Sanborn married, at Lowell, Massachusetts, his birthplace, Mary Spencer Burrows, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Spencer) Burrows, of that city. They became the parents of the following children: 1. Dorothy Derby, who became the wife of Ferdinand Zogbaum. 2. John Avery.

The death of Mr. Sanborn occurred in New Rochelle, New York, on December 10, 1930; and his survivors were his wife, daughter and son, and a grandson, Ferdinand Zogbaum, 3d. Great was the bereavement of his host of friends on the sad occasion of his passing; for he had been an outstanding citizen in his place and day, and had wrought well in all the works of his career. His memory will live on for years to come, a source of satisfaction and joy to his friends, and of inspiration to those whose privilege it was to study the example of his life.

WARDEN BERTRAM FURRY—In the life of New Rochelle, New York, of which he was a resident, Warden Bertram Furry had for many years held a position of importance and esteem when his passing removed him from this community. His achievements in the business world, especially in connection with the Sunshine Settlement, Inc., of which he was secretary and treasurer, were such as to bring him the respect and admiration of his associates and acquaintances; but entirely aside from his work and his accomplishments in commerce and industry, he was loved as an individual and a man. Eagerness to help others, sincerity of purpose, high-mindedness, understanding, sympathy, profundity of vision and insight—all these were a part of his character and personality. And they were qualities that made his career noteworthy, his life a thing of beauty, and his death a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow.

Mr. Furry was born on January 10, 1878, in New Enterprise, Pennsylvania, where his parents, Samuel Elersley and Rebecca (Snider) Furry, were old residents. In New Enterprise he received his early education in the common schools, and later he studied in Nebraska, where he spent a part of his boyhood. Subsequently, coming east, he studied at the New York Nautical College in order to obtain a master's papers.

Entering the United States Transport Service, he continued in this work for ten years, traveling throughout the world and acquainting himself with a

variety of climes, customs, nations and creeds. His fund of interesting experiences and stories made him an entertaining anecdotist and a delightful companion and friend. Many happy hours did his fellow-citizens of New Rochelle and his acquaintances from different parts of the country and the world spend with him; and always they went away with a new appreciation of some country or people with whom they had theretofore been unacquainted. Through these travels, too, Mr. Furry became convinced of the excellent qualities of his own country; for delighted as he was with his varied experiences in foreign lands and the acquaintance with old cultures that they gave him, he was always ready to see the merits of the United States and the new civilization of the West.

After a time, once again established in this country, Mr. Furry began work with the Sunshine Settlement, Inc., of the city of New York. This settlement, a humanitarian and educational project founded by his sister, V. Corena Furry, about 1900, provided him the means of exerting his influence and energies usefully for the rest of his active life. So much did this important work appeal to Mr. Furry that he enlisted permanently in it; and at the time of his passing he was secretary and treasurer of the Sunshine Settlement, Inc.

Along with his work in this connection, Mr. Furry was a leader in civic, social and fraternal affairs. A member of the Free and Accepted Masons, he held the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and was a Past Master of York Lodge, No. 197. He belonged, too, to Lodge No. 756, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Through these two orders, he participated in the fullest degree in the activities with which he was associated; and he always lived in accordance with the loftiest of fraternal teachings expounded by these organizations. He was also a member of the Rowing Club of New Rochelle, through which he found most pleasing contacts and recreational facilities. Into all his work and all his varied associations, he regularly put his best energies; and his whole-hearted concern with civic welfare gave him a place of high standing in the city and State in which he lived.

Warden Bertram Furry married, on April 8, 1918, in the city of New York, Dorothy Frederica Dassler, daughter of Henry William and Amelia Dorothy (Roerber) Dassler, of New Rochelle. Mrs. Furry, before her marriage, taught at the Sunshine Settlement, where she was active in the kindergarten work; and she, like her husband, was well acquainted with settlement affairs. Since Mr. Furry's death, too, she has continued her work, which has been most valuable to the organization.

The death of Warden Bertram Furry occurred on January 28, 1930, at his home in Rockland Place, New Rochelle, New York, and produced a widespread

sense of bereavement among all who knew him. He was loved in life; and his memory lives today, as it will linger for years to come, a source of satisfaction to his friends and of guidance and inspiration to those whose privilege it was to study the example of his life.

WENDELL RODERICK MORGAN—A native and lifelong resident of Oneonta, Otsego County, the late Wendell Roderick Morgan was one of this town's well known and successful business men. After having spent a short period, immediately following his graduation from college, with one of the local banks, Mr. Morgan entered the real estate and insurance business, in which he continued successfully until his death. His interest in civic affairs found expression in his very effective service as a member of the local Board of Education and in his generous support of any worth while enterprise which promised to further civic progress.

Wendell Roderick Morgan was born at Oneonta, Otsego County, October 6, 1884, the son of Dr. Edwin J. and Roxie E. (Marvin) Morgan. Both the Morgan and Marvin families were pioneers in the settlement. After graduation from the Oneonta High School in 1904, he entered Columbia University, where he was graduated with the class of 1909. After a time spent as a clerical assistant in the Wilber National Bank and as assistant secretary of the Oneonta Young Men's Christian Association, the firm of Operley and Morgan was established in 1910. Mr. Morgan devoted his energies largely to the insurance branch of the business, while Mr. Operley looked after the real estate business. Later the Operley & Morgan Real Estate Company, Inc., was formed, not only as a holding company, but also to engage in building operations. Mr. Morgan was made treasurer of the company and remained in that office to the time of his death. Among its other activities the Operley & Morgan Company developed the west end section of Oneonta. Mr. Morgan was a member of the Oneonta Board of Education and took a lively interest in the development of superior school facilities. He was a member of Centennial Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Kiwanis Club. His religious affiliations were with the Main Street Baptist Church, of which he was a deacon.

On July 14, 1910, at Oneonta, Mr. Morgan married Mabel Benedict, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. George Bernard Benedict. Her father was for many years engaged in missionary work in South America and Porto Rico. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan took up their residence at the Morgan family home on Watkins Avenue, where both Mr. Morgan's parents and his grandparents had lived before them. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were the parents of two daughters: 1. Alice Ethelyn, born May 18, 1911. 2. Gladys Evelyn, born October 11, 1913.

Mr. Morgan passed away December 10, 1927, in the family home at Oneonta, survived by his wife and two daughters.

Mr. Morgan's death at the tragically early age of forty-three years came as a great shock to his many friends, even though it had long been known that his health was not very good. His passing away brought to his family many expressions of sympathy at his death and of admiration of his life, character and achievements. Similar sentiments were also expressed in the local newspapers. The following editorial tribute, published in the "Oneonta Daily Star," was typical of these:

Mr. Morgan's many friends give this common testimony that he was a Christian gentleman in the highest sense, not one of pretensions, but one who silently performed much—truth, purity, humility, and loyalty being among the cardinal principles of his daily life. Though physically rather frail, he gave unstintingly of himself to community betterment and no civic cause sought his support in vain, but he gave all that was in him to them. The home, the church and business circles, as well as those various benevolent and civic welfare organizations, have suffered a loss, the full extent of which is fully appreciated only by those who knew him best. He faced physical handicap cheerfully and bravely, doing his part when others little realized how great was the effort.

GEORGE FREDERICK MUELLER—It was in the banking profession that George Frederick Mueller served faithfully and well his fellowmen in the city of New Rochelle, New York, where he spent the later years of his life. His achievements brought him the warm esteem and respect of all who knew him; and he came, at the same time, to be loved and esteemed by all who knew him. For his kindness and generosity, coupled with his human sympathy and affection, qualities that were manifest on all occasions in his relationships with his fellowmen, marked him as an individual of outstanding character and personality. His career was highly useful, his life worth while and beautifully lived, his death a cause of widespread sorrow.

Mr. Mueller was born in Egg Harbor City, New Jersey, on February 8, 1884, son of George F. and Martha (Schuhardt) Mueller, both of whom were natives of Germany. His early schooling was confined to the common schools of his native community; and while still at a very early age, he plunged into the active work of his career and became successful. It was in 1905 that he came to New Rochelle; and on May 11 of that year he became a bookkeeper at the headquarters of the National City Bank, of this place. Promotions came rapidly and repeatedly, and he soon ascended to the position of assistant cashier. Continuing to rise, he soon filled the post of cashier, and then became vice-president. He was also elected a member of the board of directors.

In 1924, when the Central National Bank was organ-



George F. Mueller.



ized, Mr. Mueller was chosen as its first president, and that post he still held at the time of his passing. The Central National Bank was organized by the National City to provide banking facilities for the northern part of New Rochelle. In his work with both the parent and the younger institutions, Mr. Mueller proved himself a man of initiative; and his leadership was generally regarded as responsible for the successful development of the Central National.

Then, too, when the First Mortgage Guarantee and Title Company was formed, Mr. Mueller was elected one of the directors; and in that capacity, he played an active part in promoting the welfare of the institution. He also had other business connections of importance, almost all in the financial world, having been a member of the board of directors of the North Avenue Securities Corporation and the New Rochelle Building and Loan Association, president and director of the Main Huguenot Corporation, a director of the Murel Realty Company, and treasurer of the Suburban Fireproof Stage Company.

Social and fraternal life furnished Mr. Mueller ample opportunity for valuable work through the different groups with which he was affiliated. He was a member of the Wykagyle Country Club, the New Rochelle Yacht Club, Huguenot Lodge No. 46 of the Free and Accepted Masons, Rochelle-Hermitage Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Giro Grotto of Mount Vernon, and the Republican Club. Of the Republican Club, he was secretary-treasurer. At all times and in all things he was deeply concerned with the welfare and advancement of New Rochelle, the city of his residence; and his sound advice and banking coöperation enabled many a man to develop real estate for both his own and civic betterment. Mr. Mueller seemed to possess an almost uncanny faculty for seeing ahead and for predicting accurately the future growth and development of his city. His business and civic interests alike made him an important factor in the advancement of the city; and his official connection with two banks, of course, brought him into contact with a large number of people. Despite all that he did, too, he seemed to have a remarkable reserve power; and never was he too engrossed to have a cheerful word for others. His circle of friendship was a wide one, which no one more merited than did he.

His chief devotion was, however, to his home and family, of which he was supremely fond. George Frederick Mueller married, at Egg Harbor City, New Jersey, his birthplace, on June 16, 1907, Clara Anna Morgenweck, daughter of Charles Adolph and Lena (Schworer) Morgenweck, of that place. By this marriage there were born two children: 1. George Frederick, Jr., born September 14, 1912. 2. Ruth Gladys, born January 12, 1920.

The death of Mr. Mueller occurred on April 21, 1930; and he was survived by his wife and two chil-

dren, as well as by two brothers, Arthur, mayor of Egg Harbor City, New Jersey, at the time of writing (1931), and Fred, also of that place; and one sister, now Mrs. William Morgenweck. The passing of Mr. Mueller deprived New Rochelle of an outstanding citizen and a man of helpful and useful citizenship, an individual who was widely loved, and a man of honor and achievement. Many were the tributes that were paid him, but outstanding among these, in that it perhaps represented most truly the popular attitude toward the man, was the comment of the press. Said the New Rochelle "Standard-Star" in its editorial columns under the title of "A Friend Departs":

Grief, the blighting sorrow that attends the loss of a treasured friend, struck New Rochelle business men with a heavy hand . . . with the news of the death of George F. Mueller. In giving expression to an emotion so near to the heart, words seem feeble instruments, yet the departed occupied so unique a place in our community life that some tribute is necessary, no matter how inadequate. . . . His acknowledged successes in the financial world, his business acumen, and the honors before which a materially minded generation most often bows in reverence, seemed to pale into insignificance beside those lovable qualities that provoked a feeling of friendship in men from all walks of life. It is not often that it is vouchsafed for a man to achieve material success and yet retain the good will, the affection and the admiration of his fellows, but George Mueller accomplished both in a career that promised even greater fulfillment had Providence granted him more years.

The example of his life does not lie in his accomplishment in his chosen field of banking. That he rose from a minor position to an executive's office is true, but far greater was the fact that in so doing he did not lose his simplicity of heart or genuineness of feeling. The banker can be replaced from the ranks of his profession. George Mueller, the man, occupied a place in the affections of those who knew him that will never be filled.

CARRINGTON ISAAC HAYES—Having learned the printer's trade in his early youth, the late Carrington Isaac Hayes continued to be identified with the newspaper publishing business for many years and until his retirement from active business. During these years he was connected at different times with several of the largest newspapers in Buffalo and in Philadelphia and he was regarded as an expert in respect to all mechanical problems relating to the newspaper publishing business. Throughout all these years he continued to keep in close touch with his native town, Unadilla, Otsego County, to which he was deeply devoted and where he spent the last years of his life.

Carrington Isaac Hayes was born at Unadilla, Otsego County, July 31, 1857, the son of Clark Isaac and Minerva (Hyde) Hayes, the latter the daughter of Austin and Elizabeth (Mygatt) Hyde, of Oxford, Chenango County. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Hayes was Isaac Hayes, one of the earliest settlers of Unadilla, who built the fine old house on East Main

Street, which is still the family home. Isaac Hayes died September 28, 1857, his wife, Salley (Mygatt) Hayes, having predeceased him by many years, her death having occurred on July 26, 1828.

Mr. Hayes' early life was spent in Unadilla, where he was educated, graduating from the old Village Academy. He early learned to love hunting on the surrounding hills and fishing in the streams. After graduating from the Academy, he attended a military school at Northfield, Vermont. He then engaged in newspaper work under A. J. Barlow, at that time of Unadilla, afterward of Oneonta. An apt pupil, Mr. Hayes quickly acquired a thorough knowledge of the printer's art and the mechanical problems of the modern newspaper. In Buffalo and Philadelphia he held responsible positions with leading newspapers for many years until his health failed, when he retired to the family home in Unadilla.

Mr. Hayes never married. He spent the closing years of his life with his two sisters, the Misses Mary H. and Minerva H. Hayes, in the Hayes home, opposite Hayes Park on the Susquehanna River. Until the last three or four years of his life, Mr. Hayes spent his winters in Florida and the rest of the year in Unadilla. Here he was recognized as an authority on dogs and hunting among his neighbors, and was very popular in the village. He was a man of sterling character and much devoted to his church, St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church. The best interests of the historic town of his father and grandfather had no steadier supporter. He was unusually well informed on many subjects and was an interesting and instructive conversationalist.

Mr. Hayes' death occurred on June 30, 1929, in the same room in which his father was born and died and in the homestead built by his grandfather. He was survived by his two sisters, the Misses Mary H. and Minerva H. Hayes. He rests with his parents and grandparents in St. Matthew's Cemetery, Unadilla.

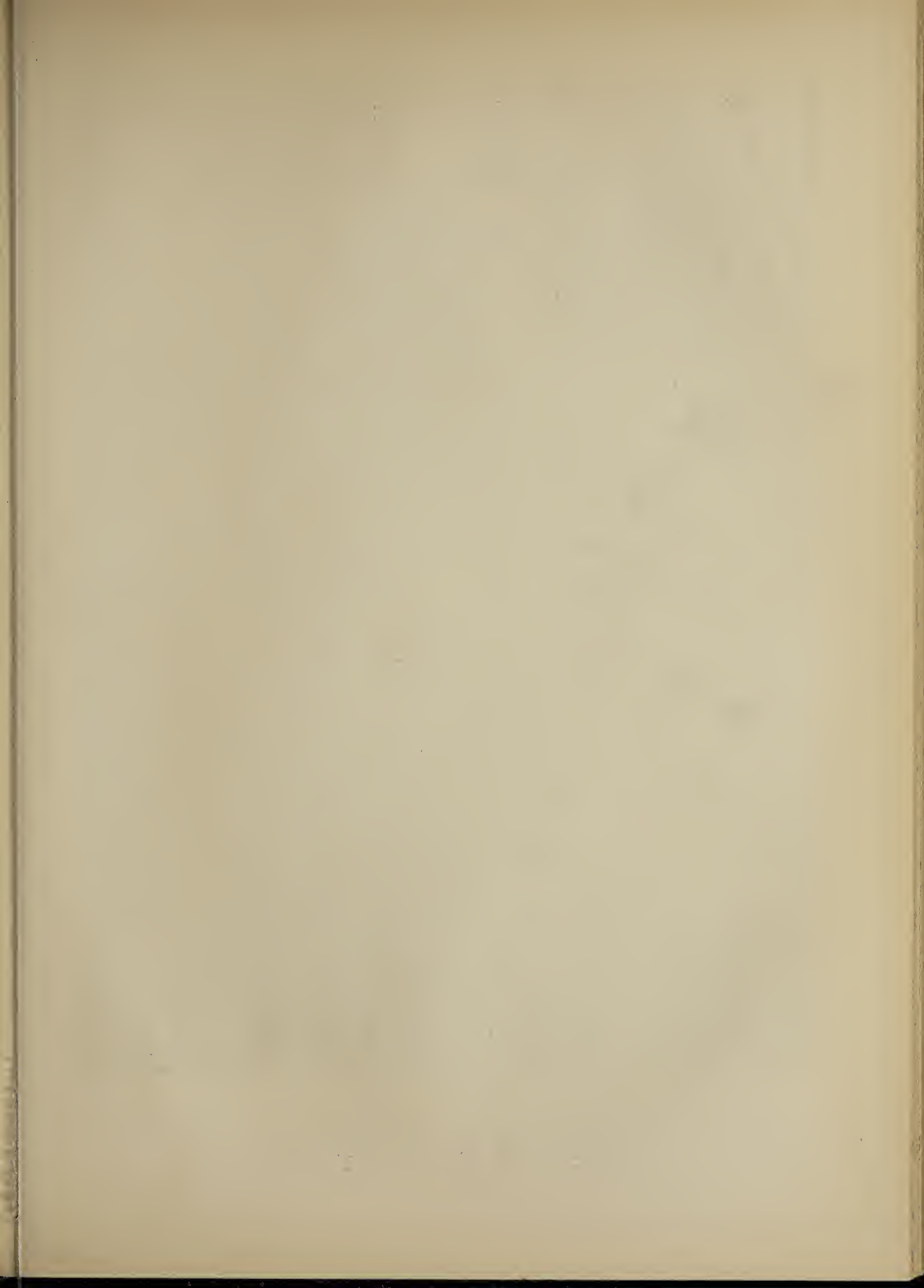
Though Mr. Hayes had lived away from Unadilla during the greater part of his life, his deep interest in the welfare of his native town never ceased. During the years of his retirement from active business, years spent again in Unadilla, he gave many proofs of his public spirit and in his quiet way did much to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions. As a result he was one of the best liked residents of Unadilla and his death caused widespread regret. His memory will long be cherished by all who had the privilege of his friendship and most so by those who knew him best.

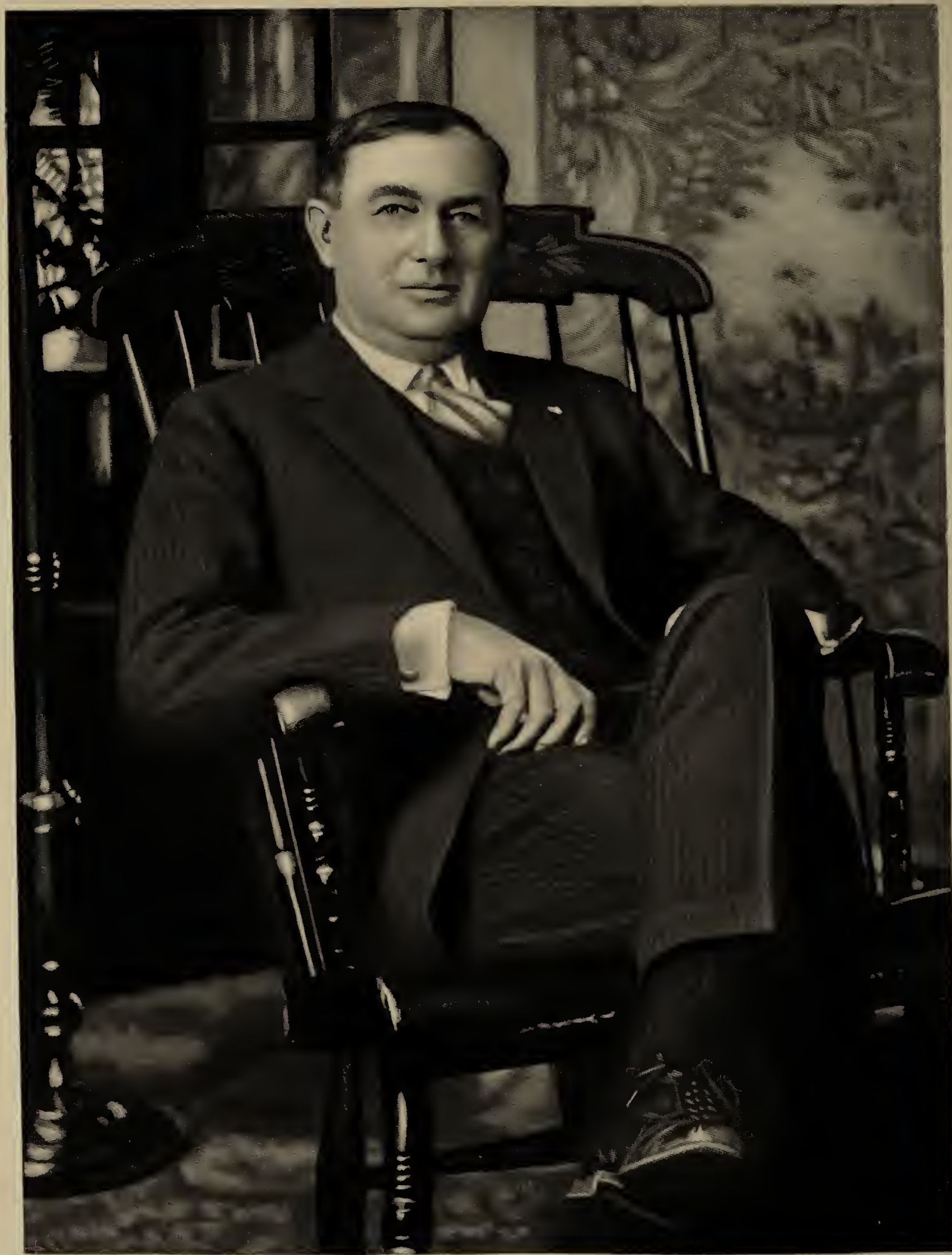
JOSEPH EDGAR McLEAN—With the exception of the short period of several years during which he was actively engaged in business, the late Professor Joseph Edgar McLean devoted his entire career to teaching. For about four decades he taught English and secretarial courses in business schools and col-

leges, the greater part of his teaching career being as a member of the faculty of the famous Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, of which he himself was a graduate. Professor McLean was not only an excellent and very successful teacher, but also greatly endeared himself to the many students who were fortunate enough to come under his influence, by his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart.

Joseph Edgar McLean was born at Richmond, Ohio, September 9, 1861, a son of John Lawrie and Helen Mary (Shane) McLean. His father was of Scottish descent, and a member of a family which had lived since Revolutionary times in the vicinity of Richmond. Professor McLean's mother was born in Ohio, of English ancestry, and said to have been of the blood of the royal House of Hanover. On both his parents' sides, Professor McLean's family was inclined to books and study, and not unnaturally the boy decided on a scholastic career. After boyhood school days in Ohio, Professor McLean attended Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, one of the leading business colleges, which drew students from all over the world. While at Eastman, Professor McLean became acquainted with H. E. V. Porter, later principal of the college at Jamestown, New York, where Professor McLean was to teach in after years. Professor McLean also attended Richmond College, Ohio. His major subject was English, although he had not neglected mathematics, and he taught English as a principal subject for the rest of his life. He went as a teacher to Jamestown College, Jamestown, New York, where, as at Eastman, commercial and special subjects were taught. Professor McLean took charge of the English and secretarial departments. His old college friend, H. E. V. Porter, was principal, while Professor McLean himself was vice-principal, secretary, and treasurer. A few years after his marriage, Professor McLean removed from Jamestown to Poughkeepsie, where he engaged in business for a few years. This experience only served to confirm his old affection for teaching, to which he accordingly returned. He taught English and secretarial courses in Dr. Townsend's private school, "Glen Eden," then located in Poughkeepsie. He also privately instructed students from Vassar. In about two years he terminated his connection with the Townsend School and joined the faculty of Eastman College, where he had once been a student. For the remainder of his life, with the exception of four years of retirement, Professor McLean taught English at Eastman, where his department was considered one of the strongest in the college. No one was a greater favorite with the students from Japan and other foreign countries than Professor McLean, for they recognized in him not only an efficient and experienced instructor, but a strong and beautiful character, as simple and modest in his manners as a gentleman of Old Japan.

On November 28, 1889, Professor McLean married





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Downing Lasher

Charlotte Platt of Warren, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Louis De Forest and Celia (Lyle) Platt of Warren. On her mother's side Mrs. McLean was of Revolutionary stock. Her paternal grandfather, John Cadwalleder Lyle, was a descendant of John Procter, commander of the First Battalion of Associators, organized after "Westmoreland's Declaration of Independence," May 16, 1775. Professor and Mrs. McLean had one child, a daughter, Helen Blanche, born May 28, 1891, who became the wife of Professor Nelson Sprackling of New York City and who is a well-known writer of special articles for magazines and other periodicals.

Professor McLean died at his home on South Clinton Street, Poughkeepsie, July 8, 1931. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his wife and daughter, also by three brothers and one sister: James and John McLean of Toronto, Canada; M. F. McLean of New York City; and Mrs. Blanche Long, of Magnolia, Long Island, New York.

Professor McLean's death, though not entirely unexpected, came nevertheless as a distinct shock and caused widespread regret in Poughkeepsie and wherever else he was known. His lifelong devotion to his chosen profession, teaching, had made him a well-known figure in educational circles. His work, affecting as it did the lives of thousands of young men and women, represented a definite constructive contribution. To a remarkable degree he possessed the ability of transmitting to others the knowledge which he himself had acquired by lifelong study. His work, however, was not restricted only to teaching, for he was a man who understood the problems of youth and who was the friend and adviser of many of his students. As long as any of his students continue to live, his memory will be fondly cherished by them, and thus his influence will continue for many years to come, even though he himself has passed away.

JOHN E. HARDENBERGH—A member of one of the oldest and most influential families in Ulster County, the late John E. Hardenbergh was born and always lived in this part of New York State. Many of his ancestors had occupied positions of trust and responsibility in church and State, both in times of peace and of war, while others had been prominent in the several professions. Maintaining this honorable family tradition, Mr. Hardenbergh was for almost half a century one of the leading members of the Ulster County bar and also interested himself in many movements undertaken for the general welfare.

John E. Hardenbergh was born January 17, 1858, at Maple Hill, Ulster County, a son of Benjamin Freer and Sarah A. (Rose) Hardenbergh. On the paternal side he was a descendant of Sir Johannes Hardenbergh, knighted by Queen Anne, at Marlborough's recommendation after the battle of Blenheim, who had been the original patentee of the extensive Harden-

bergh lands in Ulster, Delaware and Sullivan counties. Another of his ancestors was Johannes Hardenbergh, colonel of the First Regiment of Ulster County Militia in the Revolution. The latter entertained General and Mrs. Washington in June, 1783, at his residence in Rosendale, Ulster County.

Mr. Hardenbergh received his early education at a private school conducted by Professor Starr. Later he attended Kingston Academy, an institution famous for the many men and women who, having received their education there, later became very successful in their several fields of human endeavor. After graduating from the Academy, Mr. Hardenbergh decided to take up the legal profession as his future life work. Accordingly he entered the Albany Law School, graduated in the class of 1879, and began the practice of law soon after. Mr. Hardenbergh's ability in his profession was soon recognized and he met with success throughout his legal career. He had a large practice in Ulster County and made many staunch friends there. A member of the Ulster County Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association, he also was affiliated with Kingston Lodge, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons, and was interested in the Boy Scout movement.

On April 28, 1898, Mr. Hardenbergh married, at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, Henrietta Sutherland, daughter of Alexander and Henrietta Taylor (Mathewson) Sutherland. Mrs. Hardenbergh's father was a native of Caithness, Scotland, her mother of Perthshire, Scotland. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hardenbergh was a daughter, Sara Rose Hardenbergh, who was born May 1, 1899. The home of the family is known as "Roseland" and is located at Tillson, while Mr. Hardenbergh's law office was in Rosendale.

Mr. Hardenbergh died July 25, 1930, at "Roseland," his home in Tillson. He was survived, besides by his wife and daughter, also by his two sisters, Alvaretta and Emma A. Hardenbergh, both of Maple Hill.

Though Mr. Hardenbergh's death at the age of seventy-two years, of course, had to be considered the natural conclusion of a long, very active and very useful life, it nevertheless caused wide-spread regret throughout Ulster County. It was generally felt that with him there had passed away one of the most representative and most public-spirited citizens, who had done much for his native region. His name will always occupy an honored place in the annals of Ulster County and his memory will long be cherished by his many friends.

IRVING LASHER—In his young manhood the late Irving Lasher became identified with the contracting business, a business to which he devoted practically his entire active career. Possessing unusual executive ability, untiring energy and a strong interest in all things pertaining to mechanical engineering, Mr. Lasher met with outstanding success and during

the last twelve years of his life was half-owner of one of the largest and most successful contracting enterprises in Dutchess County. The steady growth and prosperity enjoyed by this enterprise, known as Spoor-Lasher Company, Inc., was largely the result of Mr. Lasher's work. With business headquarters and his home at Poughkeepsie, Mr. Lasher became one of this city's well known and most highly respected business men, taking also a very active and effective part in fraternal, social and religious affairs.

Irving Lasher was born at Vischer Ferry, Saratoga County, New York, November 20, 1878, a son of George J. and Anna (Van Denburgh) Lasher. The Lasher family is of German origin and was founded in this country by Sebastian Loescher, an inhabitant of one of the Rhine provinces, prior to his coming to this continent. He sailed from Germany on December 25, 1709, on one of the boats of a fleet of ten vessels bearing four thousand persons, and arrived at New York in June, 1710. He immediately settled at West Camp, on the Hudson, later coming to Livingston Manor near Germantown, New York, as records dating back as far as 1724 show. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Conrad, and then in the direct line through the following: Sebastian, Mark, John M., Robert William, and George J. Lasher, the last named being the father of Irving Lasher.

Mr. Lasher attended the district school in the town of his birth and then took a course in the Albany Business College. He continued his studies in a night school in Schenectady, where he studied mechanical engineering, becoming deeply interested in this profession, for which he had natural ability. He decided to find employment where he could also receive the best possible training for his talents. In 1901, Mr. Lasher entered the employ of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, with which he remained for two years in the machine fitting department. He next was foreman and superintendent for George Van Vranken, a general contractor of Schenectady, until he became associated with the Acme Engineering Company of Schenectady as carpenter superintendent. Later he returned to Mr. Van Vranken, remaining with him until 1914, when he accepted a position with the Raymond Concrete Pile Company of New York City. After an unusually wide experience in general construction work, Mr. Lasher, in 1919, in association with L. E. Spoor, organized, at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, Spoor-Lasher Company, Inc. This enterprise met with success and steadily grew, carrying on general contracting, transportation, highway construction and street paving. By 1924 the Spoor-Lasher Company was known as one of the leading concerns of its type in Dutchess and Orange counties. It had the largest equipment of any concern between New York City and Albany for handling concrete material and street construction. Thorough technical knowledge and sound business principles quickly won for Mr. Lasher

the full confidence of his patrons. In 1929 the Spoor-Lasher Company bought the Phoenix Horseshoe Works, at Poughkeepsie, for \$250,000. The premises included eight large factory buildings and a warehouse, on eighteen acres of land with 1,980 feet frontage on the Hudson River, as well as two docks and railroad sidings. This entailed an enormous amount of work for Mr. Lasher who was extensively active in this purchase.

In spite of his important business responsibilities Mr. Lasher maintained extensive fraternal affiliations. He was a Past Master of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, Free and Accepted Masons and a member of Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, Royal Arch Masons; King Solomon Council, Royal and Select Masters; Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, of New York City, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Tri-Po-Bed Grotto, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. His clubs include the Kiwanis Club, the Amrita Club, the Dutchess County Golf and Country Club, and the Transportation Club of New York City. His religious affiliations were with the Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie, of which he was a deacon, serving also as a member of its building committee, on which he was prominently active in 1930. He was a member of the Church Consistory and the Dutch Arms Club.

On June 25, 1913, at Schenectady, Mr. Lasher married Mary B. Ritter, a daughter of Charles Van Slyke and Mary (Darling) Ritter of Schenectady. Mrs. Lasher is a great-great-granddaughter of Abijah Peck, who served in the Westchester Militia in the Revolutionary War at the battle of White Plains. He was also an ordained Baptist minister and built the church which still stands at Clifton Park, Saratoga County. Mr. and Mrs. Lasher's only child, Mary Barbara, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 18, 1918; at the time of this writing is a student at the Putnam Hall Private School, Poughkeepsie, New York.

At his home in Poughkeepsie, Mr. Lasher died on March 24, 1931, after only a week's illness of sleeping sickness. Only a short time before his death he had returned from a vacation of several months touring in the South.

Mr. Lasher's death caused widespread regret, not only in Poughkeepsie, but also wherever he was known. His family received many expressions of sympathy at his passing away and of appreciation of his life, character and achievements. Similar sentiments were also expressed in the local newspapers. Thus the "Poughkeepsie Eagle-News," in its issue of March 25, 1931, paid the following eloquent tribute to Mr. Lasher, a tribute which headed that newspaper's editorial page:

The death of Irving Lasher has deprived Poughkeepsie of a citizen who was quietly active in many

phases of its community life, and a host of Poughkeepsians of a loyal and deservedly esteemed friend. His passing in the prime of life will bring sadness to all who have been privileged to know him, and he will be held in affectionate memory by his many friends.

JOSEPH TUCKERMAN TOWER—A pioneer in western mining and industrial developments, Joseph Tuckerman Tower, though living at a later period than the original trail-blazers of America, performed interesting explorational work in different states of Western United States and in the western portion of Canada. Interested in geology and scientific observations, he carried out many programs of investigation, proving by his own life that the day of adventure and pioneering was not ended. Courageous and physically strong, he went far toward accomplishing labors of outstanding value to his fellowmen; and, loved for his kindliness and his winning personality, he lived a life of strength and vigor. His career was useful, his death a cause of deep sorrow.

Mr. Tower was born in New York City, June 2, 1897, son of Joseph Tuckerman and Maria Bockee (Carpenter) Tower. The Towers were of Colonial stock; and one of Mr. Tower's ancestors, John Tower, made a treaty with the Indians in 1665, by which he acquired land outside the stockade at Hingham, Massachusetts, and lived in that unprotected situation with his family. Joseph T. Tower was of the fourth generation of a family connected with mining. His great-grandfather, Jonas Tower, who died in 1864, operated iron mines and furnaces at Crown Point, New York, and Ironton, Wisconsin, a place that he founded. The grandfather, Albert Tower, operated mines in the State of New York, and was interested in a development at the Vermilion Range, Wisconsin, being carried out by his cousin, Charlemagne Tower, in a small degree. The father, Joseph T. Tower, and an uncle, the father's brother, held and consolidated the family interests.

The younger Joseph Tuckerman Tower, of whom this is primarily a record, carried on the family tradition by sharing in the reorganization of the Port Henry Iron Ore Company. He began his formal education as a student at St. Bernard's School, in New York City, and under a private tutor prepared for the university while at Pomfret, Connecticut. Entering Harvard University, he was graduated in the class of 1921, after which he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for two years to round out his professional training in mining and geology.

Unmarried, and possessing ample private means, Mr. Tower chose the rough outdoor life of a mining pioneer, which he preferred to the easier life of the city; and the explorations upon which he ventured took him over Alaska and Canada, as well as through different parts of his own country. Of large frame and splendid physique, he was always ready for the pack trail and long portage. He never seems to have

lost either his smile or his nerve; and a typical story of him was that of his crossing Lake Mistassini, in northern Quebec Province, in an eighteen-foot canoe with outboard motor. A sudden storm sprang up, throwing his companions into a panic. Busily baling out the fast-filling canoe, they called, "Mr. Tower! The water is coming in faster than we can bail. What shall we do?" The master, with his hand on the rudder, continued to guide the small craft through the swell which each instant threatened to swamp them. And his coolness had much to do with holding up the morale of his companions. His answer to their query came quick as a flash, and with a chuckle, "Bail twice as fast."

A pioneer in the truest and finest sense of the word, Mr. Tower prospected far from railway lines in Canada; and twice, as a matter of fact, saw the steel tracks reach for the first time new settlements in a wild country—once at Rouyn, Quebec, and again at Sherritt Gordon, Manitoba. Few men of our day are privileged to have that kind of experience—a kind that was but typical of the life of Mr. Tower. Keenly interested in explorations, he was engaged, too, in making a collection of books relating to the Arctic regions, one of the most complete of its kind, covering explorations of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

It was in 1927, in Manitoba, that he achieved his first real success in mining, when he and L. B. Norrie purchased the Oak claim adjoining the Sherritt Gordon Mine. This claim they sold to the Sherritt Gordon Company, who made it an integral part of their holdings. Later Mr. Tower interested himself in the development, in North Carolina, of cyanite, a mineral used in the manufacture of refractories. He helped also to perfect a method of concentration whereby the concentrates were brought up to 98.3 per cent. instead of 65 per cent., as theretofore. In his last years he and Mr. Norrie were engaged in the development of natural gas in West Virginia, and were active in prospecting in Canada, maintaining a number of men there. One of Mr. Tower's Canadian prospecting trips involved a seventeen-day journey by canoe to Shebagamoo.

In memory of his sister, Mr. Tower created the Mary T. Tower Charitable Trust, into which he put some of the profits from his mining interests, also carrying insurance for the benefit of this trust. The income from this trust fund Mr. Tower used for charitable purposes only and upon his death this money is to be distributed to various hospitals in which Mr. Tower was interested. He helped many a prospector and prospector's family in Canada, and assisted others to rise in their profession.

Just at the threshold of a brilliant and promising career in mining and exploration, Mr. Tower was drowned in the Rio Grande, Texas, on August 23, 1931, while engaged in some of his geological survey

work. In his passing the mining profession lost a brave and skillful pioneer, and his friends and associates a loyal and trusted colleague.

ROBERT JACOB—Boat builder known throughout the world for his construction of famous yachts, and himself a yachtsman of renown, Robert Jacob was born in New York City, on March 26, 1867, and lived to the age of sixty-four.

His father, Leonard Jacob, was a native of the Isle of Wight; and his mother, Emma (Lawrence) Jacob, was born in New York City.

Progenitor of the family in America, Leonard Jacob was a member of the original firm of Arnold Constable and Company, being a relative of the Arnolds. He was a man of extended means and owned the point of land at Mamaroneck, New York, called "Satan's Toe," a point made historic in literature by James Fenimore Cooper, whose novel of that name was published in 1845. The area in the township of Mamaroneck now is known as Edgewater Point. Leonard Jacob, after many years of ownership, disposed of the land to Henry M. Flagler, for a sum then considered very large, but which nowadays, considering realty values at Mamaroneck, would be considered a bagatelle.

Robert Jacob lived with his parents at Satan's Toe, and attended the Berkeley School, in the neighboring community of Rye. Later he studied at Geneva, Switzerland, while his parents made a tour of the Continent and British Isles, Leonard Jacob re-visiting the scenes of his youth on the Isle of Wight. After trying various lines of business, Robert Jacob went in the yacht yard at City Island, owned by a German named Piepgrass, whom he soon bought out. Through his indomitable will and perseverance and fine personality, he built up a fine trade in yacht building and repairing. Fire wiped out his property in 1920, halting work on a number of notable craft. He had the contract to build the "Nourmahal," for Vincent Astor at that time. The fire would have prevented completion of work in the specified period, and Mr. Jacob told Mr. Astor of the misfortune, offering to let the contract go elsewhere. But Mr. Astor, desiring Mr. Jacob alone to do the work, told him to go ahead when the plant was rebuilt, and not to inconvenience himself. This he did, rebuilding the property at City Island speedily, then laying the keel of the "Nourmahal," and completing that famous yacht in due order according to specifications.

Many another fine craft has come from the Jacob ways at City Island. J. S. Bache's "Colmena" and the "Laura F." and "Laura M. IV" were built by Mr. Jacob. The latter two were built for L. P. and William A. Fisher, of Detroit. Mr. Jacob's personal yacht, "The Duchess," won the Long Island Sound racing championship in 1927. Throughout his life he

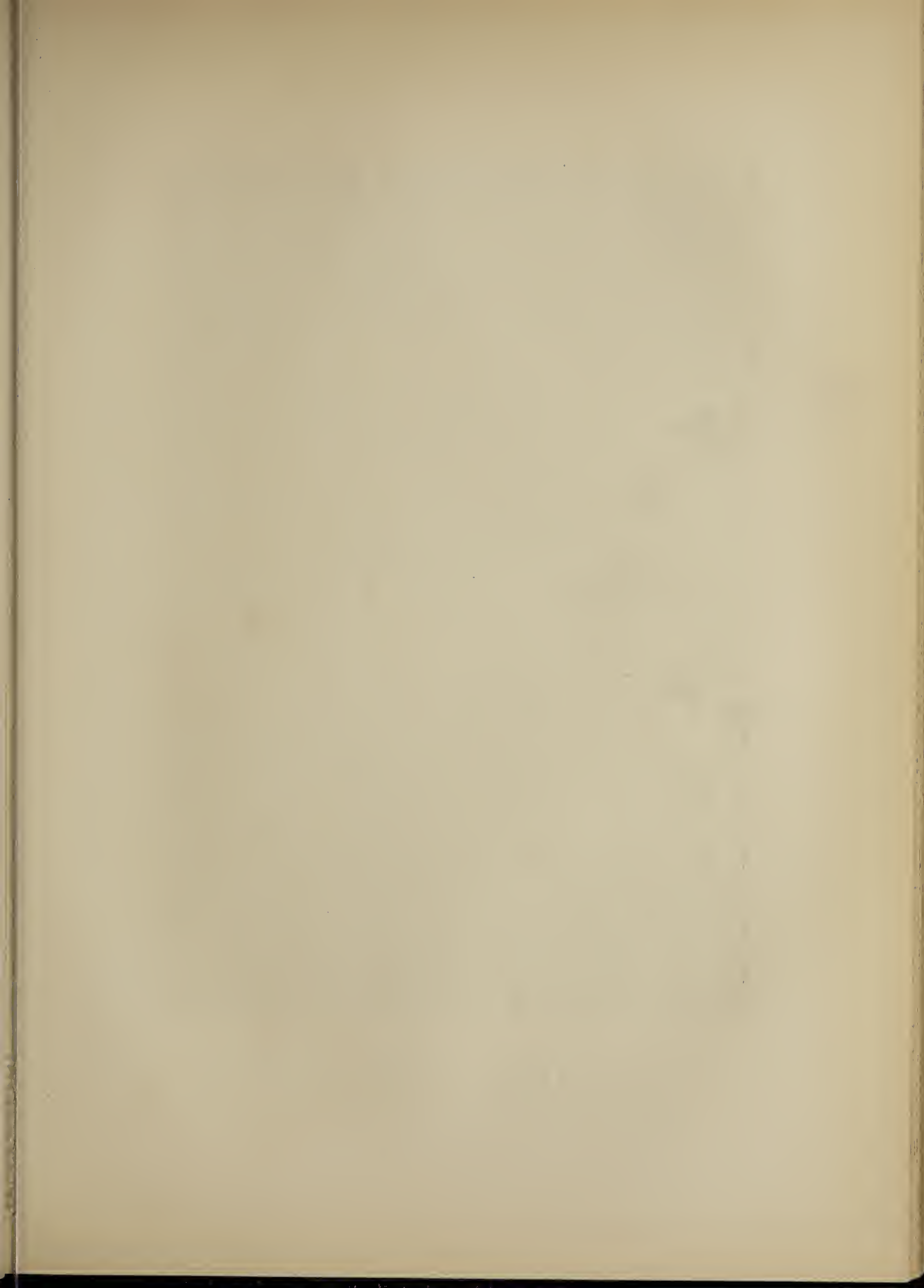
was an enthusiast for yachting; he was a skilled navigator and helmsman.

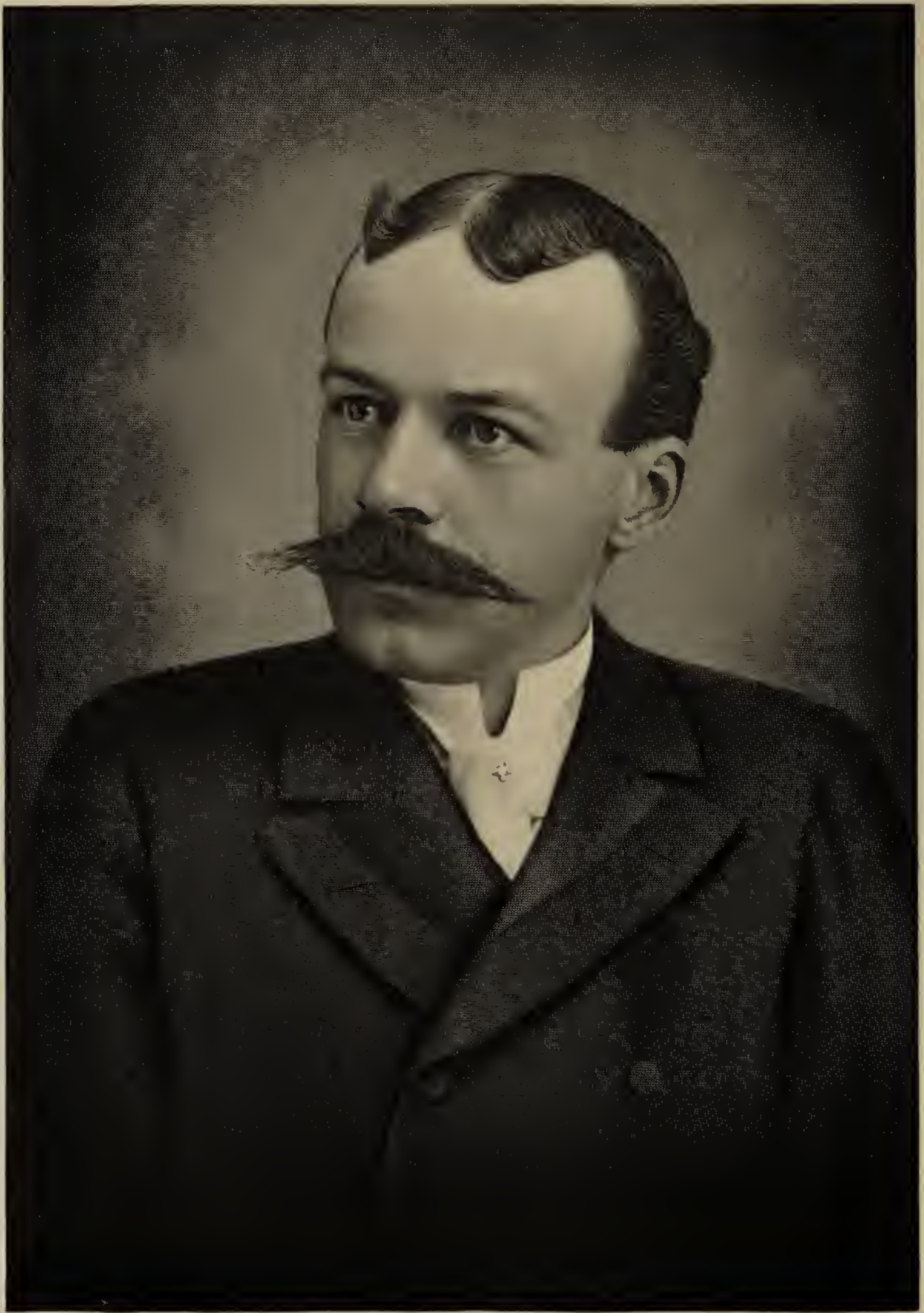
Twice married, he married (first) Harriet Hoppin, of Pomfret, Connecticut. Of this union were born children: 1. Eleanor Vinton, who married Bradley Randall of Pelham Manor, New York. 2. Robert, Jr., of Larchmont, associated with his father, himself being of the second paternal generation to become a builder of boats. On May 17, 1928, Mr. Jacob married (second) Mrs. Jessie Slingluff (Austin) Day, of Baltimore, Maryland, who now (1932) survives him and continues to reside in the family residence, at Larchmont. Mrs. Jessie S. (Austin-Day) Jacob is a daughter of Sidney Franklin and Elizabeth (Slingluff) Austin. Her father was born in Vermont, and among her ancestors were Zephaniah Austin of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and of Whitehall, New York, and his brother, Anthony, both of whom were enrolled for duty in the Fort William Henry campaign of 1757. Another of Mrs. Jacob's forebears was Jonathan Loring Austin, who accompanied Benjamin Franklin on one of his diplomatic missions to France. Stephen, another of the Austin family, was the one for whom Austin, Texas, bears its name.

At the time of the World War, Robert Jacob did all within his ability as a citizen and boat builder for America and the Allied cause. Coöperating perfectly with the government, he put his yards at work building submarine chasers and aircraft for the United States Government. Himself a veteran of the 7th Regiment, New York, he drilled the police reserves of the Bronx and held the rank of major. He fitted out a complete ambulance service and sent it to France, was of valued help in supporting the drives for Red Cross and Liberty Loan funds, and quite generally gave his uttermost as a man and leader and a patriot to his country in that time of crisis.

Though apparently in sound health, he died, at his home in Larchmont, October 29, 1931. He had been in the boat building trade for thirty-one years at City Island; he left behind him one of the best equipped yards in the East, and the highest of reputations internationally as a distinguished American yacht builder, yachtsman, citizen, and patriot. Hundreds of those who knew him as a friend expressed a united sorrow at his passing; the trade paid him homage as an eminent leader; and the communities of his residence were bereft of one whose life and works remain behind him as an inspiring example.

WILLIAM F. MULFLUR—To his fellow-citizens in Saranac Lake and to all who know his story, the life record of the late William F. Mulflur, prominent merchant, is one filled with inspiration. Undaunted by desperate ill health, he courageously and perseveringly lived a normal life, building up an enterprise successful in serving his own fortunes and





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William C. Bowers

in proving of great service to the public, and he found the strength in addition to participate actively in all the worthwhile affairs of his city.

William F. Mulflur was born in New York City, January 2, 1875, and was educated in the public schools there. After he left school, he entered the employ of the Catholic Book Company and was thus occupied until ill health necessitated his removal to Saranac Lake, where even the pure, dry air and the most modern methods of treatment promised little toward his recovery. It was in 1894, when he was only nineteen years old, that the boy was brought to Saranac Lake on a stretcher. Instead of growing worse, he grew better. The will to live persisted and by the end of five years had so worked its way that Mr. Mulflur was able to take a position as clerk in a shoe store conducted by a Mrs. Hubble on the present site of the Russ fur store. Soon Mr. Mulflur was able to launch himself in the same line of trade and he started a shoe store in small quarters at No. 22 Broadway. His growing volume of business necessitated a move to larger quarters. Mr. Mulflur therefore established himself in the store he occupied up to the time of his death, at No. 68 Main Street. He was soon recognized as one of the established and prominent merchants of the city and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of business and social circles. He was also a director of the Saranac Lake National Bank, and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Mulflur belonged to the Curling Club, the skating association, the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a faithful and appreciative member of St. Bernard's Church. In all the local activities, social and uplift, he took a leading part.

In Saranac Lake, October 29, 1901, William F. Mulflur married Mary Morgan, daughter of Michael Morgan, and has found her a helpful and coöperative helpmate, a woman of such courage and sympathy that she has done much toward making his own achievements possible. Four children were born to the couple: Kathleen; and William, Jr., Walter, and Edward Mulflur, all of Saranac Lake.

The long fight ended in December, 1921, when Mr. Mulflur died at the age of forty-six. All Saranac Lake gathered at the dignified services conducted for his funeral at St. Bernard's Church, the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and the Chamber of Commerce attending in a body. The personality of the man, his warm heart, his constant cheerfulness and kindness, his courage, endeared him to the hundreds of friends and sympathizers who gathered at the solemn high mass of requiem. The public realized that in him the town had lost a man who symbolized in his own spirit and that life of the town itself, the indomitable will to overcome heartbreaking obstacles and to build strongly and ably toward the future.

WILLIAM CRAIN BOWERS—Though the greater part of Mr. Bowers' career was spent in New York City, he always maintained a residence in his native town, Cooperstown, Otsego County. Deeply attached to the region in which he had been born and reared and in which his family, an old and prominent one, had long been located, he never lost his interest in the welfare of Cooperstown and of Otsego County. In New York City he became widely known in legal circles through his long connection with the "New York Law Journal," of which he was for many years the secretary and treasurer.

William Crain Bowers was born January 20, 1860, in the historic old stone house at Cooperstown, Otsego County, near the point where the Susquehanna leaves Otsego Lake. His father, Henry John Ray Myer Bowers, was born at Lakelands, Cooperstown, January 7, 1824, and was a member of the class of 1846 at Union College. His mother, Philatheta Marshall (Crain) Bowers, was born in Herkimer County, and was a daughter of Colonel William C. Crain, at one time speaker of the New York General Assembly. Mr. Bowers' paternal grandfather, John Myer Bowers, was born at Little Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 25, 1772, and settled at Cooperstown in 1798 or 1799, where he owned a grant of land through inheritance. He married Margaretta Wilson. His paternal great-grandfather, Henry Bowers, born in Somerset, Massachusetts, in 1747, was a son of Jonathan Bowers, the latter the founder of the family in America and also the founder of Somerset, Massachusetts. He was the controlling owner of one hundred sailing vessels, when the American Revolution broke out. The interesting story is told that a former slave of Jonathan Bowers, whom he sent back from Massachusetts to the West Indies, afterward became the famous Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Haitian liberator, popularly known as "The Bonaparte of St. Domingo."

William C. Bowers was educated at Cooperstown High School and remained at his home there until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he went to New York City to become actively associated with the law offices of Bowers & Sands, one of the leading law firms of the metropolis. The senior member of the firm was John M. Bowers, his brother, who died in March, 1918. Mr. Bowers was, for many years preceding his death, secretary and treasurer of the "New York Law Journal," a publication of rare value to the legal fraternity. He was a member of the Union Club of New York City and the Down Town Association, as well as of the Cooperstown Country Club. A member of the Epiphany Episcopal Church of New York City, he was also at one time a vestryman of the Christ Church of Cooperstown where he was a zealous worker and a much interested member.

William Crain Bowers married, in New York City, January 18, 1893, Jennie Foster. (Foster X.) Mr. and Mrs. Bowers were the parents of two sons: 1. Stew-

art Wilson, born May 1, 1894; married Marie Coff of Berkeley, California. 2. Joel Foster, born May 23, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, while making their winter residence in New York City, were always among the first of the members of the Cooperstown summer colony to arrive there. Mr. Bowers never lost his love for the beautiful scenery around the "Glimmer glass" of Fenimore Cooper, amid which he had been born and reared.

On December 1, 1929, Mr. Bowers passed away at "Mohican" Lodge, his Cooperstown summer home, after an illness of several months' duration. He had come to Cooperstown the previous May, hoping that the change would prove beneficial. This hope did not materialize and he declined steadily until the end. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Bowers has continued to reside at "Mohican" Lodge when not at her Park Avenue residence in New York City. Mr. Bowers was survived by his wife, two sons, and his sister, Martha Stewart Bowers.

Though Mr. Bowers' death was not unexpected, it nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his many friends in Cooperstown and elsewhere. In his native town it was generally felt that the community had lost through his death one of its best beloved members. His memory will long be cherished by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance or friendship.

(The Foster Line.)

Foster belongs to a group of occupational surnames and is derived from "the forester," a forest or game keeper. In the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, 1379, appear the names Benedictus Foster, Dionicia Foster, Gilbertus Forester, Willelmus Forster and Radulphus Forester. Other variations in the spelling of the name are found in records as early as 1273.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) Rev. Thomas Foster was born in England and died there before December 5, 1638. He lived in Biddenden and Ipswich, England, and his will, dated September 21, 1638, was proved December 5, 1638, in Ipswich, Suffolk County. In it he names himself "clarke" of the parish of St. Matthew and St. Mary at the tower in Ipswich. His wife had died before him as she was not named in his will. Rev. Thomas Foster married Abigail Wines, daughter of Matthew Wines, of Ipswich, England. Among their children was Thomas, of whom further.

(F. C. Pierce: "Foster Genealogy," pp. 485-86.)

(II) Sergeant Thomas Foster, son of Rev. Thomas and Abigail (Wines) Foster, was born in England, about 1600, and died in Billerica, Massachusetts, April 20, 1682. With his brother William, he came to America in 1634, in the ship "Hercules." He was the gunner at the castle and in 1639 at a meeting in Boston

there was granted to "Thomas Foster, gunner at the castle, a great lot at the Mount" (Mt. Wollaston, Braintree), for six heads, upon condition expressed for. In 1640 Thomas Foster was residing in Weymouth, where he owned land in 1642. He disposed of his remaining land in Boston limits in 1647 to William Brown of Salem. While residing in Boston in 1642 he was admitted a freeman, and on his removal to Billerica was admitted there in 1647. James Savage says he was a freeman of Weymouth in 1647. The following year he moved to Braintree, but before 1659, he was residing in Billerica. Thomas Foster was called "Goodman Foster" in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1655, and in 1659-60, his name appears as selectman on a list of town officers of Billerica. He held the same office in 1660-61-63-65-67-69. In 1660 he was chosen "eldest corporal of the Train Band."

He was a blacksmith and the progenitor of a long line of blacksmiths. In a deed dated November, 1679, when he conveyed land to one Moses Haggett, Thomas Foster was described as "sergeant." His will, recorded in Middlesex Probate records, was dated April 18, 1682, and the inventory of his estate was taken June 17, 1682.

Thomas Foster married, probably about 1638, Elizabeth, who died January 29, 1694-95, and among their six children was Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 488. C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 173. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 190. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXVI, p. 394. Pattee: "History of Braintree, Massachusetts," p. 470. Hazen: "History of Billerica, Massachusetts," Part 2, p. 54.)

(III) Dr. Thomas Foster, Jr., son of Thomas and Elizabeth Foster, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, August 18, 1640, and died October 28, 1679, aged thirty-nine years (so recorded on tombstone). However, according to Cambridge Town Records, his death occurred September 16, 1679. In 1666 he was admitted freeman of Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he moved in 1662. About 1672 he removed to Cambridge. On the court files of 1678 he is styled "Physician."

Dr. Thomas Foster married, October 15, 1662, Sarah Parker, born in April, 1640, died April 18, 1718, daughter of Robert and Judith Parker. She married (second), March 30, 1687, Peter Brackett of Billerica. Dr. Thomas and Sarah (Parker) Foster had six children, their fifth one being Jonathan, of whom further.

(F. C. Pierce: "Foster Genealogy," p. 495. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 190.)

(IV) Jonathan Foster, son of Dr. Thomas and Sarah (Parker) Foster, was born in Roxbury or Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 21, 1671, and died January 5, 1755. In 1700 he was one of a com-

mittee for calling the minister in Stow, Massachusetts, freeman. He was a weaver of Stow, where he bought land in Chelmsford from Stratton heirs, December 26, 1727. In April, 1738, he was called "husbandman of Chelmsford," when he deeded one-third of the Stratton Homestead Estate to Joseph Foster.

Jonathan Foster married Abigail, who died in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, January 8, 1759. They were the parents of four children, among them John, of whom further.

(F. C. Pierce: "Foster Genealogy," pp. 496, 510.)

(V) John Foster, son of Jonathan and Abigail Foster, was born in Stow or Bridgewater (claimed by some descendants), Massachusetts, about 1708, and died in 1745, when a guardian was appointed for his children. The inventory of his estate was made February 27, 1745-46. Town records show him to have lived at Stow, Grafton and Hardwick, which was later Ware, Massachusetts, the latter evidently his last residence. In September, 1736, he was received as a member of the Grafton church, his wife being admitted in February, 1742. John Foster was a selectman in 1736-37-38 while he resided there and was a prominent member of the community, for in "seating the meeting house" the committee allotted him the second seat, which would indicate that there were few others more prominent. Upon his removal to Hardwick, where he was among the first settlers and where he owned two hundred acres of land, he also took a prominent part in the affairs of the town and church. In 1740 and 1741 he was chosen selectman and town clerk. He seems to have returned to Grafton in 1741 but again bought land in Hardwick in September, 1742, where he died.

John Foster married Eunice, and among their six children was Joseph, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 524. F. C. Pierce: "History of Grafton.")

(VI) Hon. Joseph Foster, son of John and Eunice Foster, was born in Stow, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, June 3, 1730, and died in Barnard, Windsor County, Vermont. When an infant he was taken by his parents to Grafton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, but they finally settled in Hardwick, in that part incorporated in 1761 as Ware. He was the oldest son and was given in the division of the estate part of the two hundred acres originally purchased by his father. Joseph Foster remained on the farm for thirty years and was a prominent and respected citizen and held the highest offices in the town, which shows he was a "man of character and influence." In 1774 and 1775 he was a delegate to the Provincial Congress from Ware, Massachusetts, and was allowed £3-9-6 for expenses to the Congress. An active participant of the Revolutionary War, he was captain of a company in Colonel Ruggles Woodbridge's regiment which marched on Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775.

Soon after the war, he removed with his family to Barnard, Vermont, where many people from Hardwick had previously settled. In his new home he likewise commanded the esteem and respect of the people. He was selectman in Barnard in 1780-81-83-91-92-94. The church records of Ware, Massachusetts, contain the following in relation to Joseph Foster, April 19, 1757: "Voted to hire preaching for this summer; voted to raise upon the polls and estates the sum of £13-6-8 for preaching and boarding ministers and going after ministers; voted Joseph Foster to go after ministers." His will was dated 1798 and probated at Woodstock, Vermont, June 2, 1807. Each of his children had one-seventh of the property after provision was made for the widow.

Hon. Joseph Foster married (intentions published) February 9, 1751, Susannah Roberts, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, born in Billerica in 1730, died in Barnard, Vermont, May 18, 1800. They had eight children, one of whom was John, of whom further.

(F. C. Pierce: "Foster Genealogy," pp. 526, 542. Hyde: "Historical Address, Ware, Massachusetts.")

(VII) Hon. John Foster, son of Hon. Joseph and Susannah (Roberts) Foster, was born on the old homestead in Ware, Massachusetts, September 3, 1757, and died in Barnard, Vermont, August 17, 1848. He moved to Barnard, Vermont, with his parents, and there became a prominent and useful citizen. He was deacon of the church; captain of the local militia; representative in the Legislature for thirteen consecutive years; justice of the peace; town treasurer from 1796 to 1818; moderator 1793-99-1800-03-06-08-11-13-1815-16-19-21-24; selectman 1793-96-1804-05-06-13-14-1815; overseer of the poor, 1802-07-18-20; and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1814. John Foster enlisted in the Revolutionary War in Ware, Massachusetts, in September, 1777, for three months as a substitute in Captain John Crawford's company in Colonel Cushing's regiment; in 1780 was sergeant under Captain Cox at the Fort in Barnard, Vermont; and was also at the surrender of General Burgoyne in 1777. On August 9, 1832, then in his seventy-fifth year, he made application for a pension. His inscription on his gravestone in the Barnard cemetery reads: "John Foster, Esq., died August 17, 1848, ae. 90 years, 11 months, 18 days. May his piety and virtues long live in the hearts of his friends and posterity."

Hon. John Foster married (first), in Barnard, Vermont, October 13, 1781, Experience Gray, born March 13, 1761, died May 25, 1826. He married (second) Rachel (Richmond-Myrick) Chamberlain, who was probably born in Taunton, Massachusetts, widow of Ebenezer Myrick, and later widow of John Chamberlain. By his first wife, Mr. Foster had eight children, one of whom was Joel, of whom further.

(F. C. Pierce: "Foster Genealogy," pp. 542, 570.)

(VIII) Dr. Joel Foster, son of Hon. John and Experience (Gray) Foster, was born in Barnard, Vermont, March 10, 1802, and died in New York City, June 29, 1884. He secured the usual school education of his surroundings and had private instruction in the classics. His medical studies were begun at Woodstock, Vermont, under Dr. Joseph A. Gallup. He then attended lectures both at Castleton and Burlington, Vermont (where his preceptor, Dr. Gallup, taught) and subsequently went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he became a student of Professor George McClellan and Nathaniel Smith, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, in the class of 1826. The subject of his paper was "Neuvorir," which attracted much attention, being published in the August, 1826, number of the "Philadelphia Medical Review." Dr. Foster's first professional career was in Schoharie Courthouse, a small village thirty miles west of Albany, New York. In 1835 he removed to New York City and continued in active practice to within a week previous to his death.

Dr. Foster was of wide renown in medical circles. He was the oldest living permanent member of the Medical Society of New York, having been elected in 1832. When he became a member of the Medical Society of New York County, March 14, 1836, he was recognized as the recent president of the Schoharie County Medical Society. He was one of the founders of the following societies: The New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was vice-president 1859-62 and trustee 1862-66; the New York Physicians Mutual Aid Association. He was also one of the incorporators of the New York Infant Asylum and at the time of his death was its honorary president.

In politics, Dr. Foster was originally an abolitionist and was a member of the first Whig Convention of which Hon. William H. Seward was chairman. Later in life he became an ardent Republican, although he took no active part in politics. When President Lincoln called for volunteer physicians, after the second battle of Bull Run, Dr. Foster obtained about forty physicians and went to the front. His patriotic action in behalf of the wounded was duly appreciated and honorable mention was made. He was religiously affiliated with the Calvary Church, of which he was a consistent member. "Dr. Foster was a successful practitioner of medicine, respected and esteemed by the community and the medical profession for his probity and integrity. Truly it can be said of him who had seen his eighty-second year and fifty-eighth of medical work 'Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like a shock of corn cometh in his season.'"

Dr. Joel Foster married, in 1831, Lavina Armstrong, of Schoharie, New York, who died February 7, 1890. They were the parents of one child, John Armstrong, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 570, 613.)

(IX) General John Armstrong Foster, son of Dr. Joel and Lavina (Armstrong) Foster, was an eminent lawyer, and in the Civil War was distinguished in his public services both in the field and military courts. He died in New York City, February 12, 1890.

General John Armstrong Foster married Lomie Elliott, and they had two daughters, one of whom was Jennie, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 660.)

(X) Jennie Foster, daughter of General John Armstrong and Lomie (Elliott) Foster, married William Crain Bowers (q. v.).

(*Ibid.*)

LOUIS CAMILLE LAFONTAINE—A native and lifelong resident of Clinton County, the late Louis Camille Lafontaine was one of the best known, most popular and most highly respected citizens of his native town, Champlain. Prominent for many years as a banker, he was also very much interested and very active in civic affairs. A descendant, through his mother, of one of the early settlers of the town of Champlain, Mr. Lafontaine always was greatly interested in the town's early history and in the achievements of the early French explorers and settlers. Indeed, it was largely as the result of his efforts that a very fine monument was erected in the town in honor of Samuel de Champlain. In many other ways, too, he constantly labored for the welfare of his native town, its people and its institutions.

The Lafontaine family is of French origin and settled in Canada about the year 1700. An early member of the family was Joseph Lafontaine, who was born at Chambly, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1787. In 1826 he removed to Champlain, New York, where he died in 1832, during an epidemic of cholera, at the early age of forty-five years. He was an honest, upright and highly respected pioneer citizen of Champlain. He married Louise Harteau, who was born in Chambly, Canada, in 1795, and who died in Champlain in 1874. They had eight children: Camille, of whom further; Francis; Julude; Rachel; Mathilde; Laura; Joseph and another child, who died in infancy.

Camille Lafontaine, son of Joseph and Louise (Harteau) Lafontaine, was born in Chambly, Canada, February 6, 1813, and died in Champlain, New York, June 28, 1901. For many years he worked in the sawmills of Pliny Moore, of which he was long the superintendent. He was an honored member of the community. He married Mrs. Laura (Gosselin) Tetreau, widow of Jean Tetreau, born November 11, 1819, died in Champlain, August 11, 1882, daughter of Louis and Louise (Harbeck) Gosselin and granddaughter of Louis Gosselin, a lieutenant in the Revolution, under General Hazen. Clement, a brother of Louis Gosselin, also served in the Revolution, with the rank of captain. By her first marriage she had

three children: 1. Samuel, who died in 1861, unmarried. 2. and 3. Amelia and Adelaide, both Sisters of Charity, now deceased and both buried in the convent of their order at St. Hyacinthe, Canada. Camille and Laura (Gosselin) Lafontaine had four children: 1. Joseph G., who was born August 29, 1850, and died January 23, 1908. He married (first) Henriette Houde, and (second) Marie Z. Prudhomme. Children of first marriage: Mary Ada, Duncan A., Douglas L., Cora L. Child of second marriage: Edward J. Lafontaine. 2. Louis Camille, of whom further. 3. Mary, who died aged four years. 4. Edward, who died aged three years.

Louis Camille Lafontaine, son of Camille and Laura (Gosselin) Lafontaine, was born in Champlain, New York, July 24, 1852. He received his education in Champlain and at Montreal, Canada, and began his active career as clerk in a general store in his native town. After a year he sought an opportunity to learn telegraphy, and entered the employ of the Central Vermont Railroad Company at Champlain, soon mastered the art, and served as operator there for thirteen years. In 1883 he resigned in order to accept a position as teller in the First National Bank of Champlain, was subsequently promoted to that of assistant cashier, which he continued to fill with much ability until about 1910. He was also a member of the board of directors of this bank. In politics he was of independent and liberal views, but frequently supported and worked in behalf of the Democratic party. He was greatly interested in public affairs and served the town of Champlain as tax collector for two years and also as supervisor for two terms. At one time he was his party's candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated, his party being in the minority. Soon after his retirement from active business he was a candidate for the nomination as assemblyman from Clinton County and, having been elected in the primaries, he stood for election to this office on the Democratic ticket. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church, and more particularly with St. Mary's Church of Champlain. He was a member of the New York State Historical Society and an honorary member of L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amerique.

A deep student of history, and holding in reverence the good and wise men of the past, Mr. Lafontaine labored arduously and successfully to perpetuate their memory. He was proud of the association of his family with the beginning of the town of Champlain, his great-grandfather, Lieutenant Louis Gosselin, a stone mason, having built the first house there, in 1784, four years prior to the organization of the town. Mr. Lafontaine conceived the idea of erecting in the village a suitable memorial of Samuel de Champlain, the distinguished French navigator and explorer, discoverer of the lake which bears his name, founder of Quebec, and Governor of Canada (1567-1635). To

this purpose he devoted himself with zeal and intelligence, formulating all the plans for the procurement of the necessary means, and bringing his splendid work to completion and unveiling on the Fourth of July, 1907. It is curious to note, and the fact adds the greater credit due to Mr. Lafontaine, that this was at that time the only memorial in the United States to the great discoverer and explorer. The unveiling ceremonies were attended by a great concourse of people, including representatives of French-American bodies from various parts of the United States and Canada, and many distinguished clergymen. Among those who delivered addresses of historic value were Mr. Lafontaine, the originator of the memorial, and Rev. Father F. X. Chagnon, of Champlain, who had warmly seconded his effort. In recognition of Mr. Lafontaine's services in connection with the Champlain memorial and of his intelligent interest in historic matters, he was, on July 24, 1908, appointed by Governor Hughes as commissioner of the New York Lake Champlain tercentenary celebration, and he also attended the Hudson-Fulton celebration as an invited guest of the Hudson-Fulton Commission. As a member of the New York Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commission, Mr. Lafontaine conceived the idea of erecting a memorial lighthouse to the honor of Samuel Champlain which resulted in the monumental lighthouse at Crown Point (near the Lake Champlain bridge) in the base of which is sealed a bas-relief by Augustin Rodin, the eminent sculptor, which was presented to the French people in recognition of the honor paid to the French discoverer of the lake.

Mr. Lafontaine married, September 21, 1903, at Montreal, Canada, Emma A. Viger, born in Lennoxville, Province of Quebec. They had no children.

At his home in Champlain, Louis Camille Lafontaine died October 20, 1924. Since her husband's death Mrs. Lafontaine has continued to make her home in Champlain, her residence being located on Oak Street.

FRANK LINCOLN KEMP—The community of Ausable Forks materially gained from the life of Frank Lincoln Kemp, who not only contributed to its well-being through his numerous business affiliations, but at the same time gave of his best energies to the civic development of his village. He was both secretary and general manager of the J. and J. Rogers Company, manufacturers of sulphite, as well as secretary and treasurer of the Northern Insuring Agency and president of the Ausable Credit Corporation, all of Ausable Forks; and in these different connections, served well, indeed, the interests of the general public, both locally and in the broader Statewide sphere. Esteemed for his achievements, respected for the integrity and other confidence-inspiring attributes of mind and heart that he possessed, he was loved above all for his kindness and generosity, his devotion to

the welfare of those around him, his loyalty and steadfastness as a friend.

Mr. Kemp was born July 22, 1877, in Canada, though he was brought by his parents at the age of two and one-half years to live in Ausable Forks. His parents were Elijah and Lucretia (Shumway) Kemp, who saw to it that he received a good practical education. His early training he received in the public school at Ausable Forks; and later, determining upon a business career, he became a student at the Albany Business College.

His first active work was with the J. and J. Rogers Company, in whose ranks he was destined to go high. In 1893 he entered the employ of this organization in the capacity of secretary to the president, the late James Rogers; and so well did he serve his distinguished employer that, ere long, he was given more and more important duties to perform, and greater and greater confidence was reposed in him by the executives and officials of the company. In 1922 he was made secretary of the corporation, though the general managership did not come to him until seven years later, in 1929. He took an active part in all phases of the company's work, however, even while serving as secretary to Mr. Rogers, so that his duties as secretary of the company and as its general manager, when they were officially thrust upon him, were in no way new to him. His ascendancy to high official position was rather an elevation of title in correspondence to the labors that he had already been for years performing unofficially; for ability and achievement had long since entitled him to the high place that now came to be his.

As time went on, Mr. Kemp, of course, acquired additional business interests. With the Northern Insuring Agency, he became secretary and treasurer; and he served this company faithfully and well, as was the case with the Rogers House. The Ausable Credit Corporation, of Ausable Forks, found in him, too, a wise and capable leader; and he was, at his death, the president of this enterprise.

Business men were, indeed, fortunate in having such a man as Mr. Kemp as one of their leaders in this region of the great State of New York. For he understood the objects and movements of industry, knew how to handle large affairs with the least possible amount of friction and unpleasantness, and had so broad a vision of social and industrial problems that men of all types and classes were willing to place their trust and confidence in him and to rely upon his decisions as eminently just and fair.

He did not, however, confine his work to the business field alone, but rather extended his activities into varied civic and social realms. Numerous organizations and groups of his fellow-citizens benefited from his labors, among them such prominent fraternal orders as the Free and Accepted Masons and its many branches. He belonged, too, to the Adirondack Club

of Lake Placid, where he liked to pass much time in the summer months. He served for a considerable period as fire commissioner of Ausable Forks, always having taken a keen interest in the fire department organization, and was prominent at the same time in his support of other civic bodies and their work. He was a member of the St. James Church, and both treasurer and a vestryman in his parish. His acquaintance was wide in both Clinton and Essex counties; and he was universally esteemed and loved. But perhaps the highest regard for him came from a source that provided him with a deep personal satisfaction—from the employees of the J. and J. Rogers Company, with many of whom he had been associated over a period of forty years. These loyal workers, remembering many a kindly thought or word or a favor that they had some time received at his hands, were present in large numbers at his funeral services, lining the walks and streets near the Kemp home, with heads bowed in grief and reverence.

A man whose ideals and fine principles of living found their springs in the home and in his domestic relationships, Frank Lincoln Kemp married, on April 14, 1903, Minnie A. Pine, daughter of Napoleon and Salina (De Merse) Pine, of Ausable Forks, New York. Mrs. Kemp survived her husband, and is today one of the well-beloved citizens of Ausable Forks and this region of the State.

The death of Frank Lincoln Kemp, on August 10, 1931, at his home in Ausable Forks, was a cause of deep and widespread sorrow among his fellowmen; for he had served them well, and had merited the high place that was his. Many tributes were paid him, in speech and thought and in the written word; but outstanding among these was "An Appreciation," written by one who knew him well, and published in a local newspaper:

It has been said, and truly said, that aristocracy in this democratic country of ours is vested in men who, from humble beginnings, and with little help beyond their own ambition, have risen to important influence and the highest esteem in their community. Because this is true, by the same token, that community is indeed stricken when that person on whom they leaned, to whom they looked for their help, their guidance, their source of strength, hears, to quote Stevenson, "The sunset gun too soon." Such an inexpressible loss has come to our little village within the past two weeks—on Monday, August 10th, the one clear call came to him whom the community has called a friend for many years, and he has answered the call—leaving us poorer because he is not among us, but richer, vastly richer, because it has had him for fifty-four years. His church, his devoted family, his business, his home town, are sadly stricken, and his place will not be filled. But, for him, a beautiful prayer has been answered—"Lord, give me work to the end of my life, and life to the end of my work."

CHARLES WINSLOW ARTHUR, M. D., began the practice of medicine in Northern New York State in the final year of the Civil War and for

nearly sixty years was actively engaged in that profession. He attained a reputation of distinction throughout a large territory and was additionally esteemed and admired by thousands who knew him throughout the many years of his career. He was a hard worker in the cause of humanity and never considered himself when called upon to assume the duties of the physician. He lived to be nearly eighty years of age and to within almost the very end was engaged in alleviating the sufferings of others, although his own health was imperilled by his unselfish devotion.

Dr. Arthur was born in Valcour, New York, February 26, 1844, a son of Joshua Van Rensselaer and Almira (Lake) Arthur. His early education was acquired in the local schools and at the Keeseville Academy, which he completed at the age of seventeen years and then undertook the study of medicine under the competent direction of Dr. J. H. Cole, of Peru. He later matriculated in the Medical School of the University of Vermont and from that institution was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1865. He first established himself in practice in Lawrence, St. Lawrence County, New York, but subsequently removed to Hillsdale County, Michigan, practicing there for six years with cumulative success. While in Hillsdale County he married. His health at this time demanded a change of climate and he returned to New York and took up his residence at his father's farm in the town of Ausable for recuperation. Within six months he felt sufficiently well to reënter the practice of his profession and to that end went to Saranac, working here for six years and gathering about him a large and profitable clientele. In 1879 he located in practice at Lyon Mountain and in 1891 again changed his location, this time coming to Plattsburg, where he established his office and made his home for the remainder of his days. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society and of the Northern New York Medical Association, and had also served as president of the Clinton County Medical Society. He was a member of the Democratic party and affiliated with Clinton Lodge, No. 165, Order of Free and Accepted Masons. His death took place in Plattsburg March 2, 1922.

Charles Winslow Arthur married, in 1872, Charlotte A. Hart, of Reading, Michigan, who survives him, as do two sons, Harry M., of Port Henry, New York, and Chester W., of Rochester, New Hampshire; one brother, Joshua I. Arthur, of Fort Ann, New York; and two daughters, Grace E. Arthur, secretary at Wellesley College; and Susan E. of Plattsburg.

Dr. Arthur will long be remembered in every community in which he lovingly labored in the cause of humanity as a man of gentle character, nobility of soul and generosity of time and practical application of true benevolence. He was an upright, Christian gentleman and a credit to his profession and to the long line of pioneer ancestors from whom he sprang.

JOHN S. FITZPATRICK—Engaged all his life in educational work, in later years confining his attention to a specialized field of education in the capacity of principal of the New York Parental School, of Flushing, Long Island, John S. Fitzpatrick rendered valuable service to his fellowmen. In New York State he had a wide acquaintance in the educational world, while in civic and social life, too, he was at all times a leader. The associations and groups with which he was connected were distinctly the gainers from having the benefit of his participation; for everywhere he displayed those remarkable qualities of executive ability coupled with a sympathetic understanding of human nature—qualities that ever marked his participation in school affairs. The death of such a man as Mr. Fitzpatrick was a decided loss to education whose best interests he had always fostered by his attitudes and actions, and in whose cause he had faithfully served.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was born in Keene, New Hampshire, in 1872, and spent most of his early years as a resident of Natick, a suburb of Boston. He was then graduated from the Bridgewater Normal School and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. For his post-graduate studies he went to Harvard and Columbia universities. His first teaching he did in Massachusetts and Connecticut schools, and later he also taught in the schools of New York City. In New England he served as principal, which gave him experience in the administrative field of education; and in 1900 came to New York as a teacher in Public School No. 2, Brooklyn. His next step was to become teacher in charge of Public School No. 81, where he remained from 1905 to 1910. In 1910 he went to one of the graduating classes of No. 164, where he remained until his appointment to Public School No. 80, as principal. Mr. Fitzpatrick's other experience included four years as a teacher of history in the Commercial Evening High School of Brooklyn. It was in 1917 that he was appointed principal of the New York Parental School, a position that he continued to fill till his retirement in 1924. From the outset of his career, he had been especially interested in the welfare of the backward, delinquent boy; and this interest had made him the logical choice as head of this school, as well as of the Brooklyn Truant School. The New York Parental School is situated on Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, and the Brooklyn Truant School, at Elderts Lane, Woodhaven, Long Island.

A follower of athletics from childhood, Mr. Fitzpatrick always credited much of his success in these two schools for delinquent children to the fact that he carried athletics and outdoor activities of a healthful sort into these institutions, making them play an important part in reshaping the lives of boys whose energies may have been misdirected. He himself had played end on the Yale football team and was a

member of the track team. Prior to his college days, he had been likewise prominent in athletics in preparatory school. His brother, Keene Fitzpatrick, became, many years ago, athletic trainer at Princeton University. In any event, the New York Parental School and the Brooklyn Truant School became, under his guidance, institutions of worth and value to their communities and to the State, and grew in both size and scope as the years went on. During his administration, new buildings were opened, doubling the capacity of the Parental School.

In educational circles, Mr. Fitzpatrick was held in the highest of esteem and affection. In his honor, a special dinner was given several years ago in the school auditorium. George J. Ryan, president of the board of education, who was present, extended to Mr. Fitzpatrick his good wishes and those of the board. Members of the board of superintendents and the entire staffs of both of Mr. Fitzpatrick's schools were also present, as were truant officers, who were sent by the chief of the bureau of attendance to take charge of the cottages connected with the schools. It was generally agreed that Mr. Fitzpatrick's love of the children under his care made him an ideal man for the position that he held in the Parental School, and that his personality and understanding nature gave him powers that were an influence for good in many young lives. Mr. Fitzpatrick was presented a Tiffany watch and chain in appreciation of his services, as well as a set of engrossed resolutions conveying the sentiments of teachers and employees. Active in many different phases of educational work, Mr. Fitzpatrick belonged to the New York Principals' Association, the Brooklyn College Alumni Association, and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Alumni Association. He was a member, too, of the Knights of Columbus. And into all of these varied activities, as into his teaching and educational administrative work, he ever put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, with the result that his participation in the affairs of all these organizations was a most helpful and useful one. He was one of the founders of the Public School Athletic League of the public school system of Brooklyn.

John S. Fitzpatrick married Elizabeth Ford. By this union there were five children: John S., Jr., Charles, Mary, Norma, and Elizabeth. Mr. Fitzpatrick was survived by his wife and children.

The death of Mr. Fitzpatrick removed from Flushing and from New York State an educator and a man of the highest type, one who had rendered valuable services, not only to systems with which he worked, but to individuals who gained from his ministrations despite large organizations and systems. A man of ability and talent in handling young boys, he used his talents well in a field where they were sorely needed; and many a life has been made better by the careful guidance that Mr. Fitzpatrick gave to it in its most formative years. The influence of such a man must

live on in the lives of others, must grow with the years, though his work must ever be of a sort that only a few can understand and appreciate.

JOSEPH ANTHONY SIMENDINGER—In Brooklyn, where he was born and reared; in New York City, where he was prominently identified for many years with the fur business; and in New Rochelle, where he made his home for the last ten years of his life, the late Joseph Anthony Simendinger was very popular with all who had the privilege of coming into contact with him. This popularity, as well deserved as it was extensive, was based on Mr. Simendinger's many fine qualities of the mind and the heart. His reputation for reliability and probity in business circles was well established, while his participation in civic and religious affairs gave proof of his sincere public spirit and of his deep interest in furthering the welfare of his community, its people and its institutions.

Joseph Anthony Simendinger was born in Brooklyn, April 12, 1880, a son of Joseph Anthony and Susan (Heinemann) Simendinger. His father was of French descent and his mother of German descent, the former was a hatter. Mr. Simendinger went to school in Brooklyn and then entered business life in New York City. He early displayed an industry and perspicacity which marked him out as a young man bound to rise in the world. Often he carried out his plans in the face of strong opposition and determined competition. For some thirty years he was a successful fur merchant in New York City. About 1920 Mr. Simendinger became a resident of New Rochelle, where he continued to live until his death. He was a member of Huguenot Lodge, No. 46, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Lodge No. 756, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and he was also a Royal Arch Mason. He attended the First Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle. He was also prominently active in Boy Scout work in the New Rochelle district, to this latter movement giving enthusiastic service during the last years of his life. This enthusiasm was shared by his son, who was an Eagle Scout. Mr. Simendinger's popularity with everybody, irrespective of race or religion, in the New York business world, followed him when he became a citizen of New Rochelle, and he quickly made his energy and good nature felt in various directions in the community of which he had become a resident.

On September 4, 1904, Mr. Simendinger married, in Brooklyn, Clara Sommer, daughter of George and Katharina (Hattemer) Sommer, of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Simendinger were the parents of two children: 1. Clara Josephine, born March 23, 1909. 2. Joseph Anthony, born October 22, 1913.

Apparently Mr. Simendinger had many more useful years before him, when he died suddenly at his home as the result of a heart attack, January 18, 1931.



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Milton J. McGibbon

At the time of his death he was survived by his wife and two children, two sisters, Mrs. Catherine Logan and Mrs. Anna Creevey, and one brother, John W. Simendinger.

Mr. Simendinger's sudden and untimely death in his fifty-first year came as a distinct shock to his family and to his many friends. It deprived the former of a loving and devoted husband and the latter of a genial and loyal companion. Though he never sought or held public office, he gave many proofs of his deep and sincere interest in the public welfare. For these many manifestations of a fine character, Mr. Simendinger will long be remembered not only by the members of his family and by his intimate friends, but also by that wider circle, which was fortunate enough to have come into contact with him in business and civic life.

MILTON J. MCGIBBON—A native of Delaware County, but during the greater part of his life a resident of Sullivan County, the late Milton J. McGibbon was for many years successfully engaged in the undertaking business at Liberty. He was also prominent in this town in civic affairs and for many years played an important part in politics and in public life. At different times he held important public offices, which he invariably filled with great efficiency and faithfulness. No community enterprise ever sought his support in vain, and every movement which tended to advance the Welfare of Liberty and of Sullivan County found in him an enthusiastic backer. He was prominently active in numerous fraternal organizations, rendered important services of a civil nature during the World War, and, indeed, in every respect represented the finest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship.

Milton J. McGibbon was born on a farm at Cannonsville, Delaware County, July 15, 1870, a son of Forrest and Harriet (McLaury) McGibbon. He received his early education in the Cannonsville public schools and in the Monticello School, and later attended the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pennsylvania. Until 1895 Mr. McGibbon continued to live on his parents' farm. In that year he went to Chicago and became connected with the undertaking firm of Boyds Brothers. There he learned the undertaking business in all its branches. Returning East two years later, in 1897, he settled at Liberty, Sullivan County, where he continued to make his home from then on. He purchased the business established by E. R. Dusbury, one of the pioneer undertakers of Sullivan County. Mr. McGibbon located his establishment in the basement of what was then the Goodsir Store. In 1905 he formed a partnership with Gabriel F. Currey, together with whom he purchased the undertaking business conducted then by John Reiner. Four years later, in

1909, Mr. Currey sold his interest in the business to his son, Nial Currey, who since then continued as a partner of Mr. McGibbon, the business being carried on under the firm name of McGibbon and Currey. At one time the firm was also interested in the marble and granite works formerly owned by Bloomer and Startup, from whom Mr. Currey had bought this enterprise, selling it later to the firm of McGibbon and Currey. Eventually, however, a number of years ago, the firm disposed of its interest in this undertaking, in order to devote their attention entirely to the steadily growing business of its funeral parlor. The marble and granite works are now owned by Edward J. Lane. When Mr. McGibbon first entered the undertaking business at Liberty, there were very few funeral directors in Sullivan County and, indeed, it is recorded that Mr. McGibbon was the first to introduce the present methods of embalming. Mr. McGibbon and his partner conducted their business on a very high plane, placing their emphasis upon the quality of the service extended by them to their clients. Both were men of progressive tendencies and made it a point to keep at all times abreast of the most recent developments in their business. They constantly kept their equipment up to date and they were the first to motorize their rolling stock, though they continued for many years to keep also horse-drawn carriages, because a number of people continued to prefer them. The firm of McGibbon and Currey quickly became one of the best known undertaking establishments in its section of New York State.

Though his business naturally required and always received the major share of his time and attention, Mr. McGibbon did not permit it to absorb him to the exclusion of other interests. For many years he was very active in politics and throughout his life he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party and its principles. He served the organization loyally and effectively in the town, county and State. For a number of years he was a member from Sullivan County of the State Republican Committee. During 1903-05 he served as town clerk of Liberty and he was always especially active in town and village caucuses and other meetings. In recent years he was particularly interested in the Liberty Airport project, which he strongly favored, giving thus another proof of his progressiveness and his public spirit. When, in April, 1928, Postmaster McLaughlin resigned, Mr. McGibbon was appointed acting postmaster. In the fall of 1928 he received a permanent appointment to this position. However, it was given to him to fill its duties only for a short time, illness forcing him, in January, 1929, to take to his bed. Though he made courageous efforts to overcome this attack, these efforts were destined to remain unsuccessful and Mr. McGibbon was prevented from then on until his death several months

later from carrying out the duties of his office. He was a member of Mongaup Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Liberty, of which he was a Past Secretary and a Past Junior Warden; Ellen-ville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Middletown Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kalurah Temple, of Binghamton, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Middletown Lodge, No. 1097, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as of the Watkins Engine Company, now known as the J. C. Young Hose Company, No. 1, of the Liberty Fire Department. During the World War Mr. McGibbon served very efficiently as food administrator for Sullivan County, acquitting himself of the difficult tasks entrusted to him with great tact, courage and fairness, and thus rendering important services to the community, the State and the Nation. Mr. McGibbon had conceived the idea of forming the Liberty Health and Information Bureau, but because of his death this project was deferred. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church of Liberty, of which he was a trustee for thirty years.

Mr. McGibbon married (first), in 1893, Nina Service, of Cannonsville. Mrs. McGibbon died in October, 1894. He married (second), January 31, 1923, Mrs. Harriet (MacDonald) France, who survived him. At the time of his death he was also survived by three brothers: Dr. Walter McGibbon, of Stamford, Connecticut; Forrest McGibbon, of Chicago, Illinois; Harold McGibbon, of Albuquerque, New Mexico; and one sister, Jean Annette McGibbon, of Detroit, Michigan.

At the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, Milton J. McGibbon died after a prolonged illness, May 15, 1929. His remains were brought back to Liberty, where funeral services were held in the Liberty Presbyterian Church. They were attended by a very large number of Mr. McGibbon's friends. Exceptionally numerous and beautiful floral tributes also testified to the high regard, in which Mr. McGibbon was held by the community. Funeral services were conducted by Mr. McGibbon's pastor and personal friend of many years' standing, Rev. John E. Pritchard. The final services at the grave in the Liberty Cemetery were under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge, of which Mr. McGibbon had been a popular member for so many years, and were conducted impressively by Past Master J. O. Newkerk, Mr. Pritchard assisting in his capacity as chaplain.

Mr. McGibbon's death at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight years, was, of course, a great shock to his family, to his many friends and to the community in general. His passing was deeply regretted, for it was generally recognized that in his death

the town of Liberty had lost one of its most substantial, most representative and most useful citizens. In the forty years that he lived in Liberty, he was never known to utter an unkind word, and was always diplomatic under the most trying circumstances. His too tender, sympathetic heart no doubt contributed to the trouble which brought on his death at such an early date. By his upright life, his industry, his devotion to his work and his patriotism he set a fine example, and his memory will long be kept fresh in the hearts and minds of those who knew him.

COLONEL JOHN WRIGHT VROOMAN—

A native and lifelong resident of the State of New York, as well as a member of one of the oldest families of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, Colonel John Wright Vrooman held a place of distinction as a lawyer, and in both political and fraternal affairs. In all the public positions that he held, and indeed in all his relationships with his fellowmen, he met well the responsibilities that were given to him, and so conducted himself that his life was a most useful one. A man of kindly and generous impulse, ever eager to do the best that he could for his fellow-citizens and for his community and State, Colonel Vrooman combined with these qualities a pleasant personality that went far toward bringing him many friends and so making his life of value. His death removed from Herkimer, New York, his home community, a man whose life was unusually long, and one of great usefulness.

Colonel Vrooman was born on March 28, 1844, on a farm at Paine's Hollow, New York. He was connected ancestrally with the family from whom the town of Herkimer took its name, his great-great-grandmother having been Delia Herkimer, sister of General Herkimer, and wife of Colonel Peter Bellinger, who commanded the famous German Flatts Regiment of Tryon County at the battle of Oriskany. He had in his possession many of the heirlooms of the Herkimer family, and at the unveiling of General Herkimer's Homestead Memorial Gateway, a ceremony conducted in October, 1929, by the Masonic Historical Association, Colonel Vrooman brought with him the sword worn by General Herkimer and the Bible from which he read on his deathbed. This was an indication of the historical interests of Colonel Vrooman, especially in matters relating to the Mohawk Valley of New York State. The dedication of this memorial gateway was really the culmination of his efforts to have the State purchase the General Herkimer Homestead; but aside from these completed projects in connection with the Herkimer home, Colonel Vrooman started the movement for the purchase of forty-eight acres of the

Oriskany battlefield, the monument to the unknown soldiers of Oriskany, and the battlefield gateway.

The Vroomans, like many other settlers along the Hudson and Mohawk valleys were of Dutch origin, a sturdy, heroic and virtuous people, and from them is directly descended John W. Vrooman, of whom this is a record, and whose lineage is traced back to Count Egmont, whose coat-of-arms Mrs. Vrooman has in her home in Herkimer today. On the paternal side, Colonel Vrooman's grandmother was a Casler, and his own father was Nicholas Vrooman, a farmer of limited means. His mother was Christina (Wright) Vrooman. After leaving school, having obtained his education in the proverbial "little red school house," John Wright Vrooman attended two or three terms of the Mohawk High School and also attended Little Falls Academy, teaching in the meantime in the district schools of Herkimer County. Upon receiving his formal education, Mr. Vrooman entered the law offices of Judge Ezra Graves at Herkimer, where he remained until he enlisted in the navy in 1864. He was engaged on board the "Vanderbilt" in cruising after blockade runners until the winter of 1864-65, when that steamer joined the North Atlantic Squadron, and he participated in the two battles of Fort Fisher. At the end of the Civil War he was honorably discharged, and returned to Herkimer to resume his studies in the office of Judge Graves. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began his practice at Herkimer.

His political career commenced when Judge Prescott appointed him in January, 1868, clerk of the Surrogate's Court of Herkimer County, and then it was that he began his residence in the village of Herkimer which ever afterwards was his home. For ten years, he served as clerk of the Surrogate's Court. In 1876, he was appointed financial clerk of the State Senate, having served in that capacity during the sessions of 1876-77. In 1877, he was chairman of Herkimer County delegation to the Republican State Convention at Rochester, and there he was made a member of the State Committee. He was elected to that office on January 1, 1878, and served continuously for five terms, covering a period of ten years, having declined at the end of that time to become a candidate for reelection. In the early part of 1879, Mr. Vrooman was appointed secretary to the Republican State Committee, a position that he held for eight years. In 1889, he was urged to head the ticket put in the field by the Republican State Convention, but declined. In September, 1891, he was again urged to allow his name to be put upon the Republican State ticket, and the convention unanimously nominated him for lieutenant governor. Although the ticket was defeated, Mr. Vrooman ran ahead in nearly every locality, and in the aggregate about 16,000 votes. In 1892, and again in 1900, he was Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket for New York State.

Returning to Herkimer, Colonel Vrooman became vice-president and practically the manager of the Herkimer Bank, now the Herkimer National Bank, a position that he retained for four years. He then went to New York in the insurance business, and was first connected with the Mutual Reserve and later with the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, both of which companies were prosperous during the periods of his association with them. The dissolution of the Mutual Reserve came years after he left it. After having spent eighteen years in the insurance field, Colonel Vrooman resigned to give his attention to real estate and investments in New York City and Herkimer.

Colonel Vrooman will long be remembered for his distinguished Masonic career and for his activity in numerous historical societies of New York. In the Masonic Order he was a member of Herkimer Lodge, No. 423, which he joined immediately after returning from Civil War service, when only twenty-one years of age; and of that body he was Master for three years. He was Senior Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York under five Grand Masters, was Junior Grand Warden two years, Senior Grand Warden two years, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for three years, at the end of which time he declined reelection. It was a matter of interest that in all the elections by some eight hundred representatives of the Grand Lodge there never was a vote cast against him, and there never was a candidate named against him. The statement is made that not from George Washington down, can the same be said of any other man. During his service to the Grand Lodge he traveled extensively in this State, assisting to raise the money and pay off the \$700,000 debt of the Grand Lodge. As Grand Master he purchased the one hundred and sixty acres of land just east of Utica and laid the corner-stone for the Masonic Home, May 21, 1891. He has ever been interested and active in the affairs of that excellent institution. When he was Grand Master he personally visited every district in the State, a record seldom equalled before or since in Masonry.

In recognition of Colonel Vrooman's efforts, the board of trustees, Utica Masonic Home, designated the new building erected just east of the home proper, as the John W. Vrooman Memorial. The corner-stone of the memorial was laid October 8, 1927, by Grand Master Most Worshipful Harold J. Richardson. The occasion was marked by the presence of many prominent leaders of Masonry in New York State. During his long and distinguished service in the Grand Lodge, he never asked or received a penny for anything he did or even for expenses, giving freely of his time and money to the order to which he was so sincerely devoted. He was an honorary member of many Masonic lodges in this country and Great Britain. Among them are

the Anglo-American and Bloomsbury Rifles Lodges of London.

Colonel Vrooman was also a member of the Aaron Helmer Post, No. 404, of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member and officer of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; a member and officer of the Sons of Oriskany; a member of the board of trustees, and an ex-president of the Holland Society of New York; a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; a member of the Navy League of the United States; a member of the Union League and the Republican clubs of New York City; an honorary member of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, and life member of the American Tract Society, and the New York Kindergarten Association; a member of the board of managers of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, and an officer of the Stony Wald Sanatorium in the Adirondacks; a trustee of the Herkimer Free Library; and a member of the Herkimer County Historical Society; a member of the Executive Committee of the American Flag Association, and of a number of other organizations. He was also interested in the Mohawk Valley Association, and served as its honorary president. On numerous occasions Colonel Vrooman was asked to deliver speeches, among which were an address, "Some Dutch Characteristics," before the Albany Historical Society; an address before the Connecticut State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, delivered at Bridgeport, Connecticut; an address before the Confederate Association of New York City; an address at the dedication of the Washington Monument where Chester A. Arthur, then President of the United States, presided. Colonel Vrooman laid the corner-stone of the Washington Memorial Arch in New York, and also delivered an address on that occasion. He also laid the corner-stone of the State armories in Poughkeepsie and Saratoga Springs, as well as the corner-stone of the government building at Auburn. He delivered addresses before the cadets at West Point; the Young Men's Christian Associations of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey and the address at the breaking of ground for the Sailors and Soldiers Monument at Riverside Drive, New York. He was a member and trustee of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and of the committee appointed to meet Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on his return to this country in June, 1910.

From 1880 onward, Colonel Vrooman was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Herkimer, where he served as superintendent of the Sunday school for eighteen years. For a long time he was superintendent of the Mission Sunday school in New York City, to which he gave his best efforts, and his help was always available in any kind of church or charitable work. Philomath University honored

him in 1916, by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Colonel John Wright Vrooman married, on November 14, 1867, Ann Ford, daughter of Daniel and Lany (Young) Ford, of Mohawk. Mrs. Vrooman entered heartily into all of her husband's activities, and each found the greatest happiness in the other's society. They had a large number of acquaintances and friends, and both were welcome guests.

The death of Colonel Vrooman occurred at his home in North Washington Street, Herkimer, on the night of November 24, 1929, at the age of eighty-five years. He was, at the time of his passing, the oldest Past Grand Master of the New York State Lodge of Masons, and until the last he was interested in many different phases of the life of his city and State. He will long be remembered in the Herkimer community for his contributions to civic and social life and for the part that he took in the upbuilding of the city; and his memory will serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to all whose privilege it was to know him.

JOHN WEVER—In the life and affairs of Plattsburg, New York, John Wever long played an important part, especially in the field of banking, in which he was engaged throughout practically his entire career, but also in the civic and social activities of his community. His position as vice-president, and later that as president, of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, placed him in a position to render valuable aid to his fellowmen and to take his full share of the business responsibilities of his city and State. And in this position, as well as in whatever enterprises he undertook, he performed his work so faithfully and with such consistent efficiency, and displayed such outstanding integrity and qualities of such usefulness to others, that he came to be known as a leading man in the community, and one who, because of his essential kindness of nature and his marked public spirit, was a decided asset to the Plattsburg vicinity. His death was, consequently, a cause of widespread sorrow and bereavement among his friends and all who knew him.

Mr. Wever was born on February 24, 1847, in Michigan, a son of Samuel and Mary (Henderson) Wever. He received his early education in the public schools of his native State, and then went to college in Michigan. It was in 1865 that he came to Plattsburg, New York, and here he entered the employ of the Vilas Bank, where he took a position as teller. In 1871, after he had been for six years engaged in work with this institution, he became cashier of the institution; and then, in 1884, he left the Vilas Bank, and, together with his brother-in-law, Alfred Guibard, he organized the Merchants' National Bank, of Plattsburg, of which Mr. Guibard

became the first president and Mr. Wever the first vice-president. As vice-president he remained, performing his work in that capacity faithfully and efficiently and doing a great deal to expand the scope of the bank and to bring new custom to its doors, until the death of Mr. Guibard, whereupon he became the president of the bank. This post, the chief executive office in connection with the institution, he kept until his death in 1914.

The activities of Mr. Wever by no means ended with his work in the bank, however, for he was a leader in civic affairs and a man who ever took a prominent interest in the life of his fellowmen. In Clinton County, New York, he served as county treasurer in 1884. Then, in 1887, he was reelected to this position. His next public office was that of Congressman in the United States House of Representatives in Washington, District of Columbia, for it was in 1891 that he was chosen to represent his district in this body of national lawmakers. Once more, in 1895, he was elected to Congress. Nor did his activity in behalf of his country, his career of public service, terminate with his period in Congress. For, when he was only sixteen years of age, he entered the Union Army to defend the cause of the North in the Civil War, having become a member of the 8th Michigan Cavalry. He served in the armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, and was eventually forced to leave the army because of his ill health, but not until after he had rendered valuable service to his fellowmen and to his country. The educational life of New York State was enriched by the part that Mr. Wever took in it, both as a member of the board of trustees of the Plattsburg State Normal School and as a worker in the cause of greater and more widespread education in his State and Nation. No field of public service failed to attract Mr. Wever's attention, for he was, too, a member of the board of directors of the Physicians' Hospital, also of Plattsburg, and in this connection he gave of his time, material resources and talents to the best interests of the ill and unfortunate of his city and community. He was also a charter member of Plattsburg Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was likewise affiliated with chapter and commandery. A member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he belonged, in this body, to the Bendich Post, and he was, too, a member of the Board of Public Works. His religious affiliation was with Trinity Church, in which he was a vestryman.

John M. Wever was twice married: (first), in 1875, to Frances Bentley, a daughter of Douglas Bentley, of Plattsburg, by whom he had one child, Bessie, who died in 1892. Mrs. Frances (Bentley) Wever died in 1897. Mr. Wever married (second) Mary Delard Nichols, a daughter of Elric Lynde and Julia (Ross) Nichols, of Plattsburg, New York.

The death of John Wever, which took place on September 24, 1914, was a cause of sincere sorrow in Plattsburg and wherever he was known, for he had long taken an important part in public life here and especially in the worlds of finance and business. The character of his life and his works, his stern integrity in all his dealings, his kindliness of attitude and deed, and the gentleness and helpfulness of his nature—these were qualities that readily won the esteem and the affections of those who knew him and worked with him. His memory is today enshrined in the minds and hearts of those whom he left behind in this world and who knew and loved him during his period on earth; and it will continue to be, in the years to come, an inspiring and uplifting influence in the lives of his friends.

DANIEL WARREN—For many years extensively engaged in the business and industrial life of this Nation, Daniel Warren had interests that made him a leading figure in different realms of activity; and in his home community of Mamaroneck, New York, he held a position of prestige, honor and responsibility. As vice-president of the American Trading Company, president of the American Trading Company of Cuba, and president of the village of Mamaroneck, as well as in a host of other capacities, he served faithfully and effectively, bringing vast benefits to his fellowmen by virtue of his labors. Alertness of mind, integrity of spirit, eagerness to help others—these were among his outstanding qualities of character; and his personality and tempering sense of humor rounded out a nature that was a fitting attribute of a man whose career was so useful, whose life was so finely lived, as that of Mr. Warren.

Mr. Warren was born in the Rye Neck, town of Rye, Mamaroneck, New York, on November 28, 1861, son of John and Ellen H. Warren; and he early attended the Rye Neck school, later studying at the Cooper Union, in New York. In 1882 he joined the Coombs, Crosby and Eddy Company, of New York City, a firm with which he was to remain until 1925—or, in other words, until his final retirement from active business. He was destined, too, to see this firm grow from somewhat small beginnings to an enterprise of large proportions, becoming, in turn, Flint, Eddy and Company; U. D. Eddy and Company; and the American Trading Company, with offices in every part of the world.

With the American Trading Company, Mr. Warren was supervising buyer from 1895 until 1916; and from 1910 he was a director. In 1916 he was made vice-president, and so continued until his retirement. He served also, at different times, as president of the American Trading Company of Cuba, the American Trading Company of Argentina, and, in 1923, of the American Exporters' and Importers' Associa-

tion. In 1917 and 1918 the War Trade Board of the association met and conferred with President Wilson's Cabinet on questions pertaining to the World War; and he did important work for his country in that connection.

Aside from these activities, Mr. Warren held directorships in the Santa Clara Sugar Company and the Santa Clara Railroad of Cuba; and he was also a member of the National Foreign Trade Council, the Pan-American Union, and the International Chamber of Commerce. Despite all his connections with domestic and foreign enterprises, however, Mr. Warren never lost his interest in his native village of Mamaroneck. He was continually active in the administration of both this village and that of Rye Neck. From 1902 until 1911 he was president of Mamaroneck; and from 1894 to 1928, was president of the Rye Neck Board of Education. In 1895 he led the campaign for incorporation of Mamaroneck; and, in 1905, as its president, arranged the purchase of Harbor Island for \$50,000. The island became the site of a bathing beach and waterfront park. During Mr. Warren's presidency, the village was equipped with sidewalks, sewers, steel bridges and street lights, and Mamaroneck Avenue and a portion of the Boston Post Road were paved with brick.

As president of the Board of Education, Mr. Warren did much for Mamaroneck. In 1923 the Rye Neck High School was erected to meet the needs of the growing community; and his last act as president of the board was to urge taxpayers to buy the site of the recently completed grammar school at the corner of Keeler and Harrison avenues. His proposal for this purchase was authorized at the last public meeting over which he presided.

Mr. Warren was also a director of the Union Savings Bank of Westchester County, and was an active member of the Mamaroneck Coöperative Savings and Loan Association, of which he was a founder. Among his clubs were the Scarsdale Golf Club, the Oakhurst Club of Shore Acres, the Orienta Yacht Club, the India House in New York, and the Havana Country Club. He was an honorary member of the Jockey Club, of Buenos Aires. Into each and all of these groups, Mr. Warren put his fullest energies and his greatest measure of devotion, with the result that he was esteemed and respected as few men, and was in a position to render even more valuable service to others than might otherwise have been possible for him to do.

Devoted also to the home and all the finer things of life that it represented, Daniel Warren married, on February 4, 1888, in New York City, Ellen Connolly, daughter of James and Catherine (Fox) Connolly, of Mamaroneck. He was survived by his wife and by the three daughters of the marriage: 1. Mrs. Rees-Mogg, of Somersetshire, England. 2.

Adrienne Warren, of Mamaroneck. 3. Mrs. Malcolm D. Brown, also of Mamaroneck.

The death of Daniel Warren, on September 16, 1931, at his home in Shores Acres, was a cause of deep and lasting sorrow for he had contributed, as had few men of his community, to its welfare, and had, indeed, given richly to industrial life throughout the Nation. Many tributes were paid him, but outstanding among these was the editorial in the Mamaroneck "Daily Times" of September 18, 1931:

Mamaroneck would indeed be ungrateful if it did not truly mourn the death of Daniel Warren. He was not merely one of our residents; nor would it be enough to class him as a good citizen. He was one who gave to his community unqualified service of a high order. Often it was service that meant sacrifice; that forced him to work beyond his strength; that deprived him of time that his own personal business affairs demanded. His was labor for which Mamaroneck could never recompense him unless appreciation and gratitude on the part of his fellow-townsmen can be counted recompense. . . .

The mere statement that he served as president of the Rye Neck Board of Education from 1892 until 1928 is alone sufficient to indicate that he was a remarkable man. It would be difficult to parallel such a record. . . .

For nine years, or from 1902 to 1911, he served as president of the village of Mamaroneck, and never has a local official displayed a higher type of civic pride than was displayed by Mr. Warren during that period. He had vision—vision that others sometimes referred to as dreams; but much that he visioned he lived to see in reality. . . .

Mr. Warren was born in Mamaroneck, and his whole life was spent here. He was a self-made man and successful in large business affairs. He had connections with various important enterprises, and was widely known and respected for his good business judgment, his high business ethics, and his acute sense of justice. . . .

Mamaroneck, as it mourns the passing of Mr. Warren, has every reason to feel gratitude for the life of this illustrious native son. Such men are few; and when we review their unselfish labors, we can but realize how few of us are worthy to even walk in the shadow they cast. On every hand we can see the landmarks of progress which he inspired; the improvements in which he was instrumental; the projects he labored for. These are his monuments, and his fingerprints will remain upon them, defying the dust of the years to come.

JAMES ELLSWORTH ALLARD—For some three decades the late James E. Allard was well known in Buffalo as the head of the Niagara Tree Company, which he founded and which he directed with characteristic ability and energy until his death. In his chosen work Mr. Allard was recognized as an expert and enjoyed a national reputation. In his home community he was respected for his business ability and his probity and liked for his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart, which gained him an unusually large circle of loyal and devoted friends.



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James E. Allard



James Ellsworth Allard was born at Colden, Erie County, March 10, 1867, a son of William H. and Mary Anne (Jago) Allard, of Westchester County. Mr. Allard was a self-educated and self-made man, in the best sense of the terms, having been thrown on his own resources early in life as the result of his father's early death, when he himself was only a boy. In 1891 Mr. Allard came to Buffalo and became associated with the New York Car Wheel Works. Four years later, in 1895, he became assistant secretary of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Buffalo, in which capacity he served for several years with outstanding success. In 1900 he organized the Niagara Tree Company of Buffalo, of which he served as president and manager until his death.

During his long career as the president of the Niagara Tree Company, Mr. Allard had many interesting experiences. One of the most interesting of these, perhaps, was in connection with the moving of an old historic Buffalo tree. This tree stood guard near the old Park Club east of North Lincoln Boulevard for a century, before Joseph Ellicott laid out the village of Buffalo. A stately old American elm, it was saved through Mr. Allard's expert knowledge from the fate of most trees, which are forced to yield to man's plans, when it was removed to a position about one hundred feet southward, where it will continue to spread its shade and display its beauty to nature lovers. Impressed with the beauty of the old elm and filled with sentiment over its history, Edwin Lang Miller, who planned to build a home on the site of the Park Club, decided not to have the tree chopped down. So he engaged Mr. Allard to transplant it. Mr. Allard, who had moved thousands of trees during his career, stated at that time that this elm was the largest he ever moved. He described it as having a trunk diameter of three feet, a height of fifty feet and a limb spread of forty feet. His experience with trees assured him that it was then fully a century old. He classified it as a "forest" tree, meaning that it stood when Buffalo was a wilderness. It was a four-day job for Mr. Allard's workmen to carry out the removal. First they dug around the roots, careful not to injure any of them. When they had uprooted the tree, there was a ball at the base from the roots and soil, sixteen feet in diameter and three feet in thickness. This they covered with canvas and ropes. In much the same manner as a house is moved, the workmen, by use of rollers and planks and a team of horses, hauled the gigantic elm to its new home, where by means of pulleys it was raised and placed into the huge hole which had been dug for it. Mr. Allard estimated the weight of the tree at ten tons. On a previous occasion fate had been kind to this elm, Mr. Allard explained. He said the tree was in front of the women's headquarters on the ground of the Pan-American exposition a quarter of a century ago,

when it was decided to spare it. During the exposition thousands of visitors sought comfort in its shade. Mr. Allard said he was certain the life of the tree had not been shortened by the removal and that it would continue to live many more years. It is now a conspicuous sight of the front of the Miller home and is within full view of automobilists driving over North Lincoln Boulevard, Nottingham Terrace and Delaware Park Drive.

Mr. Allard was a member of Parish Lodge, No. 292, Free and Accepted Masons; Buffalo Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Lake Erie Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar; Buffalo Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Ismailia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Buffalo Rotary Club.

Mr. Allard was married three times. He married (first) May Webb of Buffalo. After her death he married (second) Grace Weber of Buffalo. His third wife was Bertha Drescher, a daughter of Herman and Bertha (Adams) Drescher. Both of Mrs. Allard's parents were born in Germany but came to Buffalo in their early youth. By none of his marriages did Mr. Allard have any children.

At Los Angeles, California, March 1, 1931, James E. Allard died as the result of an automobile accident. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow, also by three brothers: William Allard, of Colden, Erie County; Elmer G. Allard, of Buffalo; and Norman Allard, of West Falls, Erie County.

Funeral services for Mr. Allard were held in one of the leading Buffalo mortuaries. Malcolm S. Field, C. S., reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, officiated at the services which were attended by large numbers of Mr. Allard's friends. At the conclusion of these services Mr. Allard was laid to rest in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo.

The death of Mr. Allard, coming entirely unexpectedly, was a distinct shock to his family and to his many friends in Buffalo and elsewhere. Regret at his passing away was sincere and widespread, for it was generally recognized that in Mr. Allard the city of Buffalo had lost one of its representative and public-spirited business men. During his long residence in Buffalo Mr. Allard had made for himself an enviable reputation both in his business life and in all of his other relations. His memory will long be cherished by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance or of his friendship.

JOHN THRALL VAN ETTEN—For many years active in the business and industrial affairs of Port Jervis, New York, John Thrall Van Etten was widely recognized here for his abilities and achievements; and his labors were of such character as to bring him the warm love and esteem of his fellowmen. Different branches of commercial endeavor furnished him a means of livelihood, and he

was for a long period a leader in the flour, feed and grain business. He was chiefly held in high regard, however, for his excellent qualities of character and personality, his eagerness to participate helpfully in the life of his community and his fellow-citizens, and his delightful sense of humor, a trait that tempered to a considerable extent the more serious aspects of his nature. He was broad, too, in his sympathies and his understanding of men; and his life was as finely lived as his career was useful to those around him.

Mr. Van Etten was born on July 1, 1846, in Hainesville, New York, although he spent the greater part of his life in Port Jervis. His father was Amos Van Etten, who was long prominent in the educational affairs of Port Jervis, where he served as secretary of the Board of Education; his mother was Lydia (Thrall) Van Etten. The son, John T. Van Etten, received his early education in the Port Jervis schools, and early went into business. His first venture was a grocery store at Pike and Front streets, in Port Jervis; and here Mr. Van Etten was in partnership with Linn Edsall. Here it was, too, that he "cut his eye teeth" as a business man, learning how to manage things in a small business circle and so preparing himself for useful activity in the vaster sphere which he was later to enter.

In those early years he did not miss much of what was necessary for a young business man to know; and when opportunity presented itself, he became engaged in the flour, feed and grain business on a larger scale, setting up quarters in Front Street. His number of customers increased as time went on; and he continued in business at this place until about 1916, when he retired from the active endeavors of his life.

Known and everywhere respected for his business acumen, Mr. Van Etten was highly esteemed for his probity and for the deep interest that he took in public affairs; and it was but natural that a man of his character and attainments should be asked to participate more and more in civic life. His opinions were highly regarded and sought after by his fellowmen. He also had other business interests, having served for several years as a director of the First National Bank of Port Jervis and as a director of the Port Jervis Telephone Company. Into all his activities and interests, he ever put the fullest measure of his energy and enthusiasm, with the result that he was able to accomplish much work of value in civic circles, and was more than ever admired and loved by those who were associated with him or were his friends and acquaintances.

John Thrall Van Etten married, September 12, 1878, at Port Jervis, New York, Laura E. Losey, daughter of Vroom Vorhees and Anna (Hilferty) Losey, originally of Mendham, New Jersey. Her father, Vroom V. Losey, had been so named by his

father, Israel Losey, after the elder man's close friend, Governor Vroom of New Jersey.

The death of John T. Van Etten, which occurred on January 2, 1931, at Port Jervis, was a cause of deep regret among all who knew him; for he was one of the oldest, best known and most highly respected citizens of the city where he had so long lived. He was survived by his wife; a brother, Amos Van Etten, of Kingston, New York; and a sister, Mrs. C. F. (Van Etten) Van Inwegen, of Port Jervis. The memory of Mr. Van Etten will live on for years yet to come, a source of encouragement and inspiration to his host of friends.

ALBERT S. HOSLEY—For many years a leader in the affairs of the lumber industry and prominent in the industrial and business life of Tupper Lake and the surrounding region of New York State, Albert S. Hosley held a place of importance and esteem among his fellowmen. His was a position of outstanding character in this community; and his labors were such as to bring him the lasting respect of those around him. In many types of community activity he was ever keenly interested, and his personal qualities were such as to win for him the confidence and affection of others. In him, integrity and soundness of judgment were happily blended with a breadth of understanding and a warmth of affection that made him a delightful companion and a true friend as well as a substantial citizen and an accomplished business man.

Mr. Hosley was born at Wells, New York, on August 3, 1876, son of John and Charry Hosley. While still a very young man, he came to Tupper Lake. That was about 1895. And here he was for many years connected with the Norwood Manufacturing Company, of which he was an official. He was also vice-president of the Tupper Lake National Bank, as well as a past president and director of the Chamber of Commerce.

Also keenly interested in community affairs, he was an official of the Boy Scouts of America, a member of the Tupper Lake Rotary Club, president of the Altamont Milk Company, and a former trustee of the village of Tupper Lake. He was a charter member of Mount Arab Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, known as Lodge No. 847 and he was for years one of its trustees. His religious alignment was with Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. He was connected, too, with a number of financial and real estate corporations in Tupper Lake, and former owner of a large tract of land on which is now situated the \$5,000,000 Federal Hospital at Sunmount, on the United States reservation. Into all his activities he ever put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, and, as a result, his work in the Tupper Lake community was most valuable, not only in the commercial world, but in

other fields of life. For several years before his passing he had been living retired in Tupper Lake, although he still maintained many of his business connections.

Albert S. Hosley married, October 20, 1904, in Tupper Lake, New York, Lavina Moody, daughter of Fred J. and Mary (Hinkson) Moody, of Moody, New York. The Moodys were among the very first settlers of that town, which took its name from them. Mr. Hosley, whose death occurred January 20, 1930, was survived by his wife, his brother, James Hosley, of Wells, Hamilton County, New York; and two sisters, Mrs. F. E. Brown, of Northville and Mrs. Maggie Earls, of Saratoga Springs, New York.

Profound, indeed, was the sorrow of the people of Tupper Lake and of this region of northern New York State upon the sad occasion of the passing of Mr. Hosley, who had lived here for three and one-half decades and had participated so usefully in public and commercial life. Many were the tributes that were paid him; but outstanding among these was the comment of one who knew him, published in a local paper over the signature, "L. C. S."

Albert S. Hosley was a fine man and neighbor, and bettered any part of the region around in which he lived, by modern improvements, and to be thoughtful and helpful to those who lived near him. His integrity in business matters was well known to all. It will be a loss to the community, and it may take a long time to find a capable successor to carry on the same work, and who possesses the same traits of sterling character that were embodied in Albert S. Hosley.

GEORGE DONALD FERGUSON—For seventy years a resident of Mount Vernon, New York, and one of its best-known citizens, George Donald Ferguson devoted a lifetime to the business and civic interests of his community, and served its people and its institutions faithfully and well. First engaged in the hardware business and later in real estate activities, he was eminently successful in his undertakings from the very outset of his career; and his labors and achievements were such as to bring him the rewards of esteem and respect and admiration. He was loved, too, for his excellent qualities of mind and character, his eagerness to help others, and his broad human sympathies and affections. Combining with the sturdier traits of the business man a profundity of insight into human nature and a vast breadth of vision, he had a brilliant career, a useful life, and a beneficial influence.

Mr. Ferguson was born in Mount Vernon, New York, on June 14, 1860, in a house at No. 150 South Fifth Avenue. His parents were Donald and Dorothy (Proudfoot) Ferguson. They came to this country from Scotland in 1849, and settled in New York City. When the Home Industrial Association No. 1 was organized, in 1850, by John Stevens and others,

Mr. Ferguson's parents were among those who came to Mount Vernon.

The man whose name heads this review, George Donald Ferguson, received his early education in the Mount Vernon public schools. His master at Grammar School No. 1 was Joseph S. Wood, a remarkable teacher, who left a lasting impress upon all his pupils. When five years of age, Mr. Ferguson saw the funeral procession of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Ferguson's father first owned land in First Avenue, Mount Vernon, but later built his home in Fifth Avenue. He opened a hardware business in Mount Vernon, which he conducted for a number of years with his son George. Then, after the elder man's death, George D. Ferguson operated the hardware business himself, and was successful until his retirement from that trade. He then went into the real estate business, in which he was active until his death. He first began work after his graduation from school in July, 1874, becoming associated with the interests of his father.

Along with his active real estate interests, Mr. Ferguson always took an ardent interest in civic affairs. He was familiar with all legislation for the development of Mount Vernon. When there were questions on the future development of the city, especially in important zoning matters, he always appeared before the board of aldermen. For several years Mr. Ferguson was a leader in the development of the property in the Huntwood district of the city. He represented the owners of this tract, too, in different street development projects.

One of his achievements was the organization of the "Mount Vernon Pioneers," which later came to be known as the Mount Vernon Historical Society. This society was founded on May 26, 1926; and thereafter Mr. Ferguson was one of the prime movers in its advancement and expansion. Its membership included many of the old residents of Mount Vernon; and its first president was the Hon. Isaac N. Mills, Supreme Court Justice. After his death, Mr. Ferguson became president, and until his death served in this capacity. Perhaps no other person had such a remarkable memory for events and historical incidents, or was such a competent authority on them, as was he; and until his death, retained a lively interest in the history of Mount Vernon.

At the time of his passing, Mr. Ferguson was writing a series of articles which had begun to appear in the "Daily Argus," of Mount Vernon, on July 12, 1930. These writings gave a remarkably detailed and vivid account of Mount Vernon as both village and city; and into the preparation of them he put the same full measure of energy and devotion that ever characterized all his work.

His chief devotion was, however, to his home, of which he was supremely fond. George Donald Fer-

guson married, on March 11, 1891, Anna Graham, who was then a teacher in Mount Vernon.

The death of George Donald Ferguson occurred on October 25, 1930, and was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow, for he had contributed richly to the well-being of the Mount Vernon community, and had won hosts of friends in all walks of life. Many were the tributes that were paid him; but outstanding among them, in that it perhaps best represented the general opinion of the public, was the editorial comment of the "Daily Argus":

The fatal accident to George D. Ferguson deprives the city of Mount Vernon of one of its finest citizens, a man who was completely interested in the welfare of the city and in its future growth. Mr. Ferguson, a native of Mount Vernon, loved his home city for its historic past and the possibilities of future development. Mount Vernon has lost one of its worthiest citizens, a loyal native son in every sense of the expression.

MATTHEW M. RYAN—With the exception of a few years at the beginning of his career, the late Matthew M. Ryan spent his entire active business life in the hotel business. Thoroughly trained in his youth and young manhood through some twelve years' connection with two of the leading New York City hotels of that period, Mr. Ryan later owned and operated several hotels in Sullivan County and still later on Long Island. He met with marked success and became one of the leading hotel men in this section of the State. He was also prominent in financial circles and, indeed, in every respect, represented the highest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship. His pleasing and genial personality, his ready wit and his wholesome friendliness gained for him many friends, for, indeed, to know him was to like him.

Matthew M. Ryan was born at Rochester, April 11, 1871, a son of Matthew and Mary (Benson) Ryan. His father was a native of Ireland, his mother of Canada. Mr. Ryan was educated in the public grammar and high schools of his native city and was graduated from the local high school. He then worked for a few years for Burke, Simmons & Hone of Rochester. At the end of this period he went to New York City and it was at that time that he first became connected with the hotel business. For the next twelve years he was associated with the Murray-Hill Hotel and with the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, both of New York City and both then leading hotels of the metropolis. Here Mr. Ryan acquired a most thorough knowledge of all branches of the hotel business and, of course, it was very valuable to him that he should have gained this knowledge in such important establishments. Eventually Mr. Ryan came to Sullivan County and purchased a hotel at South Fallsburg. He named this hotel the Hotel Ryan and operated it very success-

fully for ten years from 1903 until 1913. A few years later, in 1915, he purchased the Carlton Hotel at Monticello, which he continued to operate, again very successfully, until 1922. At that time Mr. Ryan became interested in the organization of the Sullivan County Trust Company of Monticello. It was as the result of his efforts that this bank secured its charter and, when it commenced business Mr. Ryan became its vice-president. He proved himself a very able and successful banker and continued to devote most of his time to this bank for a number of years. Eventually, however, he decided to re-enter the hotel business and at that time he purchased a large hotel at Blue Point, Long Island. Not very many years after that, his health began to fail and he gave up this hotel and returned to Monticello, where he continued to make his home until his death. For more than twenty-five years he was a very active and popular member of Port Jervis Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he also belonged to Monticello Lodge, Knights of Columbus, of which latter he was a fourth degree member. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. Though he never sought or held public office, he was always deeply interested in all civic affairs and at all times could be counted upon to support generously and enthusiastically any movement or enterprise promising to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of the community, where he resided. His religious affiliations were with St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of Monticello.

Mr. Ryan married at North Adams, Massachusetts, January 3, 1900, Catherine Fitzpatrick, a daughter of John J. and Catherine (Calman) Fitzpatrick. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan had one daughter, Kathryn.

At his home in Monticello, No. 27 North Street, Matthew M. Ryan died May 17, 1931. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow and daughter, also by three sisters and two brothers: Mrs. Edward Kent, Miss Helen Ryan, Miss Anna Ryan and John Ryan, all of Rochester, and Frank Ryan, of New York City. Funeral services for Mr. Ryan were held at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church of Monticello, where a requiem mass was celebrated. The services were attended by a very large number of Mr. Ryan's friends, and at their conclusion he was laid to rest in the Catholic Cemetery in Monticello.

Though Mr. Ryan's death, coming, as it did, after several years of illness, was not unexpected, it nevertheless caused widespread regret throughout the community, of which he had been such a well-known and highly respected member for so many years. His happy disposition, his sincere kindness and his unfailing good humor had endeared him to all, who had had the privilege of his friendship or acquaintance.

To most of these he was known as "Matt" Ryan and by all of these his passing away was felt as a personal loss. For many years to come they will cherish his memory.

AUGUSTUS HUNT SHEARER—In active career covering more than a quarter of a century, Augustus Hunt Shearer has devoted himself to educational work. He has been librarian of the Grosvenor Library at Buffalo, New York, since 1917, and his scholarly interests and training have been of value in his efficient performance of a variety of executive duties.

Dr. Shearer was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on February 21, 1878, a son of Isaac Davis and Sarah Williamson (Hunt) Shearer. After the completion of his preliminary education he entered Rutgers College where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899 and Master of Arts in 1902. Meanwhile he had undertaken work at Harvard University leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1900, the Master of Arts degree in 1901, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1903. In 1904 Dr. Shearer became a teacher of history at Trinity College, Connecticut, and from 1906 to 1909 served in a similar capacity at Dartmouth College. From 1909 to 1912 he was at Hamilton College, and from 1916 to 1917 at Northwestern University. During the period from 1912 to 1917 he was a member of the staff of Newberry Library at Chicago. Dr. Shearer left his work in the West to come to Buffalo as librarian of the Grosvenor Library, where he has since remained. In addition, since 1918, he has been a lecturer in history at the University of Buffalo, and since 1920 has been the director of the library science course offered at this institution. He is a member of the American Library Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, of which he is secretary, the American Historical Association, and the English-Speaking Union, of which he is chairman of the Buffalo chapter. He is a director of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, a trustee of the Buffalo Symphony Orchestra Association; was a trustee of the Buffalo Seminary, 1924-29; and in 1922-23, was president of the New York Library Association, serving again in that office during 1927-1928. Dr. Shearer is a Republican in politics and a member of the Reformed Church. He is affiliated with the Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and is a member of the University Club and the Rotary Club at Buffalo. His many activities have brought him a wide measure of public recognition, and at Buffalo he is an important figure in the city's life.

On December 4, 1915, Augustus Hunt Shearer married Inez Ardelle Rogers of Dafoe, Michigan. They are the parents of four children: Mary Ardelle; Sarah Hunt; Anne Frances; and David

Hunt. The residence of the family in Buffalo is situated at No. 297 Linwood Avenue.

JOHN BOWDISH DUTCHER—Descended of old and distinguished New York families, John Bowdish Dutcher inherited by right of birth the fine traditions which went into the making of the State. His own remarkably versatile and successful career brought new luster on an ancient name.

Mr. Dutcher was born on February 13, 1830, a son of David and Amy (Bowdish) Dutcher. His birthplace was the town of Dover, New York, in a section of the State where the family has been seated through many generations. Mr. Dutcher's ancestors were among the staunch band of French Huguenots who fled to Holland after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Many of them came later to this country. The Dutcher family was founded here early in the seventeenth century by Ruloff Dutcher and his wife Jannette Brussy. Gabriel Dutcher, their son, married Elizabeth Knickerbocker, granddaughter of Horman Janse van Wye Knickerbocker, of Dutchess County, New York. Their grandson, Parcefor Carr Dutcher, married Johanna Low Frinck, daughter of Stephen and Anna (Low) Frinck, and granddaughter of Captain Peter Low, a Revolutionary officer. Both through her father and through her mother, Johanna Low Frinck came of distinguished Dutch stock, numbering among her ancestors Conrad Ten Eyck who came from Holland to New Netherlands in 1650 and here became the owner of what is now known as Coenties Slip in New York.

John Bowdish Dutcher received his formal academic training in schools near his birthplace, supplementing his education thus received by private reading and study and in later life by extensive travel. He visited every State and Territory in the United States as well as Canada, Mexico, Great Britain and Continental Europe. His father was a farmer by occupation and Mr. Dutcher devoted his early life to agricultural pursuits, at first on the home farm and later on property of his own in the adjoining town of Pawling. In spite of the fact that he became one of the most prominent bankers of the State and a leading railway executive, he never entirely relinquished his farming operations, and always found in them a source of great pleasure.

Mr. Dutcher's long railroad career began in 1864, when he became a director of the New York and Harlem. Although only thirty-four at the time, he had already demonstrated his sound financial judgment and the superior quality of his executive abilities. In 1865 Mr. Dutcher became general live stock agent of the New York and Hudson River Railroad, and this position he held, with his directorship of the New York and Harlem, until the time of his death. He also served as live stock agent of the West Shore, the New York and Harlem, and all of the New York Cen-

tral System east of Buffalo. Subsequently he became, in addition, a director of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad.

In other fields of business Mr. Dutcher had numerous important interests. He was president of the Union Stock Yards and Market Company, and for several years previous to its sale was also president of the St. Louis National Stock Yards. It was in the world of banking and finance, however, that he achieved special prominence. For many years he was president of the National Bank of Pawling. He was an incorporator of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York in 1875, and from that time until his death served as a director of the institution. Mr. Dutcher was also a director and trustee of the American Safe Deposit Company. His eminence as a banker was widely recognized and brought him, in 1900, the honor of election as president of the New York State Bankers' Association.

Meanwhile Mr. Dutcher continued his agricultural interests, and was long regarded as an authority in the field. He served for two years as president of the New York State Agricultural Society, and was also president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. At Pawling, where he always maintained a residence, he was a figure of great importance in the community life. He was president of the village over a period of years, and it often seemed as if there were no enterprise or movement contributing to the advancement of the village in which he did not play a decisive part. Mr. Dutcher constructed the Dutcher House and several stores and offices. He served as president of the village from the time of its incorporation, was also president of the board of water commissioners and was instrumental in creating here one of the best water supply systems in the State.

Mr. Dutcher's activity in public life extended to a wider sphere. In his early years a member of the Whig party, he joined the Republican party upon its organization and was always loyal to its principles. He came to exercise an important influence in Republican party councils. A member of the State Assembly in 1861 and 1862, he served in 1864 and 1865 in the State Senate. In 1864 he was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention which renominated Lincoln, and in 1880 he was a delegate to the convention which chose Garfield as the party's choice for the Presidency. For several years Mr. Dutcher was a member of the New York State Republican Committee. He was a member of the St. Nicholas and Dutchess County societies and of the New York Produce Exchange and the New York Chamber of Commerce. From 1868 until his death he was a member of the Union League Club.

On May 22, 1860, John Bowdish Dutcher married Christina Dodge, of Pawling. They became the parents of one son, John Gerow, a record of whose life follows this.

Although a man of native dignity and a certain reserve, he possessed many warm friends, and his death in 1911 was widely mourned. Mr. Dutcher's career was one of both success and honor. He left behind him a record of noteworthy accomplishment and a name whose integrity was never called into question.

JOHN GEROW DUTCHER—Banker, railroad official and man of large affairs, John Gerow Dutcher carried on the work of his life with distinguished success. In many of the offices which were his he succeeded his eminent father, continuing in a manner no less noteworthy the many enterprises of the elder man. These included, particularly, the family farm and estate at Pawling, New York, where Mr. Dutcher loved to spend his time and where he became well known as a breeder of pedigreed cattle.

John Gerow Dutcher was born in New York City on September 18, 1865, a son of John Bowdish Dutcher (see preceding biography) and Christina (Dodge) Dutcher. As a boy he lived in the New York home of the family, No. 3 East Forty-fourth Street, and attended private schools in the city. Subsequently he entered Yale University, where he was a member of the class of 1885 in the Sheffield Scientific School. Before taking his degree, however, he left his studies to begin the active business of life in his father's office. John Bowdish Dutcher was at the time general live stock agent for the New York Central lines, and for twenty-five years Mr. Dutcher was employed in that division of the railroad company under his father. In later years, however, he lived for the most part in the ancestral home of the family, "Maplecroft," at Pawling, in Dutchess County, New York, and here his business interests largely centered. He served from October 28, 1893, onwards as a director of the Pawling National Bank. On January 8, 1907, he became vice-president of this institution, and in 1911, upon the death of his father, he succeeded him as its president. Mr. Dutcher played an important part in the later growth and substantial position of the bank. He directed its affairs with sure hand and sound judgment, following wise and constructive policies. Except for this connection, Mr. Dutcher's efforts largely centered in later years in the breeding of prize Holstein cattle. The stock which he bred was famous in cattle circles throughout the country, and he retained until the last his deep interest in this pursuit. Mr. Dutcher was a member of many clubs, including the Union League Club of New York, the Piping Rock Club, the Clover Valley Rod and Gun Club and the Automobile Club of America. He was also a member of the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, both in New York City, the Dutchess County Society and the Dutchess County Historical Society.

On April 11, 1894, at St. Thomas' Protestant Epis-

copal Church, New York City, John Gerow Dutcher married Helen T. Willets, daughter of Edward and Hannah Burling (Titus) Willets, of New York City and Long Island. Mrs. Dutcher is the great-granddaughter of Samuel Willets, born at Westbury, Long Island, who was the founder of the great firm of Willets and Company. He was also president of the American Exchange Bank, president of the Williamsburg Gas Light Company, vice-president of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, and president of the Board of Managers of Swarthmore College. Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher had one son, who died in infancy.

Mr. Dutcher died at his home, "Maplecroft," in Pawling, on February 20, 1928. Although he had been in failing health for some years previously, his death, nevertheless, came as a sudden and severe shock to his many friends in New York City and Dutchess County. Mr. Dutcher was widely recognized as a man of unusual ability and great public spirit. Both as a banker and agriculturist he met with substantial and continued success, while his willingness to perform every duty of good citizenship, his recognition of obligations for leadership which came to him by virtue of his position, made him a prominent figure in Dutchess County life for many years. His integrity, his generosity and kindness will always be remembered by all those who had the privilege of knowing him.

JOHN J. MCINERNEY—Professional and public life have furnished to John J. McInerney ample opportunity for rendering helpful service to his fellowmen, for in his work in the legal field and in the different offices that he has held in the city of Rochester and in New York State, he has done a great deal that has been most noteworthy and beneficial. He is today recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Rochester, where he has been engaged in his professional practice since his admission to the bar in 1903.

Mr. McInerney was born in Salamanca, New York, on June 10, 1873, son of M. G. McInerney, a native of County Clare, Ireland, and Ellen (Kane) McInerney, also a native of County Clare, Ireland, and also now deceased. In the public schools of Salamanca, John J. McInerney received his early education, later becoming a student at the Albany Law School, in Albany, New York. His admission to the bar came in 1903, and at once he began the active practice of law in Rochester, where he has since been located at No. 1002 Union Trust Building.

Along with his work as a lawyer, Mr. McInerney has continuously taken a lively part in civic and social affairs. He is, in his political allegiance, a supporter of the Republican party, and from time to time he has taken a considerable part in the affairs of the party organization. He was chosen, in 1909, a member of the New York State Assembly, and in that body he served through that year and 1910. He also served, in 1900, as secretary to the mayor of

Rochester, a position in which he performed work of outstanding value.

He is a member, too, of a number of prominent clubs, fraternal orders and social groups. He belongs to the Genesee Valley Club, the Union League Club of New York, the Rochester Tennis Club, the Rochester Yacht Club, the National Republican Club, Automobile Club of Rochester (of which he is a director), the Genesee Valley Hunt Club, the Oak Hill Country Club, the Columbus Club, the Rochester Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association. He also holds membership in the Gamma Sigma Fraternity, which he joined in his student days; the Rochester Council of the Knights of Columbus, in which he served for three terms as Grand Knight; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he belongs to Lodge No. 24, of Rochester. While serving as Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus Council here, Mr. McInerney took a great part in the planning and erection of the new building, which was constructed during his term of office at a cost of \$2,000,000. Along with his other work, Mr. McInerney has participated, too, in national affairs. He served, during the World War, as chairman of the four-minute speakers for this part of the State, and was also a member of the legal advisory board. Into all his work he has ever put his fullest measure of devotion, and, as a result, Rochester has gained from his residence here, as have many of its people, and he himself has come to occupy a high place in the esteem of his fellowmen.

Mr. McInerney married, in 1911, Florence M. McRoden, a native of Rochester, New York. She, too, is active in civic affairs, being a director of the Rochester General Hospital, a director of the Chatterbox Club, and a member of the Junior League, the Allen Creek Garden Club, the French Alliance, and many other organizations. Mr. and Mrs. McInerney have both taken a prominent part in public life in Rochester and in this Commonwealth. They are attendants at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, of which parish Mr. McInerney is auditor. They have three children: 1. John J., Jr., a sophomore at Yale. 2. Kevin, a freshman at Yale. 3. Brenden, a junior at Taft School.

In his leisure time, too, Mr. McInerney uses his moments well, being especially fond of the outdoors and of healthful recreations, such as golf and yachting.

WILLIAM JOHN RIGNEY—A native of Boston, Massachusetts, but during the greater part of his life a resident of Brooklyn, the late William John Rigney, by profession a chemist, was for many years prominently identified with the candy manufacturing industry in Brooklyn. As the head of a concern bearing his name and founded by him, he built up a large and prosperous business, which he

guided with exceptional ability until his retirement, some fifteen years prior to his death. Mr. Rigney enjoyed a very high reputation in business circles and was regarded as an unusually successful and able business man.

William John Rigney was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 15, 1859, a son of William and Jane (MacDonald) Rigney, both natives of Ireland. His father died in 1912, his mother in 1904. Mr. Rigney, who was one of a family of eight children, was educated in Brooklyn, New York, and at Cooper Institute, Manhattan, New York City. He was a chemist and in this capacity, during his youth and young manhood, worked for various firms. Eventually he started a business of his own, which he conducted for many years under the name of Rigney and Company. This enterprise engaged in the manufacture of rock candy and maple syrup and maintained large factories at No. 348 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Rigney devoted himself with marked success to the direction of the concern until 1914, when he retired from active business. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Rigney married, in 1895, in New York City, Margaret Moore, a daughter of Michael and Susan Moore, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Rigney had no children. The family residence in Brooklyn was located at No. 12 St. Francis Place, and Mr. Rigney also maintained a large summer home at Brightwaters, Long Island.

At his home in Brooklyn, William John Rigney died June 6, 1929, after a brief illness. He was survived by his wife and by one sister, Sarah Rigney, who died December 28, 1930, as well as by one niece, the daughter of one of his other sisters, now Mrs. Helene (White) Gauley, a resident of Winter Park Florida. Funeral services for Mr. Rigney were held at St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church, Clason Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Bertram Conway. After the conclusion of the services, attended by many of his friends, all that was mortal of Mr. Rigney was laid to rest in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Though not a native of Brooklyn, Mr. Rigney had been identified with that borough's manufacturing and business interests for so many years, that his death was felt as a distinct loss by the community. By his own efforts he had built up a large and prosperous business and thus had made an important material contribution to civic progress. Beyond that he had also proven himself a public-spirited citizen in many other ways and, though he never sought or held public office, he had always taken a helpful interest in public affairs and could at all times be counted upon to support generously and energetically any movement or enterprise tending to further

the welfare of Brooklyn, its people and its institutions. His place in the annals of Brooklyn rests secure for many years to come, and his memory will be cherished by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

AUSTIN BURRELL—An authority on stage decorations and scenic design for the theatre, Austin Burrell, of New Rochelle, New York, was connected throughout the active period of his career with one of the largest studios of design in New York City, and was known widely in theatrical circles for the work that he did in the field of art in many different places, especially in the Nation's foremost metropolis. A man of inherited artistic taste and ability, Mr. Burrell acquired a large number of faithful friends in the circles in which he moved in the city and State of New York; although quiet and unassuming in his nature, his principal interest, aside from his work, was in his home and family. His death, it is hardly necessary to point out, came as a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances and caused widespread sorrow.

He was born on May 17, 1866, in England, son of William and Mary (Lucke) Burrell. His father before him was an artist in his native land. Austin Burrell came to the United States when he was a very young man, after he had received his education in England, and here began to earn his livelihood in the world of art. Not long after his arrival in this country, he came to New Rochelle, New York, to make his home. He took an increasingly important part in scenic design in the theatre as time went on, and among the many productions for which he worked were those of Sothorn and Marlowe and Otis Skinner. He readily won the respect and admiration of both his colleagues and those who worked under his direction, and came to be a familiar and pleasing figure in theatrical and artistic circles.

In addition to his many other activities, he was, in his own quiet and modest way, active in several organizations. He held membership in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was Past Master of Amicable Lodge, No. 15, of Baltimore, Maryland. He also belonged to Trinity Episcopal Church. In New Rochelle he made his home at No. 9 Garden Walk, and among the local people had a large number of friends.

It was in Baltimore, Maryland, on August 11, 1890, that Austin Burrell married Mattie Kauffman, daughter of Joseph and Sophie (Heard) Kauffman. By this marriage there were two children, one daughter and one son: 1. Evelyn. 2. Sidney, who is assistant manager of Loew's Theatre.

The death of Austin Burrell, which occurred on December 28, 1928, brought sincere bereavement in the community in which he lived, as well as in the many different quarters where he carried on his pro-

fessional work. He was survived by his wife, his son and daughter, and by two brothers. A man of cultured and refined traits and habits, his memory will long remain an inspiration to those whose fortune it was to enjoy his acquaintance.

CHARLES W. McCLAIR—Born and reared in St. Lawrence County, the late Charles W. McClair spent his entire life in his native region, excepting only a few years during his youth, which he devoted to the service of his country during the Civil War. The greater part of his life was spent in the city of Ogdensburg, of which city Mr. McClair was for almost half a century one of the best known and most successful merchants. He was also prominently active for a very long period in civic and religious affairs and many years ago served one term as mayor of Ogdensburg, giving this city a most efficient and honest administration. In religious affairs he was especially active in Sunday school work, but he also held for many years several important offices in his church. His various activities gave to Mr. McClair a position of importance and influence in the community and gained for him the complete liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

Charles W. McClair was born on March 26, 1847, at Pope Mills, St. Lawrence County, a son of James and Sarah (Partridge) McClair. He spent his entire life, with the exception of his war service, in this section. His father was a native of Kemptville, Ontario, and moved to this country when a young man. His maternal grandfather was Elkanah Partridge, whose father fought through the Revolutionary War. The grandfather came from New Hampshire and settled a mile above Pope Mills. When Mr. McClair was seven years of age he moved with his parents to the Stark school neighborhood, about four miles from the Rossie town line. One of his boyhood chums was Gerrit S. Conger, who was born on a neighboring farm and who later was to become a prominent figure in St. Lawrence County history. At the age of fifteen years Mr. McClair left school and went to clerk for John Brewer, of Edwardsville, St. Lawrence County. He remained in that position for a year and a half and then one day, as Mr. McClair and Mr. Conger had heard of enlistments in the Civil War at Ogdensburg, they came to the recruiting office in the old National Hotel, where they were provisionally accepted for the 11th Cavalry and sent to Malone for physical examinations. Their plans to serve together failed, however, when Mr. Conger was rejected, and Mr. McClair went into a regiment consisting of total strangers. Mr. McClair was assigned to Company G of the 11th, sometimes known as "Scott's 900." The colonel was J. B. Swain and Colonel S. P. Remington later was in charge for some time; Mr. McClair's captain was Horace D. Ellsworth of Canton, afterward a leading lawyer of St. Lawrence County

and father of Richard C. Ellsworth, secretary of St. Lawrence University. Throughout his service, 1863-1865, Mr. McClair served in seven of the southern states and was at Chickasaw Bluffs on the Mississippi River four miles from Memphis when the "Sultana" blew up and the regiment was detailed for the relief service. He was mustered out in September, 1865, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Returning to his home in the town of Macomb, St. Lawrence County, Mr. McClair remained there for three years before coming to Ogdensburg in 1868. He was graduated from the old Wesleyan Seminary, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, in 1867. Shortly after arriving in Ogdensburg he became a clerk in the old McDonald dry goods store and later became associated with Nathan Frank's store, remaining there for seven years. He then formed a partnership with R. L. Seaman on the site of the present National Bank Building. Mr. Seaman sold his interest after a few years and Mr. McClair continued the business, which was at that time the leading dry goods store in this section. After forty-two years in business he entered the millinery business and remained in this occupation until his retirement several years later in 1916.

In the passing of Mr. McClair Ogdensburg lost its last surviving Civil War veteran and Ransom Post, No. 354, Grand Army of the Republic, was left with but one of its original over three hundred members, Gordon Putney, of Lisbon. For more than fifty years Mr. McClair was prominently identified with the First Presbyterian Church of Ogdensburg. Throughout his life he was deeply interested in church affairs. In 1869 he joined the Presbyterian Sunday School in the class of R. G. Pettibone and later became a teacher, secretary and superintendent of the school. In February, 1930, he was honored by the church at a special observance, marking the fiftieth anniversary of his election as a life elder. He was a member of the board of trustees of the church for more than forty years and served for some time as president of the board. From early life Mr. McClair was a staunch Prohibitionist, being allied with that party from 1884 to the time of his death. He was elected on that ticket as mayor of Ogdensburg in 1892 and served one term as the city's only prohibition mayor. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and served as trustee on the board of the Ogdensburg Cemetery Association. Throughout his life Mr. McClair was noted for his interest in civic and church affairs and was always a liberal contributor to benevolent movements of all kinds. This keen contact with city, State and national affairs was retained until his last illness, despite his advanced age and ill health.

Mr. McClair was married twice. He married (first), March 3, 1872, Rachel J. Pollock, of Cornwall, Province of Ontario, Canada. She died on November 30, 1915. He married (second), November 6, 1918,

Ethel M. Hall, a daughter of John M. and Ellen (Gray) Hall. By neither of his marriages did Mr. McClair have any children.

At his home in Ogdensburg, No. 412 Knox Street, Charles W. McClair died on his eighty-fourth birthday, March 26, 1931. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow, also by two brothers and two sisters: John McClair of Morristown, St. Lawrence County; Rufus H. McClair, of Carbondale, Kansas; Mrs. Ida Ring, of Watertown, Jefferson County; and Mrs. Blanche O'Neil, a resident of Ontario, California. Sixteen nephews and nieces likewise survived him.

Though Mr. McClair's death had been preceded by definite indications that his health was failing, it nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his many friends, because his final illness had not overtaken him until a few days before his death. His passing away caused widespread regret throughout the entire city of Ogdensburg and was regarded as a distinct loss by the whole community. Mr. McClair's name will always occupy an honored place in the annals of Ogdensburg as that of a man of keen public spirit, unblemished character, and great kindness. In his quiet way he had made many contributions to the furthering of civic progress and to the advancing of the welfare of the community and of its people, and much of his work was of lasting value.

THOMAS E. WARREN—A native and lifelong resident of Northern New York, the late Thomas E. Warren was identified throughout his entire active business career with the pulp and paper industry. It was characteristic of him that he should have spent his whole business life with one and the same concern, the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company, and it was equally characteristic of him that he should have risen through his own efforts from a position of comparative unimportance to one of great importance and responsibility. For many years he was the active head of the company, which greatly prospered under his very able, energetic and progressive management. He was regarded as one of the leading authorities on paper manufacturing in this country. Though his business responsibilities always required and received the major share of his time and attention, he did not permit them to absorb him to the exclusion of other interests. Indeed, whatever affected the welfare of his home community, always had his keen interest and his generous support. He was also known for his innate kindness and for his constant willingness to help those in need or difficulty. As a result he enjoyed to the fullest extent possible the liking, respect and confidence of all who had the privilege of knowing him.

Thomas E. Warren was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, March 30, 1872, a son of the late Samuel and Bridget (Connor) Warren. He came to

Ticonderoga, Essex County, as a young man of twenty-three years in 1895. It was then that he first became associated with the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company, with which he continued to be connected until his retirement from active business a short time before his death. For the first twenty years of this connection Mr. Warren held various positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility with the company. In 1916 he became the general manager and a few years later he was made vice-president of the company. In the latter capacity he had complete charge of all operations of the company and he directed it for the next fourteen years and until his retirement in June, 1930. His long connection with the pulp and paper manufacturing business and his thorough knowledge of all the details brought to Mr. Warren the distinction of being known as one of the greatest experts in this industry anywhere in this country. The products of the company, which he headed for so many years, acquired as the result of his ability and expert knowledge a world-wide reputation for being most consistently of the best quality. Mr. Warren was also known as the inventor of a very important device used in the manufacture of paper and known as the Improved Warren Calendar Doctor. This invention, ever since Mr. Warren had made it, has been in great demand and is widely used wherever paper is manufactured. Mr. Warren was exceedingly popular with his business associates and with all of the employees, who worked under him, for he always showed them the greatest consideration. He was also very generous to those who needed help and he supported energetically and enthusiastically any movement or enterprise which had for its end the betterment of the community. Though not a native of Ticonderoga, he was deeply attached to this city and he gave constant proof of this attachment. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Warren married, October 4, 1899, Mary Higgins, of Albany, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Connick) Higgins, of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Warren had five children: 1. Mrs. Samuel Fowle Telfair, Jr., a resident of New York City. 2. Mrs. Margaret Claire (Warren) Jones, a resident of New York City. 3. Frances Elizabeth (Betty) Warren, a resident of Ticonderoga. 4. Jane Warren, a resident of Ticonderoga. 5. Thomas E. Warren, Jr., a resident of Ticonderoga.

At the Albany City Hospital, Thomas E. Warren died suddenly after a brief illness from heart disease on March 5, 1931. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow and five children, also by two sisters and two brothers. The latter are: Mrs. Bert Morrison, a resident of Watertown; Mrs. S. C. Chamberlin, a resident of Schenectady; John J. Warren, a resident of Watertown; and Frank Warren, a resident of Paris, France. Mr. Warren's two brothers shared his high reputation in the paper and pulp man-

ufacturing industry and are ranked among the leading experts in this field.

Funeral services, which were largely attended by Mr. Warren's many friends and admirers, were held at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Ticonderoga. They were conducted by Rev. Cyril Stevens, who was assisted by Rev. John A. McCarthy of Hague and by Rev. Ambrose Hyland of Ticonderoga. At the conclusion of the services Mr. Warren was laid to rest in Alexandria Cemetery.

Mr. Warren's sudden death at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine years was deeply regretted, wherever he was known and especially in Ticonderoga. His passing away brought to his family many expressions of sympathy at his death and of admiration of his life, character and achievements. Similar sentiments were also expressed in the local newspapers. Typical of these was the following editorial tribute paid to Mr. Warren in the "Ticonderoga Sentinel":

The death of Thomas E. Warren marks the end of the successful career of one of Ticonderoga's leading citizens and a man who was known and respected in the paper industry throughout the country. His sudden passing came as a great shock to residents of Ticonderoga and the north country who knew him as a business man and sincere friend, one who lent every effort to the best interests in this section, a man who commanded the respect and admiration of all who came into contact with him.

His passing leaves a void in Ticonderoga which will not readily be filled. His many kindnesses, his generous nature, his every effort to help those in need, were not generally known. He was a real benefactor of Ticonderoga, but his was a hidden generosity all the more appealing, a sincere wish to help, and his kind deeds have meant much to many here who have found themselves in difficult straits.

A real friend to the working people, a man who did not believe that old employees should be discharged as so much timeworn machinery, the men who worked under him deeply mourn his death.

Mr. Warren worked hard throughout his span of life. He did not choose an easy way, but from the time of his first association with the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company in 1895, during the years he stood at the helm directing the destinies of the local company so successfully, he worked steadily and faithfully, denying himself vacations, respecting the opinions of those who were associated with him. Until he retired after long service, he had applied himself diligently to his work, taking to heart the conditions of Ticonderoga, working for the betterment of the community. It is to be lamented that his illness overtook him at the time when he could have enjoyed a well deserved rest.

Ticonderoga mourns his loss and extends to the surviving members of the family its deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement.

EDWARD J. McCANN—Business affairs, particularly land development, engaged the interest and attention of Edward J. McCann, of Woodridge, New York, throughout the greater part of his useful career, in the course of which he rendered valuable service to

his fellowmen. Public-spirited and eager to help others, he readily won the confidence of his associates and attracted hosts of friends, people who admired and respected him for his achievements and loved him for his fine qualities of character. Sterling integrity, sound judgment, pleasant and genial personality—all these were a part of his make-up of character and disposition. And so it was that in Woodridge and in the vicinity of New York City, where he transacted much business, he was regarded with the highest of esteem and affection.

Mr. McCann was born in New York City in 1867, son of Godfrey and Jane McCann. His father was a real estate broker by occupation, having been engaged in business in New York City. Edward J. McCann received his early education in his native city, the Nation's metropolis, and while still very young learned the plumbing trade. For a number of years he was engaged in the plumbing business in New York City, doing most of the plumbing work for the city. He did work of this sort for Bellevue Hospital, New York City, as well as for the Brooklyn Armory, Eastern District High School, and many other public buildings. He was also engaged in real estate activities, and at the time of his death had large holdings in the city. He retired from active business endeavors about 1910, and then came to Woodridge to lead a quiet and unperturbed life.

Here he was a leader in civic and social affairs, and proved himself the very type of man that a town of the size of Woodridge sorely needed. Active in Democratic party circles, he took part in the political life of his new community, and for two terms served as mayor of Woodridge. For a number of years he was president of the board of education, and held this post at the time of his death. He was a member, too, of the Free and Accepted Masons. In his religious affiliation, he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been directly connected with St. Mark's, of New York City.

Edward J. McCann married, in 1913, in New York City, Freda L. Wagner, daughter of Jacob and Magdalena (Lash) Wagner, of New York City. By this union there was one son, Herbert Edward McCann, born on May 30, 1916.

The death of Edward J. McCann occurred on October 27, 1927, and was a cause of widespread sorrow, for he had contributed richly to the betterment of the Woodridge community, and had come to be regarded as one of the foremost citizens of this region of the metropolitan area. He is affectionately remembered today by those whose privilege it was to know him, not only for his achievements in the world of action, but for his kindly and gentle traits of character, his nobility as a man; and in the years to come his memory will linger, a source of undying inspiration and joy to others.

KENNETH D. L. NIVEN—When death suddenly came, as the result of an accident, to the late Kenneth D. L. Niven, for many years clerk of the board of supervisors of Sullivan County and one of the most highly respected and best liked citizens of Monticello, it quickly was made evident that his sudden passing caused general regret throughout the county and especially in his native city, the county seat. Typical of this sentiment was the following tribute paid to Mr. Niven in the "Republican Watchman," of Monticello:

Monticello's Thanksgiving was a time of mourning instead of a time of rejoicing. The hush of death was felt in every home, and grief was in every voice, the tragic end had come to one of Monticello's prominent citizens.

That Mr. Niven should have enjoyed such general liking, respect and confidence among his fellow-citizens was only the natural result of his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart, which he had devoted for many years in the most generous and consistent manner to his native town and county, serving them most conscientiously and effectively in important local offices and setting an example of the highest type of useful and public-spirited citizenship.

Kenneth D. L. Niven was born at Monticello, Sullivan County, March 31, 1862, a son of the late Rev. Duncan C. and Augusta T. (Ecker) Niven. His father was a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

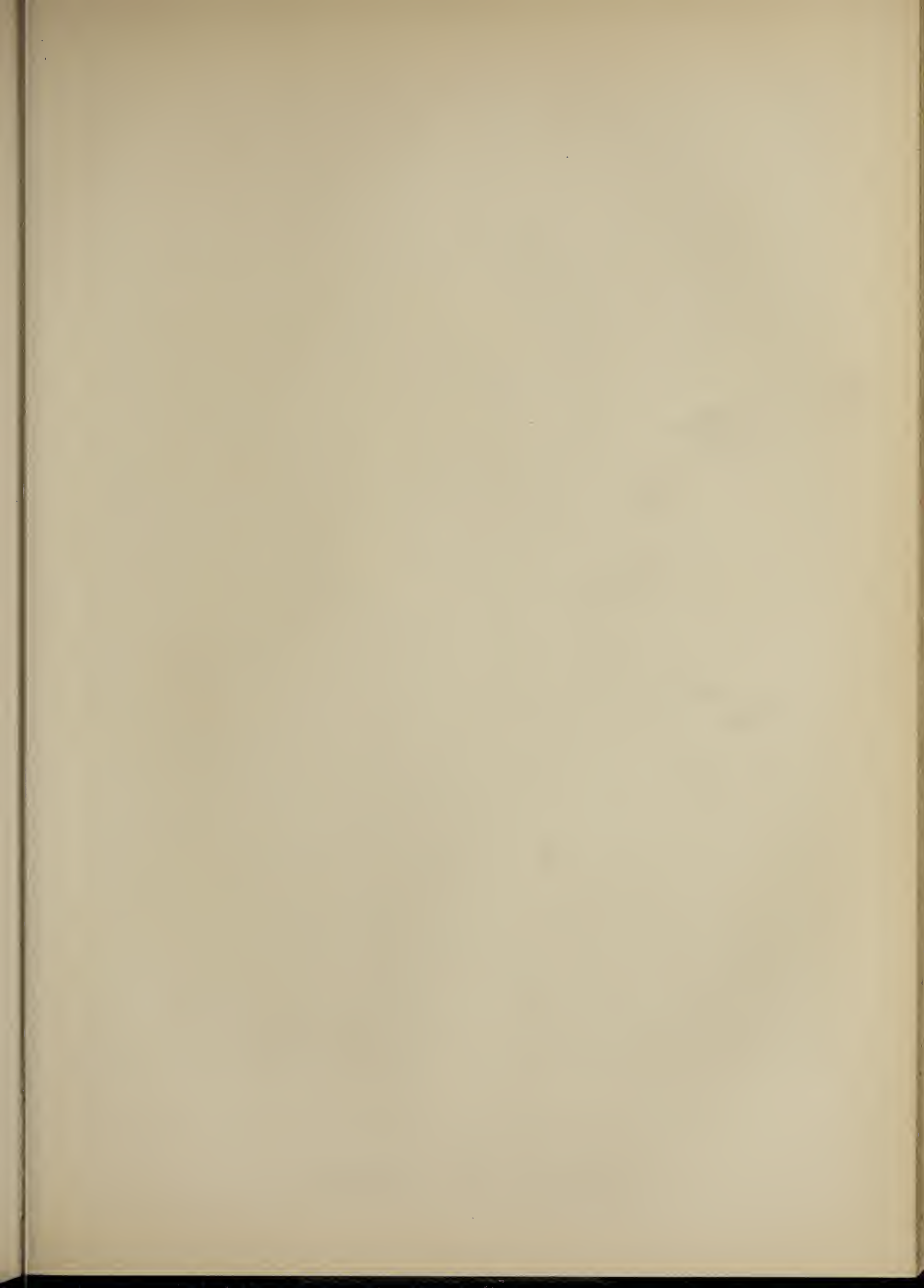
Mr. Niven spent the greater part of his life in Monticello, of which he was a resident practically without interruption since his twenty-third year. Educated in the public schools, he later studied pharmacy and for several years was employed in a drug store in Brooklyn. However, his health suffered from life in the metropolis and before long he returned to his old home in Monticello. There he engaged in farming on a property just east of the village limits, a farm he continued to operate successfully until his death. Soon after he had reached his majority, he began to take an active part in public affairs and in politics. In the late 'eighties he served for one term in a clerkship in the State Assembly and later, under the administration of President Cleveland, he was appointed postmaster of Monticello. During this period he also founded what have always been known as the Niven Greenhouses, just east of the village, and operated them for a few years in association with his brother-in-law, Mr. Folger. Eventually the latter withdrew and Mr. Niven continued the operation of the business for many years. At one time during his career Mr. Niven also served for two terms as a justice of the peace and, when President Wilson was elected chief executive of the Nation, Mr. Niven again was appointed postmaster of Monticello, to fill a vacancy. In 1910, he served as assistant clerk to George L. Cooke, at that time clerk of the board of supervisors of Sullivan County and, in 1911, Mr. Niven was elected to succeed Mr. Cooke, continuing to be elected

with the greatest regularity by succeeding boards of supervisors from then on until his death in 1927, his total term of service covering sixteen consecutive years. He filled his important office with the greatest efficiency, courtesy and honesty, and he endeared himself during his long service greatly to all of the supervisors who, from time to time, represented the various towns of the county on the board. In politics Mr. Niven was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, in the councils of which he played an important part for many years. He had served during a very long period as treasurer of the Democratic County Committee and also represented on this committee the third district of Thompson Township. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church, and the local church of that denomination in Monticello greatly benefited by his constant and sincere interest and participation in its work. For many years he had taught a Sunday school class; he had served as assistant superintendent and as superintendent of the Sunday school; he had sat on the board of trustees; and at different times he had represented his church on the Presbytery of Hudson, on the Synod of New York, and on the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

Kenneth D. L. Niven married, January 27, 1907, Virginia Thompson, a daughter of John A. and Agnes (Dunham) Thompson, and a sister of ex-Mayor Campbell Thompson, of Middletown. Mrs. Niven's father was for many years one of the best known lawyers of Monticello. Mr. and Mrs. Niven were the parents of two children: Kenneth D. and Augusta T.

At the Monticello Hospital, Kenneth D. L. Niven died, November 22, 1927, two hours after he had been struck by an automobile while returning to his home from a session of the board of supervisors. Funeral services were held several days later at his late residence in East Monticello, Rev. Hugh Russell Fraser, pastor of the Monticello Presbyterian Church, officiating. A very large number of Mr. Niven's friends and acquaintances filled the house, veranda and the grounds in front of the house, testifying to his great popularity and to the high respect in which he had been held by the entire community. Among those in attendance were the various officials of his church and all of the members of the board of supervisors of Sullivan County, as well as numerous former members of this body. Mr. Niven was laid to rest in Rock Ridge Cemetery, where many other members of his family also are buried. In describing the last rites over his earthly remains, the "Republican Watchman," one of the leading newspapers of Sullivan County, paid the following eloquent tribute to Mr. Niven:

Kenneth D. L. Niven was one of the best men that ever lived. He was generous to a fault and loyal to all members of his family and to all his friends. Many aged and infirm found a haven of rest in a home with him until the day when they went home to their eter-





Harry C. Miller

nal reward. These acts of kindness will not soon be forgotten by his friends in the village, and who shall not say that they are stepping stones that lead a long way to the Celestial City, where there is no toil or worry, no fret or care.

HENRY PUGSLEY TITUS—A member of the family which for three generations conducted the important woolen mills at Titusville, Dutchess County, New York, Henry Pugsley Titus achieved success in a long career crowned with years and honor. A man of genuine executive force and ability, he always gave of his best to his work, while his public spirit in civic affairs and his kindness in personal relationships endeared him to all those whose privilege it was to know him.

Mr. Titus was born on June 8, 1840, at Titusville, a son of Elias and Mary Annette (Hoag) Titus. The father was the founder of the Titus mills at Titusville, Rochdale and Salisbury, Connecticut. He and his two brothers, Stephen and Nicholas, had first come to Titusville, buying the water power to start their first mill. At this time there were not enough sheep raised in Dutchess County to supply the wool for the needs of the mill, so Elias and Nicholas Titus started across country with horse and wagon to purchase land which would be suitable for sheep raising. Finally they arrived in Meggs County, Ohio, and there acquired some sixteen hundred acres of pasture land. Nicholas, who remained to start the ranch, married, and settled permanently in Meggs County, while Elias rejoined his brother Stephen at Titusville. The wool grown in Ohio was shipped to Titusville, where it was manufactured into broadcloth. Later the business was expanded. White flannel and suitings were made, and additional mills opened at Rochdale and Salisbury, Connecticut.

Henry Pugsley Titus, of this record, received his education in the private schools of Mr. A. P. Roe at Cornwall, New York. He was graduated as a civil engineer, and after the completion of his educational training became associated with his father and two older brothers, Robert and Richard, in the management and operation of the woolen mills. Under the able guidance of the elder man, he quickly mastered the details necessary for a thorough knowledge of the enterprise, and by intimate first-hand experience learned the intricacies of the work. After his father's death he became executive head of the venture, guiding its affairs with sure hand to prosperity and success. The traditional high standards of quality were maintained until the very end, when Mr. Titus retired from business at the beginning of the twentieth century and the operation of the mills was discontinued. The influence of the enterprise, however, and of the men who made it what it was, still continues to be felt at Titusville, where the old Colonial homestead of the Titus family still stands.

Following the retirement of Mr. Titus, he removed

to Poughkeepsie, New York, and here made his home until the time of his death. In spite of advancing years, he entered actively into various phases of the community life, civic, social and benevolent, and until his death was vestryman and warden of St. Paul's Church. Mr. Titus was a liberal contributor of his time and substance to the advancement of all church work, and indeed to every worthy cause with whose aims he was in sympathy.

On September 15, 1879, at Meggs County, Ohio, Henry Pugsley Titus married Clara A. Fesler, daughter of Thomas True and Almira A. (Nye) Fesler. Mr. and Mrs. Titus became the parents of three children: 1. Mabel A., now Mabel A. (Titus) Schwartz. 2. Alice Clara. 3. Dorothy, who is Dorothy (Titus) Reynolds.

Mr. Titus died at his home, No. 287 Mill Street, Poughkeepsie, on March 23, 1928, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. His passing brought to a close an honorable career of usefulness and service, reflecting great credit upon himself personally, and upon the State and those communities in which he lived and worked.

HARRY C. MILLER—All his life the late Harry C. Miller lived in Hudson, New York, and during much of that time he served the city in many important capacities. He was for many years proprietor of the well-known hostelry, Worth House, and for almost as many a leading spirit in the fire department. His popularity was widespread, for he was a genial and friendly man, who gave pleasure to all with whom he came in contact. He is descended from an honorable and noteworthy family, the name of Miller appearing with frequency in the early Colonial records, in the annals of the later Commonwealth, and in the muster rolls of all our wars. The form of spelling has varied from time to time as Millerd, Millard, and Miller, the last of which has been borne by the family whose record is herein traced.

Miller Arms—Gules a mill-rind or in chief of a crown of the same. (Rietstap: *Armorial Général*.)

(I) Harry C. Miller was at one time sheriff of Columbia County, New York. The Miller family was prominent in the early history of the section, to which one of the early members came from Nantucket and acquired lands west of Livingston Manor. Harry C. Miller married, and was the parent of Cornelius, of whom further.

(II) Cornelius Miller, son of Harry C. Miller, conducted the Worth House from 1858 until the day his son took it over. He married, and was the parent of Harry C., of whom further.

(III) Harry C. Miller, son of Cornelius Miller, was born in Hudson, New York, in September, 1856, and died April 16, 1926. He received his education in Hudson at the Old Academy and later at Willis-

ton Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1875. He then assumed the management of the hotel which he operated for thirty-seven years, until his retirement in 1917. He was a generous and kindly man, as well as an astute business man, and he had a host of friends and admirers in Hudson. His keen memory retained many stories of the town and of the notables who registered at the Worth House. Mr. Miller was one of the foremost horsemen of the city and took pride in his fine teams. He also kept the Worth Kennels for a time and bred English bulldogs of high pedigree.

Sports also interested this man of many-sided enthusiasms. He especially enjoyed baseball and for some years was a member of the C. W. Hinsdale baseball club, a team which attained prominence in the athletic circles of Hudson Valley, Mr. Miller filling the position of first baseman. He served as chief engineer of the City Fire Department for two terms, from 1884 to 1888, and he was a member of the fire commission for a long period. He belonged to the C. H. Evans Hook and Ladder Company, in which he held many important offices, and of which he was very proud. He participated actively and constructively in many other departments of public life.

Harry C. Miller married at Hudson, New York, December 19, 1887, Elvah Parker (Parker VIII). They were the parents of a son, Harry Parker Miller.

A long and happy life was that of Mr. Miller, for he lived to the age of seventy. Chief of the mourners for him were his family and friends, who could best appreciate his fine qualities of mind and heart. However, the whole town grieved for the loss of one who had played a constructive part in its upbuilding and who had for so long represented the spirit of hospitality for the community.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Family data.)

(The Parker Line).

Parker is an ancient English family name derived from the occupation of the progenitor who first used it as a surname, as park keeper, and the forms *Parcus* and *de Parco* are found in the Domesday Book, the eleventh century. There were no less than twenty-five immigrants named Parker in the State of Massachusetts alone, before 1650. It is not likely that they were all related, but there is reason to believe that the Parkers of Reading, Woburn, Chelmsford, and Groton, were brothers or very near relatives.

Parker Arms—Gules a chevron between three leopards' faces or.

Crest—A leopard's head affrontée, erased, or, ducally gorged gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

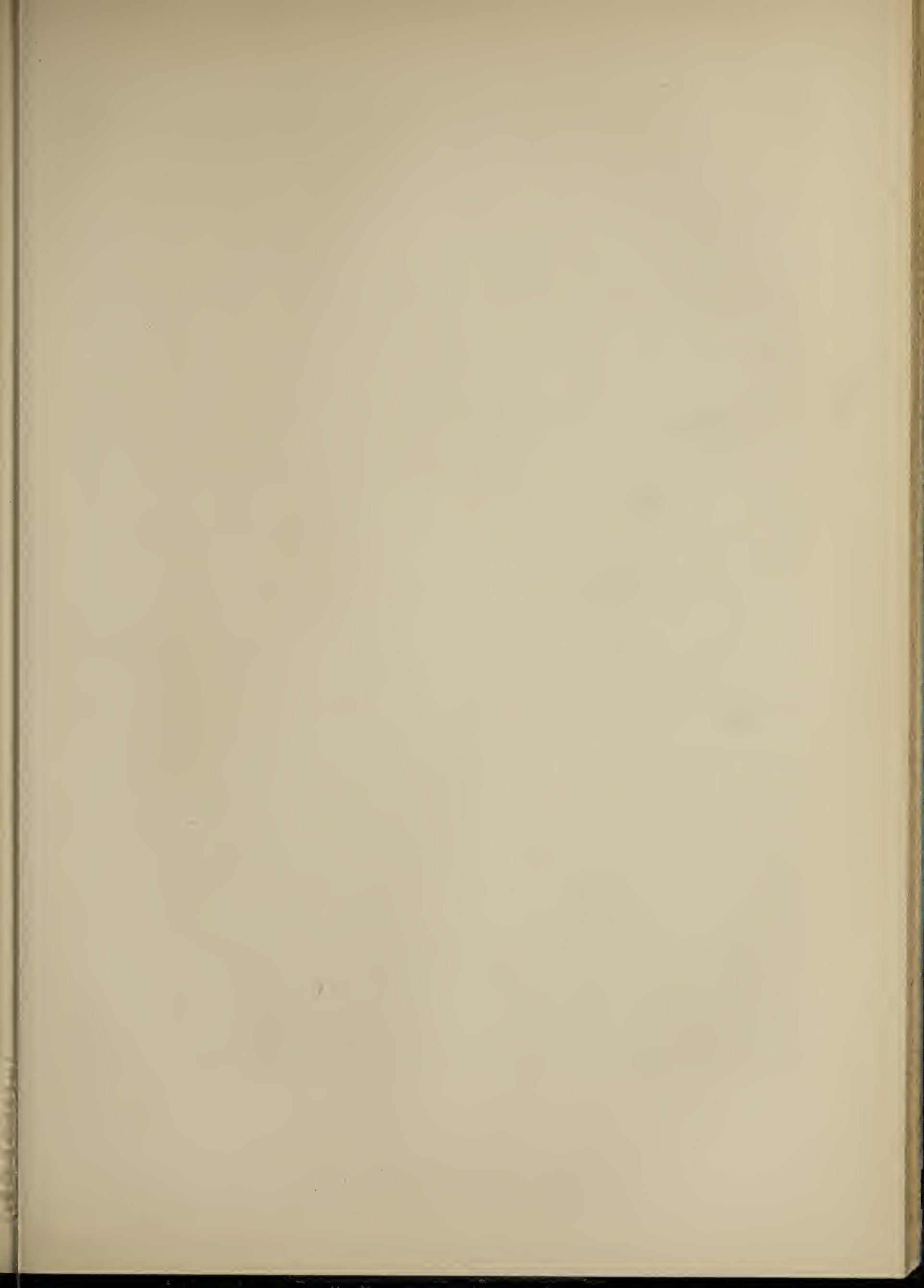
(I) Deacon Thomas Parker was born in 1609 and died August 12, 1683. He embarked for America,

March 11, 1635, in the ship "Susan and Ellen" which was fitted out by Sir Richard Saltonstall. He settled in Lynn Village, later called Reading. He was an active and prominent citizen, a man of ability and property. In 1636 he was appointed commissioner to try small causes, and was admitted a freeman in 1637. He became a deacon of the Reading Church, selectman in 1661, and continued in that capacity for five years. He married Amy, and they were the parents of a son, Nathaniel, of whom further.

(II) Nathaniel Parker, son of Thomas and Amy Parker, was born May 16, 1651, and died in 1737. He was, likewise, of Reading, Massachusetts. He was a lieutenant in the Groton Company and saw service against the Indians. He married, September 24, 1677, Bethia Polly, born February 12, 1658, died August 23, 1748, daughter of John Polly, born in 1618, died April 2, 1689, and his wife, Susanna, born April 30, 1664. Nathaniel and Bethia (Polly) Parker were the parents of a son, Obadiah, of whom further.

(III) Obadiah Parker, son of Nathaniel and Bethia (Polly) Parker, was born January 13, 1698, and died November, 1758. He was ensign in the Chelmsford Company and served against the Indians. Obadiah Parker married Hannah Stevens. (Stevens IV.) They were the parents of Obadiah, of whom further.

(IV) Obadiah Parker, Jr., son of Ensign Obadiah and Hannah (Stevens) Parker, was born at Groton, Massachusetts, April 11, 1730, and died October 5, 1816. After his marriage, he removed to New Ipswich, New Hampshire, being one of the settlers of the town. That portion in which he lived was soon set off as a township and became known as Mason. He was a prominent man and his name appears on nearly every page of the early town history. He was a leading man in church affairs, and in town and State, possessing at all times the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. He was a member of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, 1788-89. In the New England Register appears an article on "Soldiers furnished to the Revolutionary Army by the town of Hollis, New York," which says: "The time of service of the eight months men expired in December, 1775, and near the last of that month a call was made by the New Hampshire Committee of Safety for volunteers for two months to supply the places of the Connecticut troops, near Boston, whose term of service had expired. In answer to the call, thirty-nine men volunteered from Hollis, and towns of its vicinity furnished the remainder of the Company. Of this Company Noah Webster was Captain, Obadiah Parker was Lieutenant, etc." No muster rolls of the company are known to exist, but the names of the thirty-nine men are still preserved in the return to the general





U. S. A. 1900

Byron Parker

court. Obadiah Parker's name is not among the thirty-nine, but since the town of Mason adjoins that of Hollis, and no other Obadiah Parker is known of in southern New Hampshire, and our Obadiah Parker is called lieutenant throughout the town records of Mason, we believe the Obadiah Parker of our line to be the one above mentioned.

Lieutenant Obadiah Parker married, October 17, 1752, at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, Ruth Stevens. (Stevens V.) They were the parents of: 1. Hannah, born July 18, 1754. 2. Phineas, of whom further. 3. Obadiah, born December 17, 1758, died January 27, 1762. 4. Grace, born August 19, 1761, died September 5, 1761. 5. Samuel, born October 17, 1763, married Mary. 6. Ruth, born September 8, 1765. 7. Sampson, born October 11, 1767, died March 18, 1818. 8. Grace, born June 2, 1770. 9. Obadiah, born February 18, 1772, married September 18, 1800, Hepzibah Flint. 10. Joel, born July 11, 1775.

(V) Phineas Parker, son of Obadiah and Ruth (Stevens) Parker, was born at Mason, New Hampshire, May 10, 1756, and died August 21, 1821. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Andover, Vermont, being one of the first settlers of the town: By occupation he was a farmer. He was selectman for the year 1800. Phineas Parker married, December 8, 1779, Elizabeth Swan. (Swan II.) They were the parents of: 1. Asa, born February 9, 1781, married, in 1806, Lucy Breed, died in 1819. 2. Obadiah, born April 8, 1783, died March 28, 1867, married (first) Anna Dodge; (second), December 23, 1818, Sally Balch, died January 16, 1874. 3. Andrew, born September 26, 1789, married Marcy. 4. Betsy, born July 31, 1791, married Asa Balch, died in 1872. 5. Jonas, of whom further. 6. Littea, born April 6, 1796, married Josephine Carleton. 7. Zilpah, born September 2, 1800.

(VI) Jonas Parker, son of Phineas and Elizabeth (Swan) Parker, was born September 24, 1794, and died in 1875. He married, September 17, 1816, Hannah Breed, born December 14, 1795, died September 11, 1854, daughter of Lieutenant Allen and Lucy (Taylor) Breed. The first of the Breed family came with Winthrop and landed in Massachusetts, and some of the early members owned Breed's Hill, of Revolutionary fame. Allen Breed and his father fought in the Revolution, the former commissioned as lieutenant. Jonas and Hannah (Breed) Parker were the parents of Byron, of whom further.

(VII) Byron Parker, son of Jonas and Hannah (Breed) Parker, was born in Coxsackie, August 28, 1830, and died February 22, 1917. Having received an elementary education, he left his home at the age of fifteen to engage in the steamboat industry, and for more than twenty years he remained thus associated. In 1864 he went to West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in the employ of an ore concern and remained for a year. The next year he moved to

Hudson, where he and L. W. Nelson engaged in the steamfitting business. He worked alone after his partner's death. He became a fireman and pursued his study of the mechanism with which he worked. Soon he was promoted to the rank of engineer. He worked on the old "Oregon" owned by Captain John Haviland, of Hudson, which won out in a contest over the mail carrying contract for the New England States. During the Civil War he was on the "Columbia," chartered to the government and assigned to ply between New York and Norfolk, Virginia, as an "exchange" craft to carry prisoners back and forth. After the war, Mr. Parker joined the "Ocean Wave" for a journey to Mobile to bring back to New York a large quantity of cotton. Riding out a terrible storm, the vessel arrived at Mobile only to learn that there was no cotton, and the crew soon found themselves turned adrift when the vessel's owner sold it. Mr. Parker worked his way northward through a hostile country and on his safe arrival in the North, took the position in Stockbridge above referred to. He was very busy after his return to Hudson and became one of the most widely known and popular men in his line. Said a friend:

Mr. Parker could have been one of the wealthiest men in the country. He was a genius, and invented many things which would have been exceedingly useful. He never had them patented, though. I recall several things he made years ago. They were never invented or placed on the market. Later similar inventions were patented by other persons, and I have no doubt but that those men reaped a good harvest from them.

Mr. Parker was a charter member of the Hudson Building and Loan Association and belonged to the old Hudson Club. He was also a member of the Hudson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. An expert marksman, he enjoyed membership in the old Parthian Gun Club, and on October 15, 1877, he made forty-two consecutive bulls eyes at a five hundred-yard range, a remarkable feat. He participated in the international shooting contest at Creedmore, Long Island, in 1876 and won the sixteenth prize. He was baptized a Baptist, but when he came to Hudson he attended the Presbyterian Church. Although he consistently refused public office, he was for many years on the board of plumbers. Mr. Parker was a man of the strongest integrity and loyalty, never failing in his duty or in any responsibility he assumed and was always ready to take on more. He was a modest man, charitable, warm-hearted, and public-spirited. His contribution toward the upbuilding of his section was conspicuous and lasting.

Byron Parker married, October 12, 1854, Mary L. Hollenbeck, of Coxsackie. She died sometime later than her husband and was mourned by the many who had known and loved her for her gentleness and charm. They were the parents of George N.; Charles

A.; Frank B., former county clerk; Grace; Byron, Jr.; Harry; Elvah, of whom further; Nora; and May.

(VIII) Elvah Parker, daughter of Byron and Mary L. (Hollenbeck) Parker, was born July 3, 1862. She married Harry C. Miller. (Miller III).

(Hill: "History of Mason, New Hampshire," p. 218. Andover, Vermont, Town Records. Smith: "History of Peterborough, New Hampshire," p. 301. Chelmsford Town Records, Book E, p. 38. "History of New Ipswich, New Hampshire." Butler: "History of Groton, Massachusetts." New Hampshire State Papers, Vol. XXI, p. 291. Family data.)

(The Stevens Line).

The surname Stevens originated in the baptismal form "son of Stephen," the Greek form of which signifies a crown or wreath.

Stevens Arms—Per chevron azure and argent in chief two falcons volant or.

Crest—A demi-eagle displayed or.

(C. E. Stevens: "Stevens Genealogy.")

(I) Henry Stevens was born in 1611 and died June 11, 1690. He resided in Boston, Massachusetts, and married Alice. They were the parents of a son, John, of whom further.

(II) John Stevens, son of Henry and Alice Stevens, was born September 10, 1637, and died April 6, 1691. He resided in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. John Stevens married, December 15, 1664, Elizabeth Hildreth, born September 21, 1646, daughter of Sergeant Richard and Elizabeth Hildreth. They were the parents of a son, Richard, of whom further.

(III) Richard Stevens, son of John and Elizabeth (Hildreth) Stevens, was born September 26, 1674, and died March 3, 1755. He married, June 15, 1699, Hannah Heald, born October 10, 1676, died November 11, 1755, daughter of Lieutenant John and Sarah (Dean) Heald. They were the parents of Hannah, of whom further, and a son, Samuel, of whom further.

(IV) Hannah Stevens, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Heald) Stevens, was born August 20, 1700. She married Obadiah Parker. (Parker III).

(IV) Samuel Stevens, son of Richard and Hannah (Heald) Stevens, was born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, March 30, 1708, and died December 21, 1792. He resided at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where he died. He was a lieutenant and ensign in the Continental Army, and a "minute-man" at Lexington. His gravestone is in the village burial ground with the stone, which is still standing, marked "aged 84 years, 8 mos. 10 days." Following is the War Record of Samuel Stevens, "Stevens, Samuel, Chelmsford. Lieutenant in Captain Oliver Barrow's Company, Colonel David Green's Regiment, which marched in response to The alarm of April 19, 1775 (Lexington) Service 10 days."

(Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution, Vol. XIV, p. 980.)

Samuel Stevens married, March 4, 1730-31, Ruth Wright. (Wright IV.) They were the parents of: 1. Ruth, of whom further. 2. Samuel, born November 14, 1733, married Tabitha Parker. 3. Simeon, born November 1, 1735, died July 22, 1815. 4. Deborah, born April 12, 1745. 5. Hannah, born June 22, 1751.

(V) Ruth Stevens, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Wright) Stevens, was born January 5, 1731, and died February 5, 1818. She married Obadiah Parker. (Parker IV.)

(Chelmsford Town Records. "American Ancestry," Vol. VI, p. 47. Family data.)

(The Wright Line).

In England when family names first began to be assumed, he who wrought metals was called Smith and he who wrought in wood was called Wright, hence both are classed with our English patronymics which are derived from occupation.

Wright Arms—Sable a chevron argent between three fleurs-de-lis or, on a chief of the second three spearheads azure.

Crest—A dragon's head couped ermine.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) John Wright was born in England, and died June 21, 1688. He was a resident of Woburn, Massachusetts. John Wright married Priscilla, who died April 10, 1687. They were the parents of John, of whom further.

(II) John Wright, Jr., son of John and Priscilla Wright, was born in 1631, and died April 30, 1714. He married Abigail, born in 1632, died April 6, 1726. They were the parents of Ebenezer, of whom further.

(III) Ebenezer Wright, son of John, Jr., and Abigail Wright, resided in Westford, Massachusetts. He married Hannah. They were the parents of Ruth, of whom further.

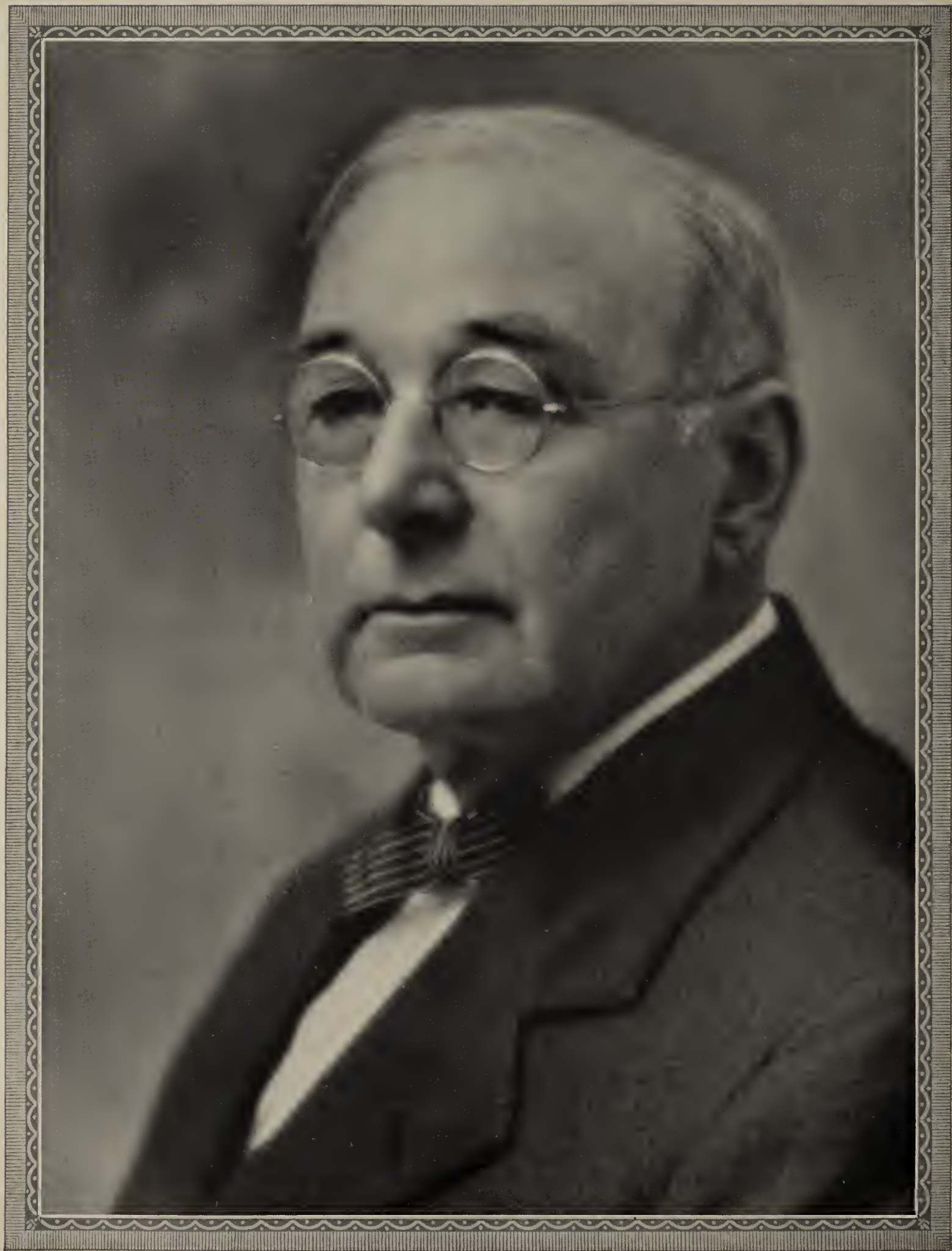
(IV) Ruth Wright, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah Wright, was born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, June 19, 1715, and died there October 15, 1787, aged seventy-three years, three months and twenty-six days, so says his gravestone, still standing. She married Samuel Stevens. (Stevens IV.)

(Chelmsford Vital Records. Family data.)

(The Swan Line).

The name is varied in spelling, as Swann, Swanns, Swans, Swain, Swayne, and Swaine but Swan seems to be the original surname, suggested by the fowl, as many kindred names—Crane, Bird, Swallow, etc. The bird was famous in old heroic times, both as a dainty for the table, and as an heraldic badge.

(I) Gustavus Swan was born in 1717 and died January 8, 1769. He resided in Peterboro, New Hampshire. He married, November 4, 1747, Isabel Wilson. They were the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom further.



Samuel Cotton

(II) Elizabeth Swan, daughter of Gustavus and Isabel (Wilson) Swan, was born in Peterboro, New Hampshire, July 24, 1759 and died at Andover, Vermont, July 3, 1840. She is buried beside her husband in the Andover Cemetery. Elizabeth Swan married Phineas Parker. (Parker V).

(Smith: "History of Peterboro, New Hampshire," p. 301. Andover, Vermont, Town Records, Vol. I, p. 217.)

SAMUEL COTTON—For many years prominently engaged in the trucking business in Elmira, New York, Samuel Cotton came to occupy a place of leadership in commercial circles here; and his achievements as proprietor of G. H. Cotton and Brother, as well as in other branches of business and civic life in this city, brought him esteem and respect. He was loved, too, as an individual and a man, as a public-spirited citizen and as a delightful comrade and friend. Many were his interests and diversified; and his vision and understanding made him a helpful co-worker in any enterprise, no matter what its nature. His career was eminently useful, his life finely and beautifully lived, his death a cause of widespread sorrow.

Mr. Cotton was born in Elmira, New York, the city where he spent practically his entire life, on February 22, 1863, son of George Henry and Jane (Broadhurst) Cotton, who came from England in 1839 and settled in this city. In the public schools here he received his early formal education; and then, in 1884, entered the trucking business with his brother, George H. Cotton, organizing the firm of G. H. Cotton and Brother, referred to above. When George H. Cotton was named postmaster of Elmira, Samuel Cotton, of this review, took over conduct of the business, of which, after the brother's death, he became the sole proprietor.

Successful from the very outset of his business enterprise, Mr. Cotton added civic responsibilities to his other undertakings. He was, for instance a member of the Rotary Club of Elmira; the Association of Commerce; and the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with Union Lodge; the Masonic Club; Cashmere Grotto; and Trinity Church. Into all of these activities he put his finest energies; and his wholehearted concern with the well-being of his city was a most healthful influence upon his fellowmen and his community. His work did not end here, however; for he was, during the administration of the late Mayor Frank Flood, a member of the fire commission. In the administration of former Mayor Daniel Sheehan, Mr. Cotton was a member of the Board of Public Works. In later years, he was a member of the Elmira Water Board. Although he held all these appointive offices, he was never at any time a candidate for elective posts; for he never aspired to public office, and only chose to serve on

these boards and commissions at the earnest behest of friends.

His chief devotion was to the home and family, of whom he was supremely fond.

Samuel Cotton married, on October 20, 1885, at Elmira, New York, Ida Spalding, daughter of Isaac P. and Rosa (Beck) Spalding, both of Elmira. By this marriage there were born four children: Mrs. Wickham B. Smith, of Elmira; George H., died in 1901; Mrs. C. L. Osborne, of Elmira; and Mrs. W. D. Feeck, of Johnson City. Mr. Cotton was survived by his wife and daughters, as well as by three sisters—Mrs. M. H. Murphy, of Towanda, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Monroe and Sarah Cotton, both of Elmira—as well as by four grandchildren.

The death of Samuel Cotton occurred on the afternoon of October 6, 1930, and was a cause of widespread and sincere regret. He had contributed in a most helpful way, indeed, to the welfare and advancement of his community and his fellowmen. His memory will live on for years to come, a source of encouragement and inspiration to all who knew him and of joy to countless friends who were privileged to have him as a comrade.

NATHAN MCGINNISTER SHELLEY—The business and commercial worlds have many proponents in the great American nation, but one of the outstanding of these in the Adirondack Mountain region of New York State was Nathan McGinnister Shelley, who, long before automobiles assumed their present position of importance in industrial life, foresaw the part that they would play in the modern world, and established, in Saranac Lake, then a very small community, what was then known as the Shelley Tool Company, and later the Shelley Tool Company, Inc. Upon establishment of this business, it became very successful at the outset, and in the years that followed grew to such proportions as to credit him with the vision that he possessed, a vision which gave him the courage to build for the future and to become successful in the world of business. Strict integrity, loyalty to his friends and those around him, eagerness to help others in their difficulties, and a marked public spirit; these were traits that were pronounced in the character of Mr. Shelley, whose death brought widespread grief and regret to his fellowmen.

He was born in Dannemora, New York, on August 2, 1875, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Davis) Shelley. He attended school in the place of his birth, and then he went to Rensselaer, where he worked as a fireman on the railroad. It was about 1902 that he came to Saranac Lake, New York, where he drove a stage between that place and Au Sable Forks. This was Mr. Shelley's first connection with the fast growing town that later became the "Metropolis of the Adirondacks," but which

then was not even the center of a railroad, to say nothing of an automobile or an airship. But the horseless age was beginning, and Mr. Shelley learned to drive an automobile, and was the first person to operate a car through the streets of Saranac. In 1906 he went into the automobile business in a small way in Saranac Lake, under the name of Shelley Tool Company. He was one of the comparatively few persons who visualized some of the possibilities in that coming industry. In 1920 he became the agent for the Ford Motor Car Company, later taking also the agency for the Lincoln car, and continued to operate under the old firm name of the Shelley Tool Company, Inc. Mr. Shelley built up a successful garage and automobile business, with a large following of satisfied customers, on the firm foundation of personal popularity and strict business integrity.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. Shelley was a leader in fraternal and social affairs, having been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he belonged to the Whiteface Mountain Lodge, Waneta Chapter, No. 291, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Commandery, No. 789, Knights Templar; and Oriental Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy, New York, and he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Saranac Lake, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Plattsburg. He also held membership in the Protestant Episcopal Church, his parish having been that of St. Luke, the beloved physician, of Saranac Lake, New York. In his spare time he enjoyed nothing more than out-of-door recreations and sports, and, an ardent sportsman, he had a hunting lodge on Loon Lake, which was widely known in hunting circles. He had hosts of friends among the hunters' and fishers' fraternity of the Adirondacks, and was highly esteemed and loved by all of them.

Nathan G. Shelley married, on January 19, 1904, at Saranac Lake, New York, Hattie Bryant, a daughter of Warren Charles and Sarah Ann (Paye) Bryant. By this union there were two children: 1. Alice, born April 2, 1907; married Sherman W. Powell, of Elyria, Ohio, and they have a son, William Sherman. 2. Helen Lucy, born March 17, 1908.

The death of Mr. Shelley, which took place during the winter sports season at Saranac Lake, on January 2, 1924, was a cause of profound sorrow wherever he was known, especially in this community where he had so long lived and labored. It cast a gloom over his large circle of friends and customers, people who had known him and had been for years attached to him. He was survived by his two daughters, Mrs. S. W. Powell, of Saranac Lake, and Helen Lucy Shelley, of Albany, New York. Mr. Shelley passed away December 4, 1923. The large business that he founded and built up continues to perpetuate his name in the Saranac Lake region of his

native State, and his memory lives on in the minds and hearts of those who knew him as a lasting influence for good in the lives of others.

LAWRENCE E. O'BRIEN—For more than three decades the late Lawrence E. O'Brien was one of the leading retail merchants of his native city, Oswego, Oswego County. The success of the business founded by him and operated by him until his death was the result of his ability, energy and industry and was based also on his firmly established reputation for integrity and fair dealing. Though Mr. O'Brien never sought or held public office, he was always deeply interested in civic problems and could be counted upon at all times to support generously and energetically any movement or enterprise that promised to further civic progress. He was an active member of several civic and fraternal organizations and a generous supporter of the work of his church. Indeed, in every respect he represented the highest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship.

Lawrence E. O'Brien was born at Oswego, Oswego County, November 18, 1868, a son of the late Lawrence and Maria (Corcoran) O'Brien, who were among the pioneer residents of the Fifth Ward of Oswego. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and as a young man entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad in its Oswego offices, with which he continued for several years. At the end of this period Mr. O'Brien established a clothing and men's furnishings store, which he continued to conduct with great success until his death. He operated this business for more than thirty years and during all this time it was located at West Second and Bridge streets, Oswego. Quiet in his faith, Mr. O'Brien nevertheless made many friends through his agreeable manner and because of his strict adherence to the best business methods. His interest in civic affairs found expression in his many years' active and helpful membership in the Business Men's Association and the Oswego Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Fourth Degree of which he was a member; Oswego Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Holy Name Society. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church and more particularly with St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Oswego, of which he was a faithful attendant and a generous supporter.

Mr. O'Brien married at Oswego, September 30, 1909, Anna J. Holliday, a daughter of George and Katherine (Flynn) Holliday, of Oswego. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien had no children.

At his home in Oswego, No. 258 West Third Street, Lawrence E. O'Brien died suddenly on June 13, 1931. Though he had suffered from heart trouble for some time prior to his death, his passing away

nevertheless came as a distinct shock, the more so because he had been active in his business affairs even on the very day before his death. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow, also by one brother, John W. O'Brien, and by one sister, Mrs. Agnes E. Murray.

Mr. O'Brien's passing away was widely regretted throughout the entire community, of which he had been a lifelong and most highly respected member. His widow received many expressions of sympathy at his passing away and of admiration of his life, character and achievements. Similar sentiments were also expressed in the local newspapers, one of which, in reporting Mr. O'Brien's passing away, said: "He will be sadly missed from community life and by his many friends and associates."

MYRON HOYT BARLOW—A member of one of the oldest families of Dutchess County and a native and lifelong resident of this part of New York State, the late Myron Hoyt Barlow was for almost half a century one of the well-known business men of Poughkeepsie. His probity and his strict adherence to high business principles gained him the liking, respect, and confidence of his fellow-citizens and enabled him to build up a large and prosperous business. Though he never sought or held public office, he always took an intelligent interest in public affairs and at all times could be counted upon to support generously any movement or enterprise promising to advance the welfare of the city, its people, and its institutions.

Myron Hoyt Barlow was born in the town of Stanford, Dutchess County, November 24, 1860. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas Barlow, likewise a native of Dutchess County, was active in community affairs, particularly in connection with a project to construct a canal from Sharon to the Hudson River. Myron Barlow, grandfather of Myron Hoyt Barlow, was born in the town of Stanford, in 1808, the son of Braman and Englasol Barlow, and operated a large farm in Union Vale. Myron Barlow, the father of Mr. Barlow, was born in Dutchess County, spent his life there, and married Martha Van Vlack of Pleasant Valley. Mr. Barlow was the third of seven children, some of whom were born in Stanford and some in the town of Union Vale. The former were Myron Hoyt, Emerson, Alfred, Alice, and Jennie; the latter were George and Etta Barlow. Mr. Barlow engaged in the furniture and house furnishings business at Poughkeepsie in his young manhood and was in business for forty-five years at his store on Main Street, in this city. An expert in the conduct of his business, liked and trusted by his customers, who regarded him as a friend, he built up a very large business and had business in all parts of Dutchess County. Mr. Barlow, like most members of his family, was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. On April 11, 1929, he cele-

brated his thirty-fifth anniversary as a brother of Triune Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Barlow was fond of fishing.

At Poughkeepsie, on March 1, 1888, Mr. Barlow married Jennie C. Carpenter, a daughter of William J. and Sarah Elizabeth (Boerum) Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Barlow's father was for many years in business at the corner of Main and Academy streets, Poughkeepsie. For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow resided at the Carpenter homestead at the northwest corner of Southeast Avenue and Ferris Lane. There were no children, but Miss Carpenter, sister of Mrs. Barlow, made her home with them.

Mr. Barlow was accidentally killed on May 5, 1929, by the discharge of a shotgun. Besides his wife, he was survived by three brothers and three sisters: Dr. Emerson Barlow, of Montclair, New Jersey; Alfred Barlow, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; George Barlow, of Verbank, Dutchess County; Mrs. Frederick Hall and Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, of Poughkeepsie; and Miss Jennie Barlow, of Verbank.

The sudden death of Mr. Barlow was a great shock to his family, his friends, and the community in general. In his quiet way he had made constantly many contributions to further civic progress and to advance the well-being of the community. He will long be remembered for his fine qualities.

JOHN TISCHER—The life of John Tischer was filled with drama. Born in Switzerland, August 21, 1853, he was connected with an uniquely American episode of history, "Custer's Last Stand," and instead of participating in the Memorial Day ceremonies of 1928, as he had planned, his funeral was held, with military honors, on that day. He began military service in this country when he was twenty-two, as a member of Troop F, 3d Cavalry, and served ten years, until 1885. His honorable discharge showed that he had taken part in ten Indian engagements. Just before the massacre of Custer's band by Sitting Bull and his warriors, in 1876, Mr. Tischer was sent as a courier from General Crook to General Custer, the message being that Custer should not advance against the Sioux on the Little Big Horn River, but should await reinforcements, already on their way under Major Reno. Mr. Tischer reported this vividly, "But Custer was a fighter, and moved too fast for me. When I informed Major Reno that I did my level best to reach Custer in time, he replied, 'Hell would not stop George Custer if there was a fight in sight.'" The expected reinforcements did not arrive, as is so well remembered, with tragic consequences to Custer and his troops. After Mr. Tischer's active service in the army, and his return East, he was employed at the Armory of Troop C, Brooklyn, at Atlantic and Bedford Avenue, an echo, at least, of the thrilling military life he had known. In later years he was em-

ployed in the painting and decorating business, and moved from Brooklyn to Oceanside, Long Island. His death occurred suddenly while he was working in his garden, at the advanced age of seventy-five. At his request, burial was made in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, District of Columbia.

John Tischer married (first), Mary Mahoney, who died in 1900, and (second), on April 31, 1904, Mary Queen of Brooklyn. Their children were: Kathryn I., Ama, and Bertha.

The death of Mr. Tischer broke one of the final links binding the present-day to the heroic times when the continent was being subdued.

CHARLES MARTIN BAYER—A native of Rochester, New York, and practically a lifelong resident of this place, Charles M. Bayer performed, in this city, important and valuable work in the business life of this region of New York State, where, in his later years, he was chiefly engaged in real estate and investment activities. His achievements were many and useful, and his labors of such character as to win the whole-hearted esteem and respect of his fellowmen. He was loved, too, for his kindly and gentle qualities of personality, his smooth and even temperament, and his human sympathies and affections, which he possessed in abundant measure. His career was useful, his life finely and beautifully lived, his death a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow.

Mr. Bayer was born in Rochester, September 20, 1861, in what is now known (1931) as the Fay's Theater Building, in Main Street West. His father, Wendell Bayer, was formerly chief of the Rochester Fire Department. His mother was Frances (Pausch) Bayer. Charles M. Bayer, of whom this is primarily a record, attended St. Joseph's parochial school, having from boyhood been a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and completed his education at the Rochester Free Academy. Upon leaving school, he became shipping clerk in the old Bartholomay brewery, and later entered the retail fish marketing business in partnership with his brother-in-law, John Klem. Their business was carried on under the firm name of Klem and Bayer. Later Mr. Bayer himself took over entire control of the enterprise, and for many years conducted a fish market at No. 296 East Main Street. Then, retiring a number of years ago from his active endeavors, he became engaged, instead, in the investment field, in which he continued until shortly before his death.

He never confined his interests wholly to business life, however, but rather extended them into every phase of civic and social activity. He was especially active in Catholic welfare work over a long period, having been devoted to his church and its work. He was intimately acquainted and associated with the activities of the Catholic Mutual Benefit

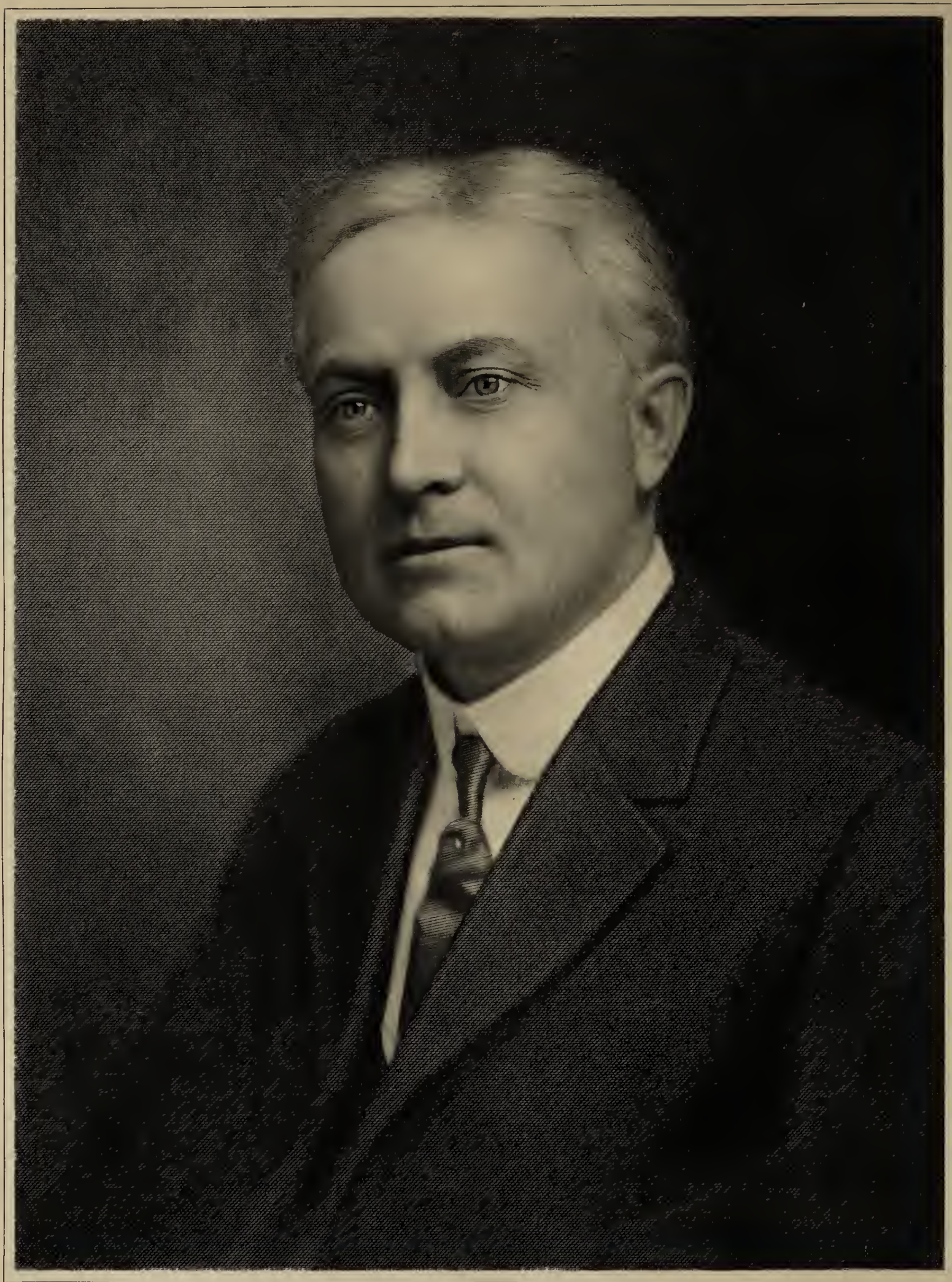
Association, of which he was for more than thirty years the secretary. He was a zealous worker, too, in the German Federation of Catholic Societies. A lifelong Democrat, he did everything in his power to advance the interests of his party, and was especially a leader in party politics in the Sixteenth Ward. Into all his work and all the varied activities of his busy career, Mr. Bayer consistently put his best energies and his fullest measure of enthusiasm, with the result that he was esteemed and highly regarded by his fellow-citizens in all walks of life.

Charles M. Bayer was three times married: (first) to Katherine Klem, of Rochester, New York, who died in 1902; (second) to Hermina Wolf, of Oneida, this State, who died in 1919; and (third) to Mary Reichert, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Reichert, of Rochester. For forty-five years he lived in the same house, which he built in 1885. Mrs. Bayer, who survived her husband, lives at the time of writing (1931) in this residence.

Mr. Bayer was the father of a family of fifteen children, twelve of whom are living—nine sons and three daughters. The surviving children are: 1. Elmer H., of Dayton, Ohio. 2. Harold E. 3. Walter J. 4. Alexander J. 5. Gerard U. 6. Wendell C. 7. Charles M., Jr. 8. Clement L. 9. Martin E. 10. Beatrice, now Mrs. Beatrice M. Byrne, of Scarsdale, New York. 11. Mrs. John Gallagher, of Rochester. 12. Sylvia L. Bayer, also of Rochester. Mr. Bayer was survived, too, by nineteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

The death of Charles M. Bayer occurred on October 11, 1930, and produced a profound sense of regret and bereavement among his fellowmen in widely varying walks of life. He had taken a full part in the affairs of his native Rochester, had come to be widely known and esteemed here, and had attained the high regard and love of all who knew him. His memory will live on, a source of satisfaction and inspiration to many, and a constant presence to those who were privileged by an intimacy with this worthy citizen.

WILLIAM ROBERT ANDREWS—A native and lifelong resident of Syracuse, the late William Robert Andrews was, for more than half a century and during his entire mature life, one of this city's most highly respected residents. Noted for his sincere public spirit, his deep interest in civic progress and his generous participation in philanthropic enterprises, he took an active part in many phases of the community's life. His outstanding interest, perhaps, was in agriculture, for the advancement of which he worked constantly and consistently. In many other ways, too, he did much to help in the development of his native city, which he saw grow from a small town to its present importance and to the best interests of which he always devoted himself unselfishly.



Chas E. Tinger

William Robert Andrews was born August 21, 1856, in Syracuse. His father, Thomas Andrews, was born near London, England, and with his wife, Louisa (Young) Andrews, was an early settler in the town of Geddes, Onondaga County, near Syracuse. William R. Andrews spent some of his early years on a farm, and here he laid the foundation of his lifelong interest in agricultural problems. He received his early education in Syracuse and began as a young man many of the business activities, which he continued to carry on successfully through a busy lifetime. Throughout the many years of his generous participation in the activities of the community, Mr. Andrews always worked for the betterment of the farmer and always took the lead in all projects which would help the farming industry. About five years before his death he retired from the more active forms of business. Two farms on the West Genesee Turnpike and on Fay Road occupied much of Mr. Andrews' attention during the latter years of his life. Mr. Andrews was a member of the Citizens' Club; Geddes Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was treasurer; and the Automobile Club of Syracuse. His religious affiliation was with the West Genesee Methodist Episcopal Church.

On December 3, 1879, at Memphis, New York, Mr. Andrews married Ella Roe, a daughter of Hiram Lloyd and Harriet (Auyer) Roe, of Memphis. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews had three children: H. Louise, Hazel E., and William T. Andrews. In 1929, about eight months prior to Mr. Andrews' death, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary amid the congratulations of hosts of friends.

William Robert Andrews died suddenly from a heart attack, August 15, 1930, just before his seventy-fourth birthday, at his home on West Genesee Street, Syracuse. He was survived by his wife and three children, to whom he left a name long held in respect and honor throughout that part of his native State.

CHARLES C. FINGAR—One of the most prominent, as he was one of the best-liked men, of Hudson, New York, was the late Charles C. Fingar, wholesale produce merchant and leading citizen. He was a man of particularly gracious and charming personality, in part because of his genial humor, in part because of his trustworthiness and warm affections.

Charles C. Fingar was born at Clermont, Columbia County, New York, March 13, 1872, and he was educated in the local schools. He was still only a boy when he found employment with Philip L. Ham as a grocery clerk in the store at the corner of Warren and Fifth streets. Here he served his apprenticeship to the business to which he devoted the rest of his life, and he ambitiously looked forward to hav-

ing a business of his own. His dream was realized before many years, and for sixteen years thereafter his retail grocery on Warren Street, between Third and Fourth, prospered. Success brought him the opportunity for further expansion in the direction of a large wholesale vegetable and fruit business to which he devoted his energies and abilities the rest of his life. This enterprise prospered, for his was a very keen business mind, and his willingness to work hard and over long stretches of time was bound to bring success to any of his undertakings. His wholesale enterprise came to be one of the best-known of the section and served a wide area.

His pre-occupation with his own affairs did not preclude his occupying himself in part with public affairs as well. Mr. Fingar was always public-spirited. He was for a period of several years foreman of the C. H. Evans Hook & Ladder Company and held other company offices, and he was once candidate for the post of city treasurer. He was a member of Hudson Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons.

Charles C. Fingar married, September 13, 1893, in Hudson, Ada Membert, daughter of Allen and Mary E. (Marshall) Membert, of that city. Mrs. Fingar survives, as does a son, Charles C. Fingar, Jr., now associated with his father's business.

In the prime of life, when the enterprise for which he had so faithfully labored was crowned with success, Mr. Fingar died at the age of fifty-seven, August 3, 1929. He was a handsome man, with an expression of gaiety and friendliness which well denoted two of his outstanding characteristics. His life was purposeful and broad-gauged, and he brought happiness to his home and friends and prosperity to his town. His memory will long be a pleasant and inspiring one in the hearts of his friends and fellow-citizens.

JOHN W. TAYLOR—In a life that covered to within a fraction of a year man's allotted three-score years and ten, John W. Taylor accomplished a great deal of work that was of distinct value to his fellowmen. A native and a resident of Keeseville, New York, he was a widely known business man of this village, and here took an important part in civic and social affairs. For his many activities here, as well as for his many excellent qualities of character and personality, he was loved and esteemed as were few men; for all were familiar with his essential kindness of spirit and his sterling integrity, as well as with his desire to help others, which bred confidence in his hosts of acquaintances and friends. His was a useful career, a fine life and a death mourned by many.

Mr. Taylor was born on September 9, 1860, in Keeseville, New York, son of Daniel and Adellia (Bigelow) Taylor, one of two children of his fam-

ily. At the age of four years he was left an orphan, and thenceforth, until he attained the age of sixteen, was taken care of by his grandparents. He then began to support himself, after having gained a comparatively small amount of education at a country school; although, in the years that followed, he supplemented this book learning with studies of his own, directed into various fields of knowledge, and became a truly self-educated, self-made man. His first employment was as a miner at Mineville; and later he worked on the steamships on Lake George and Lake Champlain.

Then, after his marriage, in 1894, he was employed by J. P. Sheridan, who conducted a gristmill and a feed store at Keeseville, New York. When Mr. Sheridan died he was in a position to buy the mill and the store from the heirs, and he operated them successfully for a number of years. About 1920 he bought the mill of R. L. Harrington, of Peru, New York, and thither moved his gristmill, though he maintained his feed store at Keeseville. The business was continued by his wife, and their son acts as its manager.

Along with his activities in the business world, Mr. Taylor was a leader in social and fraternal circles. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order was affiliated with Ausable River Lodge No. 149, the lodge which conducted the ritual of the order at the graveside when Mr. Taylor died. Mr. Taylor was one of the oldest men, in point of membership, in the local Masonic lodge. In all his associations with his fellow men—business, social, civic and otherwise—he proved himself an individual of pleasing personality, and one well adapted to harmonious relationships with others, and his contribution to the well-being and advancement of Keeseville was appreciated by his town's inhabitants.

John W. Taylor married, on April 7, 1894, at Peru, New York, Anna L. Church, daughter of Miles and Sarah (Davis) Church, of that place. They became the parents of one son, Waldon Taylor, who received the news of his father's death in Santos, Brazil, where he was a member of the crew of the Munson Line steamship "American Legion," then stopping in that port, and he was unable to reach home until after the funeral.

The death of Mr. Taylor occurred on June 16, 1930, as a result of drowning, which took place while he was trying to repair a leak in the concrete dam of the Little Ausable River, in Peru, which backed up the water that furnished the power for his gristmill and the Mason Brothers' lumber mill. As Mr. Taylor was a good swimmer, it was believed that heart trouble or injuries from a fall must have been responsible for his death, for he ordinarily could have saved himself from drowning. His passing produced widespread sorrow and regret among his hosts of friends in Peru, Keeseville and this region of New York State, for here he was widely recognized as a

leader in civic and business life, and was able, by his good influence, to take a most helpful part in the affairs of his community. He was one of the best loved men of his village, where he had been practically a lifelong resident, and with him passed a worthy business man and a substantial leader in local affairs, a true friend and a delightful companion, an ideal husband and father.

SERAFINO SCIUTTO—Having established himself in the fruit business in Hudson, Columbia County, in his young manhood, the late Serafino Sciutto, as the result of untiring industry, unusual energy and ability, made for himself an enviable reputation as a business man and citizen. The business established by him enjoyed steady growth and prosperity and gradually expanded until it became one of the most successful and best known establishments of its type in this section of New York State. Its founder, who devoted himself to its conduct almost to the end of his life, won for himself a well-merited reputation for honesty and reliability. Mr. Sciutto's pleasing personality, his evident friendliness and his consideration for the rights and needs of others, made him very popular among his fellow-townsmen and, indeed, few business men of Hudson ever were more widely known or more highly respected.

Serafino Sciutto was born in Marzano, Italy, September 20, 1869, a son of Giovanni Sciutto, a Genoese merchant, and Rosa (Costa) Sciutto. Having come to the United States at an early age, Mr. Sciutto settled in Hudson, Columbia County, and made his home there up to the time of his death, a period of almost forty years. As a young and enterprising business man he rapidly became identified with the best interests of the city. He was alert, industrious, and friendly, and that he would be successful in his business was a foregone conclusion, from the first. He established a fruit store on Warren Street, just below Third, and was so successful there that he had to have larger quarters. To accommodate his expanding business he moved farther uptown on Warren Street, where he was to remain for thirty-seven years. The uptown place was closed only a few years before Mr. Sciutto's death, when the building was sold to the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, on Mr. Sciutto's retirement from active business life. Mr. Sciutto's business was both wholesale and retail and enjoyed a wide patronage. His many fine traits of character, his honesty and probity in his business dealings and his kindness and consideration for everyone, won him many friends. Hundreds from the nearby towns of the county, on their visits to Hudson, would stop to chat with Mr. Sciutto. Morning, afternoon, and evening he could be found at his place of business, always making friends, for the two activities went hand in hand with "John" Sciutto, as everyone called him. A more popular business man probably never lived in

Hudson. Mr. Sciutto's only recreation was hunting. He was a great lover of dogs and of shooting. This was his sole relaxation from his business. He never became affiliated with fraternal organizations, preferring to devote all of his time to his business and to the bringing up of his family.

Mr. Sciutto married, November 17, 1898, in New York City, Cornelia Costa, a daughter of Giuseppe and Rosa (Raffetto) Costa, of Torriglia, Italy. The children of this marriage were: 1. Eugene Augustine, born in 1899. 2. George Joseph, born in 1901; graduated from Cornell University in 1926 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer; now associated with the General Electric Company as mechanical engineer. 3. Eva Cornelia, born in 1903. George J. became a resident of Schenectady, while Eugene and his sister, Eva, two accomplished musicians, established the well-known Sciutto Music Studios in Hudson.

At his home in Hudson, Serafino Sciutto died July 17, 1930. His death at the comparatively early age of sixty-one years, of course, represented an irreparable loss to his family. It was also deeply regretted by his many friends and, indeed, throughout the entire community, of which he had been a prominent resident for so many years. This regret was shared also by his many acquaintances in the different parts of Columbia County, acquaintances which in many instances had started on a business basis, but had gradually turned into relations of personal friendship. By all these Mr. Sciutto's memory will long be cherished as that of a useful, public-spirited and upright man and citizen.

CORODON NORTON—For nearly thirty-five years Corodon Norton had lived in Wantagh, where he had served as school principal and in civic office. He was well known and highly esteemed throughout a large section of Long Island and, after quitting the educational field, established a high reputation as a business man and progressive citizen. He was interested in politics insofar as it concerned the happiness of his fellow-citizens, and stood ready at all times to serve the community in any way that his abilities warranted. He had made a host of reliable friends and was considered one of the valuable and useful units of the commercial machinery of this community.

He was born in New Paltz, New York, in 1865, son of William Henry and Mira Jane (Thompson) Norton, and was graduated from the Normal College of that place in 1888. Coming to Long Island in 1889, he served successively as principal of the schools at Merrick and Bellmore and then came to Wantagh in 1895, where he lived for the remainder of his life. Some years since he left school work and established himself in real estate trading, building up a prosperous business, which was carried on after his death by his son, Frederick K. Norton. Corodon Norton served as

justice of the peace for the Eastern District of the town of Hempstead for eight years (two terms), and throughout that period was always named as chairman of the various committees. He had many prominent cases and his opinions were valued as a man of keen judgment. He took an energetic part in the formation of the Wantagh Republican Club and was also active in the work of the Wantagh Mutual Assistance Association. He was a member of the Sunrise Chapter of the Long Island Real Estate Board, a life-member of Morton Lodge, No. 63, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hempstead, and a former member of the Freeport Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Other activities were with the Wantagh Community Service League and kindred organizations. He died February 2, 1929.

Corodon Norton married, August 27, 1889, Frances V. Depew, daughter of Calvin and La Mira (Alliger) Depew, of Ulster County, New York, of the family of the late Chauncey Depew, United States Senator and chairman of the board of the New York Central Lines. He is survived by his widow; two daughters, Miss La Mira Depew Norton, of Wantagh; and Mrs. Beatrice (Norton) Newton, of Seattle, Washington; and four sons; Dunham W., consulting engineer of the Republic of Panama; Corodon, Jr., of Baldwin, Long Island, and V. Milliken and Frederick K., of Wantagh.

Mr. Norton was a valuable member of this community and wrote his record skillfully and permanently on the roster of our public-spirited citizens. He was a finished educator and an upright business man, a generous and kindly father and a devoted husband, whose passing will be a severe loss to a host of staunch friends.

GEORGE ALEXANDRIA LaPOINTE—Having come to Ticonderoga, Essex County, in his youth from his native city, Plattsburg, Clinton County, the late George Alexandria LaPointe was for many years engaged in the restaurant business in Ticonderoga. Industrious, able, energetic and honest, these qualities gained him the respect, confidence and liking of his fellow-townsmen to an unusual degree. His pleasing personality and his unvarying cheerfulness were important factors in his popularity, and few men of his time had more friends in Ticonderoga.

George Alexandria LaPointe was born in Plattsburg, Clinton County, October 18, 1877, a son of Louis and Sarah (Valley) LaPointe. He was educated in the public schools of Plattsburg and in his youth came to Ticonderoga, of which city he continued to be a resident until his death. He entered the restaurant business and for many years was the widely known and very popular owner of the Rex Restaurant. He devoted himself to the conduct of this enterprise with characteristic industry and energy

and made it one of the most successful establishments of its type in this section of Essex County. About one year prior to his sudden and early death he sold the restaurant and retired from active business, although he again temporarily entered business during the summer of 1927, the year of his death, when he conducted a restaurant at Fort Ticonderoga. He was a member of Ticonderoga Council, Knights of Columbus, and of Ticonderoga Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church, and more particularly with St. Mary's Church of Ticonderoga, of which he was a devout communicant, and a generous supporter.

Mr. LaPointe married in Plattsburg, in 1899, Rose Mary Fitzgerald, a daughter of Thomas and Mira (Harding) Fitzgerald of Ticonderoga. Mr. and Mrs. LaPointe had four children: Donald, Desmond, Carl and Dorcas.

At his home on Butler Avenue, Ticonderoga, George Alexandria LaPointe died after a brief illness, November 9, 1927. His sudden death at the early age of fifty years was, of course, a great shock to his family and to his many friends. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow and his children, also by two sisters, Mrs. Henry Gallant of Plattsburg and Mrs. John B. Moran of Attleboro, Vermont. Funeral services for Mr. LaPointe were held at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Ticonderoga, where a high requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Stacz, assistant rector of the church, and by Rev. J. M. Blais, of Schroon Lake. Prior to this, services had been held at his late residence by the Ticonderoga Council, Knights of Columbus, and, following the church services, the final rites at the grave in Alexandria Cemetery were conducted by the Ticonderoga Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with Past Exalted Ruler Charles A. Hunt, officiating, assisted by other officers of this lodge. Members of both these organizations attended the church services in a body and afterwards marched to the cemetery.

How greatly Mr. LaPointe's tragically sudden and early death was regretted throughout the entire community may be seen from the following eloquent tribute paid to his memory on the editorial page of the local newspaper:

Ticonderoga has lost one of its most popular and well-known figures in the tragic and sudden death of George A. LaPointe. For many years prominently identified with the restaurant business here, George, as he was known to everyone, won a host of friends. We saw him every day, and every day there was that same cheerful greeting. We don't know of a person in Ticonderoga who had more friends, who had more cheerfulness, who had more fun, who had more pleasure in life. . . .

We are going to miss George LaPointe. The entire community will miss his cheerful countenance, his friendly greeting, for all who knew him liked him and

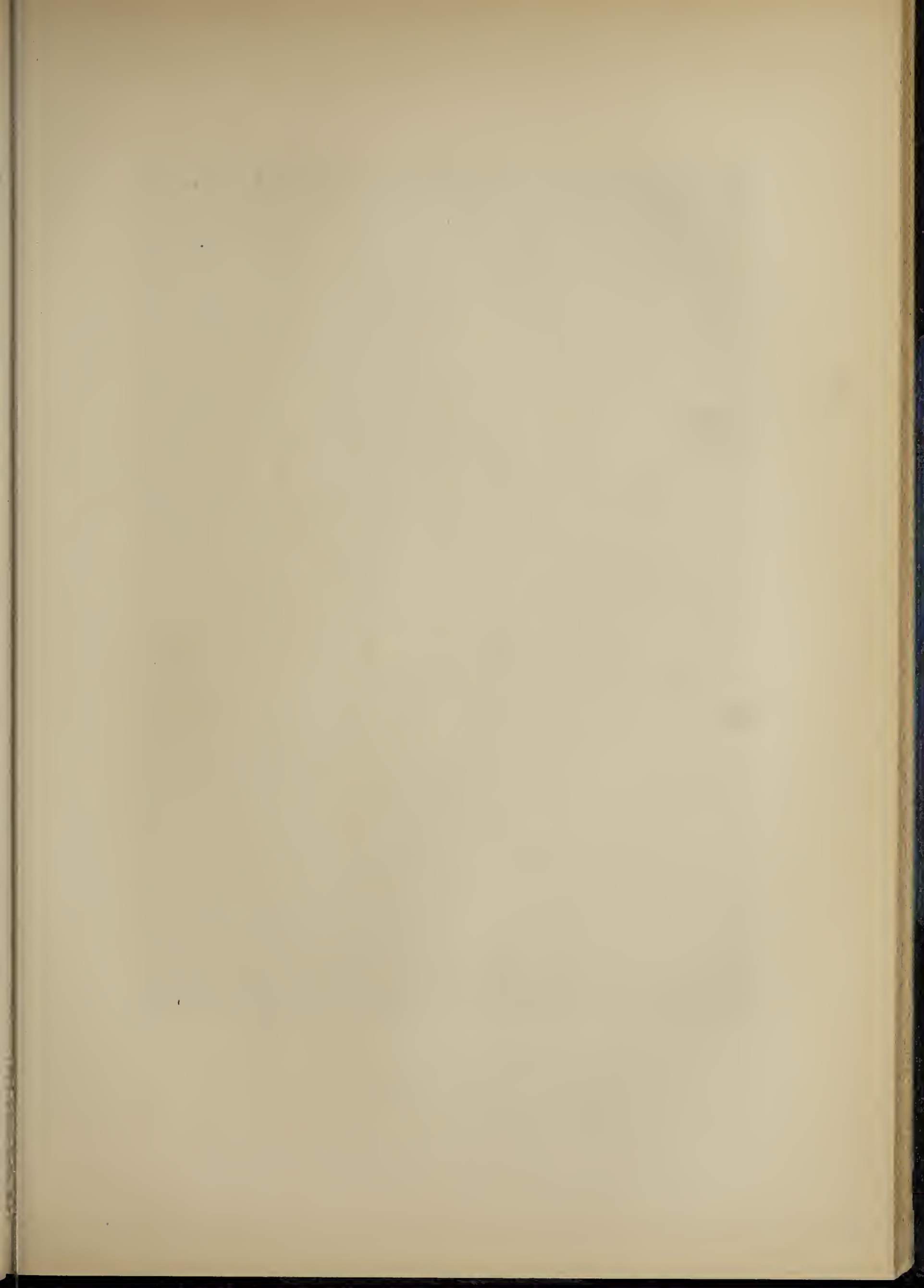
respected him. Such a man is a credit to any community and his loss is irreparable. The surviving family have Ticonderoga's heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their sad bereavement.

JOHN WESLEY DARRIN—For nearly half a century the late John Wesley Darrin occupied a prominent place among the established and forward-looking business men of Corning, New York. He owned and operated a large furniture and undertaking establishment in that city, and both the man and his enterprise added to the reputation and prosperity of Corning.

John Wesley Darrin was born in Barrington, Yates County, New York, August 24, 1845, son of Ira and Eliza (Knapp) Darrin, of Elmira, who had moved to Barrington from the latter city. Our subject was the youngest of eleven children, ten boys and one daughter. He graduated from Elmira Commercial College in 1867 and soon found employment as book-keeper for Darrin and Baldwin, furniture manufacturers at Addison, where he remained for some years. In this position, Mr. Darrin displayed the careful attention to detail which later brought him success in his own business. On April 12, 1871, he purchased the interest of John Mallory in a furniture and undertaking establishment in Corning, a large venture with great potentialities for development. The courage and initiative of Mr. Darrin bore fruit in the forty-eight years of his ownership and management, for he prospered and enlarged his business and its community usefulness. In 1875 he erected the brick business block on West Market Street which still bears his name, and thereafter established his store there. It came to be recognized as one of the oldest and most flourishing enterprises in Corning.

In his commercial activities Mr. Darrin was wisely conservative. He built with care, under his personal attention or supervision, a large retail trade which he retained through the confidence he inspired in all with whom he came in contact. He was known to be reliable and straightforward in his dealings and to give his undivided attention to his business. His relations with fellow merchants were always pleasant, with employees and customers always sincere and just.

John Wesley Darrin married (first), in 1875, Hattie Erwin, of Corning. She died a few days after the birth of a son, Samuel Wesley, born August 23, 1878, now head of the Darrin Furniture Company, of Corning. Samuel Wesley Darrin had a son, Samuel Wesley, Jr., born January 16, 1918. John Wesley Darrin married (second), at Binghamton, June 27, 1889, Frances Helen Mead, daughter of Ralph A. and Anna Helen (Gould) Mead, of Sheridan, Chautauqua County. Mrs. Darrin survives her husband with their sons: Ralph Mead Darrin, born March 5, 1892, who married, September 23, 1913, Hannah Angel, of Corning, and Erwin Nellis Darrin, born





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W. A. Sullivan

July 12, 1895, who married Natalie Connant, of Lowell, Massachusetts, September 15, 1923.

Mr. Darrin lived to the ripe age of seventy-four, and passed out of life quietly at his home in Corning, on New Year's morning, 1919. It is hard to overstate the constructive and inspirational value of a life and character like that of Mr. Darrin. He contributed much toward the progress of Corning and even more to the happiness and spiritual well being of his family, friends and host of acquaintances.

WILLIAM ANDREW SULLIVAN—A native and lifelong resident of Jefferson County, the late William Andrew Sullivan was identified throughout his entire business life with the lumber industry. Having risen, as the result of his untiring industry and energy and of his outstanding ability, from the position of a mill hand to that of the head of a large and prosperous lumber company bearing his own name, Mr. Sullivan was for many years one of the outstanding figures in the lumber industry in northern New York. Widely known in his own community, Watertown, as well as throughout Jefferson County and in the other northern counties of the State, Mr. Sullivan possessed to the utmost the respect, confidence and liking of all who had the privilege of coming in contact with him, either through business or otherwise. Though he never took an active part in public affairs, he was a public-spirited man and could always be counted upon to support generously and energetically any movement or enterprise tending to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of Watertown, its people, and its institutions.

William Andrew Sullivan was born at Brownville, Jefferson County, New York, March 21, 1868, a son of John C. and Agnes (McConnell) Sullivan. His parents had come from Ireland, early in life, and were among the pioneer settlers of Brownville, where Mr. Sullivan spent his boyhood and graduated from the Brownville High School. In 1885 Mr. Sullivan came to Watertown where he entered the employ of the E. W. Knapp Lumber Company, working as a mill hand for several years. When the E. W. Knapp Company became the Winslow & Knapp Company, Mr. Sullivan continued his work there. Following the failure of the Winslow & Knapp Company, the firm of White & Anthony purchased its interests. Mr. Sullivan was employed by the latter company, until he purchased Mr. Anthony's interest in the concern and became associated with George W. White as a member of the firm of White & Sullivan.

The White & Sullivan Company continued business until 1912, when Mr. Sullivan disposed of his interests to Mr. White and established the W. A. Sullivan Lumber Company, Incorporated, on Polk Street, known there as the Polk Street Lumber Yard, of

which he was president until his death. Mr. Sullivan maintained his yard office in the northwest corner of his first planing mill. In 1915 he extended his business and purchased the Lamon Street School House which had been abandoned by the city. In 1920 he bought the Water Street Yard. Feeling the lack of adequate office space necessitated by his expanding business interests, Mr. Sullivan constructed a new office building at No. 140 Polk Street, occupied it in 1923, and thereafter maintained his office there. Beside his connection with the lumber business, Mr. Sullivan was president of the Sullivan Realty Corporation and the Sullivan Securities Corporation of Watertown. An almost unrelenting attention to his business interests was one of Mr. Sullivan's lifelong characteristics. Mr. Sullivan was active in the Watertown Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, for many years, and was one of the most popular members of that organization. He was also a member of Watertown Council, No. 259, Knights of Columbus, and an active and devout member of the Holy Family Church, also one of its trustees.

On April 29, 1902, Mr. Sullivan married Agnes O'Leary at Mount Morris, Livingston County, New York, and after the wedding trip they made their home on State Street, Watertown. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan had two children: 1. Helen Elizabeth, born July 31, 1904, now Mrs. John M. Reynolds. They have one child, William Sullivan Reynolds. 2. Edward Cornelius, born September 9, 1907.

William Andrew Sullivan died suddenly, April 7, 1930, from a cerebral hemorrhage, while apparently in robust health. He was survived by his wife and two children, also one sister, Mrs. Dennis Cavanaugh; two brothers, John J. and F. D. Sullivan; one nephew, John J. Sullivan, Jr.; and one grandson, William Sullivan Reynolds, all of Watertown.

W. A. Sullivan was a kindly, courteous business man, who went his quiet way in the community, discharging his obligations, personal and otherwise, with strict fidelity to high principles. He knew his own business thoroughly, he knew Northern New York territory minutely, and he knew people generally all throughout our Northern counties here. He was the best type of citizen and his passing has removed from our community a man whom we can ill afford to lose.

GEORGE M. RONK—Through more than three decades of official devotion to the protection of his community and to the furtherance of law and order, the late George M. Ronk came to be widely known as the chief of police of Walden, New York, and as a brave and outstanding citizen. His personality and appearance were of so striking a quality as to arrest the attention of casual observers, and his vigor and honesty alike attracted the law-abiding and roused fear in criminals.

George M. Ronk was born in Dwaarskill, Ulster County, in 1860, son of Stephen and Christina

(Mentz) Ronk. When he was twenty-two years old he came to Walden to take a position in the New York Knife Works. It was some years later, in 1895, that he had become sufficiently well known and popular in the town to be elected to the office that he held for thirty-two years—that of chief of police. Six feet tall, weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, and straight as the proverbial string, both in body and character, the chief early established a reputation for bravery and intelligence. He arrested more than 2,000 malefactors during his long term of service, and he frequently faced deadly accurate guns in the discharge of his duty. It was a village saying that "Ronk never let a hoss thief get away from him." He faced the notorious Wild West rifle-shooter, Harry Williams, and killed the desperado Marino Rinaldo in a dangerous duel. He found the evidence to convict Bill Grace, murderer of his brother, Jack, and he arrested the murderer of Rofario Genaro at the point of his revolver as he was making his escape. These are but a few of the more startling episodes of the brave officer's long career. Yet for all his efficiency in the performance of his duty, he made many friends and few enemies. He had the happy faculty of retaining the good will even of his prisoners, because they recognized his sincerity and sense of justice. He was widely known, even outside his own county. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was an honorary member of the Fearless Hook and Ladder Company of the Walden Fire Department and the first bass drummer of the Walden Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps.

George M. Ronk married, October 15, 1890, Cora E. Tears, daughter of John B. and Catherine (Royce) Tears. Mrs. Ronk survives her husband and resides in Walden.

Chief Ronk died at the age of sixty-seven, April 24, 1927, nine days after he was taken ill while in the active discharge of his duties. His host of friends from the town and section paid tribute to his fine qualities of mind and heart, and the district attorney and mayor of Newburgh added their words of commendation for the man who had so ably and so long cared for the village safety. The village stores closed during the funeral hour out of respect to his memory. Interment was in the Walkill Valley Cemetery.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN—After coming to this country from his native Ireland at the age of about eighteen years, in 1871, the late John J. O'Brien lived for a number of years in Brooklyn and there became active in Republican politics in his early manhood. Later he removed to New Rochelle, Westchester County, which city continued to be his residence until his death, almost a quarter of a century later. Elected Receiver of Taxes in the fall of 1905, he filled this office so conscientiously and so entirely to

the satisfaction of his fellow-townsmen that, with the exception of one single term of two years, they reelected him time after time, so that he still held this office at the time of his death. His untiring devotion to the duties of his office, his unfailing courtesy, his deep sense of responsibility and his thorough knowledge of civic affairs made him for many years one of the most popular, most trusted and most effective public officials in New Rochelle.

John J. O'Brien was born in Ireland, July 4, 1853, a son of Edward and Mary (Flynn) O'Brien. He was educated in his native country, where he continued to live until about 1871, coming then, like so many other young Irishmen, to the United States, in order to find better opportunities and a wider scope for his abilities. At first he settled in Brooklyn and for a number of years was employed in the United States Custom House in New York City. Almost as soon as he reached his majority he actively interested himself in the work of the Republican party in Brooklyn. And there, too, he joined the police department, with which he was connected for five years, earning for himself a high reputation for fearlessness and intrepid application to his work. At the end of this period he was appointed superintendent of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a position which he filled very adequately for two years.

About 1897 he became a resident of New Rochelle and lived there on Horton Avenue to the time of his death. In New Rochelle he quickly made many friends and entered actively into public affairs. In 1903 Major Clarke appointed him to the office of Superintendent of Public Works, which responsible position he filled with his usual ability and efficiency. In the 1905 election he was the Republican candidate for the office of Receiver of Taxes, prevailing over his opponent by a plurality of five hundred and eleven. Entering upon the duties of his office on January 1, 1906, he quickly impressed upon his fellow-citizens his special qualifications for his work. Only once during the ensuing fifteen years was he defeated for the election, this particular occasion being a time when the Republican party was generally unsuccessful at the polls. As Receiver of Taxes he was brought into personal contact with all of the leading business men and property owners of the community, who at all times received at his hands such courteous treatment and such efficient and prompt dispatch of public business that before long Mr. O'Brien enjoyed, perhaps, a wider acquaintance among all classes of people than any other individual in New Rochelle. Honesty with him was not only a matter of principle, but was so much a part of his nature that throughout the many years during which he held public office, he enjoyed the highest reputation even among those who were politically opposed to him. In every respect he was a powerful influence for good

and efficient government. Of an exceptionally pleasing personality and possessing to an unusual degree the gift to make and hold friends, he was always an impressive figure at the social gatherings of city officials, greatly contributing to their success because of his sincere liking for other people. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and for many years he was one of the most active and popular members of the New Rochelle Republican Club. He took a great interest in all activities of New Rochelle Council, No. 339, Knights of Columbus, in which he likewise maintained membership, as he did also in the New Rochelle Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Holy Name Society, the Foresters of America and the Exempt Firemen. His religious affiliations were with the Holy Family Roman Catholic Church of New Rochelle, of which he was a devout member and a helpful supporter.

Mr. O'Brien was married when a very young man to Miss Mary Griffen, and they had four children, as follows: 1. Mary, now deceased. 2. Edward, also deceased. 3. William J., who makes his home in Brooklyn, New York. 4. Josephine, who is now Mrs. Donley, of Brooklyn. Mr. O'Brien married (second), at Brooklyn, New York, in April, 1895, Nellie Delaney, who survives him, a daughter of Timothy and Helen (Cranatch) Delaney.

John J. O'Brien died on June 11, 1921, at his home at No. 127 Horton Avenue, New Rochelle. During the last months of his life he was afflicted with a painful and incurable illness, which necessitated a severe operation. With characteristic patience and fortitude he bore his suffering and with equally characteristic optimism he refused to admit even to himself, to the very last, that recovery was impossible. After one of the largest funerals in the history of New Rochelle, held at the Holy Family Church, Mr. O'Brien was laid to rest in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New Rochelle.

His death ended a long life of usefulness, devoted almost entirely to the public service. Mr. O'Brien's attitude towards public office was not that of the mere seeker for public office. Throughout his career he gave constant proof that to him public office meant a public trust, and the public welfare at all times was his first consideration. The reputation which he established for himself in the several communities in which he made his home from time to time, has kept his memory fresh among his many friends and will continue to do so for many years to come.

CHARLES HENRY DEUERLEIN—Almost a lifelong resident of Corning, New York, the late Charles Henry Deuerlein contributed his services to the industrial and civic development of the community. He was for eight years a member of the

Board of Public Works, and for eighteen years a factor in municipal government.

Charles Henry Deuerlein was born in Elmira, New York, December 26, 1861, son of John and Ernestine (Prince) Deuerlein. He was brought to Corning as a year-old infant, and he grew up in that city and spent his mature years in advancing its interests. He attended the Corning Free Academy until 1881, when he finished his schooling and entered the Corning shops of the Fall Brook Railroad as a machinist. This connection remained unbroken until the railroad moved its shops to Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. Not wishing to leave Corning, Mr. Deuerlein severed the connection and accepted a position in the Gorton Brake Shoe Company, in charge of their mechanical work. The dissolution of the company ended this association. Mr. Deuerlein next worked for a time for the J. H. Symington Company and later for the Corning Brick Works, associated at the latter plant for some ten years with M. E. Gregory. When the brick works was sold he resumed his railroad work, finding employment in the car repair shops of the New York Central Railroad and continuing there until the closing of the shops.

Meantime, Mr. Deuerlein took a prominent part in municipal affairs. In 1902, under the administration of Mayor S. E. Quackenbush, he was first appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, a post to which he was reappointed by Mayor James P. Hallahan in 1924, by Mayor Harry A. Rood in 1926, and by Mayor William H. Tew in 1928. For five years he served as alderman and for two as a member of the Civil Service Commission during the McNamara administration. Later he served for four years on the police commission. He was a conscientious, faithful public official, who always worked diligently and with excellent judgment for what he believed to be the best interests of the entire community. For over twenty years he was a volunteer fireman in the Pritchard Hose Company, Corning.

His fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Corning Lodge, to which he belonged for more than forty years; with the Maccabees, and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church.

Charles Henry Deuerlein married, August 14, 1890, in Corning, Emma H. Echtenacher, daughter of George E. and Barbara (Frank) Echtenacher. Two children were born of the union: 1. William Arthur, born May 13, 1894; married (first) June 4, 1917, Ruth Rose, who died July 19, 1923; he married (second), August 10, 1925, Mrs. Grace (Hall) Bullock, of Westfield, Pennsylvania. There were no children by either marriage. 2. Celia Louise, born October 25, 1905.

Death came unexpectedly to Mr. Deuerlein in his sixty-seventh year, February 22, 1929. Many who had

loved and admired him for his kindliness and generosity, his public spirited loyalty, and his strong character, grieved to hear of his passing and realized that he would be by no means easy to replace as a friend and citizen. The "Evening Leader" of February 23, 1929, said:

Mr. Deuerlein's death will be a distinct shock to his large circle of friends, and the city loses one of its most prominent and progressive citizens.

EDISON POST—A native and lifelong resident of Catskill, Greene County, the late Edison Post was one of the most prominent business men of this section of New York State. Several of his business enterprises gave great impetus to agriculture and today still stand as monuments to his business ability and to his energy and vision.

Edison Post was born at Catskill, Greene County, December 29, 1878, a son of Amos and Nettie (Shoemaker) Post, both now deceased. His father died February 22, 1923, and his mother November 30, 1927. Mr. Post received his education in the local public schools and, after leaving school was associated with his father, first in the manufacture of cider and vinegar and later in the automobile and garage business. After the death of his father, Mr. Post and his brother, Henry Post, conducted the garage and automobile business. In 1924 Mr. Post, as president of the Edison Post Apple Products Corporation, erected a concrete and steel cider mill near the West Store railroad station in Catskill. The concern manufactured cider, vinegar and other apple products, and was one of the largest of its kind in the State. The founding of this important industry by Mr. Post and his skillful conduct of the business, afforded farmers and fruit growers of Greene County a valuable market.

However, the largest enterprise which Mr. Post initiated and which did more than anything else to stimulate the dairy industry in Greene County, was the Catskill Creamery, Incorporated. This concern pasteurized and shipped milk and cream in bottles and cans to the New York City markets and also sold its products to Catskill dealers. When the Catskill Creamery, Incorporated, opened, in May, 1925, twenty-six patrons appeared on the first day and forty cans of milk were handled. Business for the first month amounted to \$7,616. In January, 1926, eight months later, the creamery had two hundred and twelve patrons and the month's business amounted to \$20,549. Nearly one-half million pounds of milk were handled. This plant came to be one of the best equipped and most modern in the country. Mr. Post purchased the creamery at Oak Hill and added it to the one at Catskill. Milk from all over Greene County was taken to these creameries. This resulted in an increase of herds all over the county and in inducing more farmers to enter the business of producing milk.

Mr. Post employed trained inspectors to see that the cattle were healthy and that the milk was produced under the most cleanly and sanitary conditions possible. Ill health, brought on by his tremendous labors, gradually forced Mr. Post to retire from his activities in the creamery. The Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., purchased the business in Catskill and Oak Hill. However, Mr. Post retained his interests in the Post Garage and in the Apple Products Corporation up to the time of his death.

Mr. Post was a member of Catskill Lodge, No. 468, Free and Accepted Masons, having been made a Master Mason in 1916. He belonged also to Catskill Chapter No. 285, Royal Arch Masons; Catskill Council, No. 78, Royal and Select Masters (charter member), and to Catskill Chapter No. 293, Order of the Eastern Star. His religious affiliations were with the Reformed church and more particularly with the First Reformed Church of Catskill.

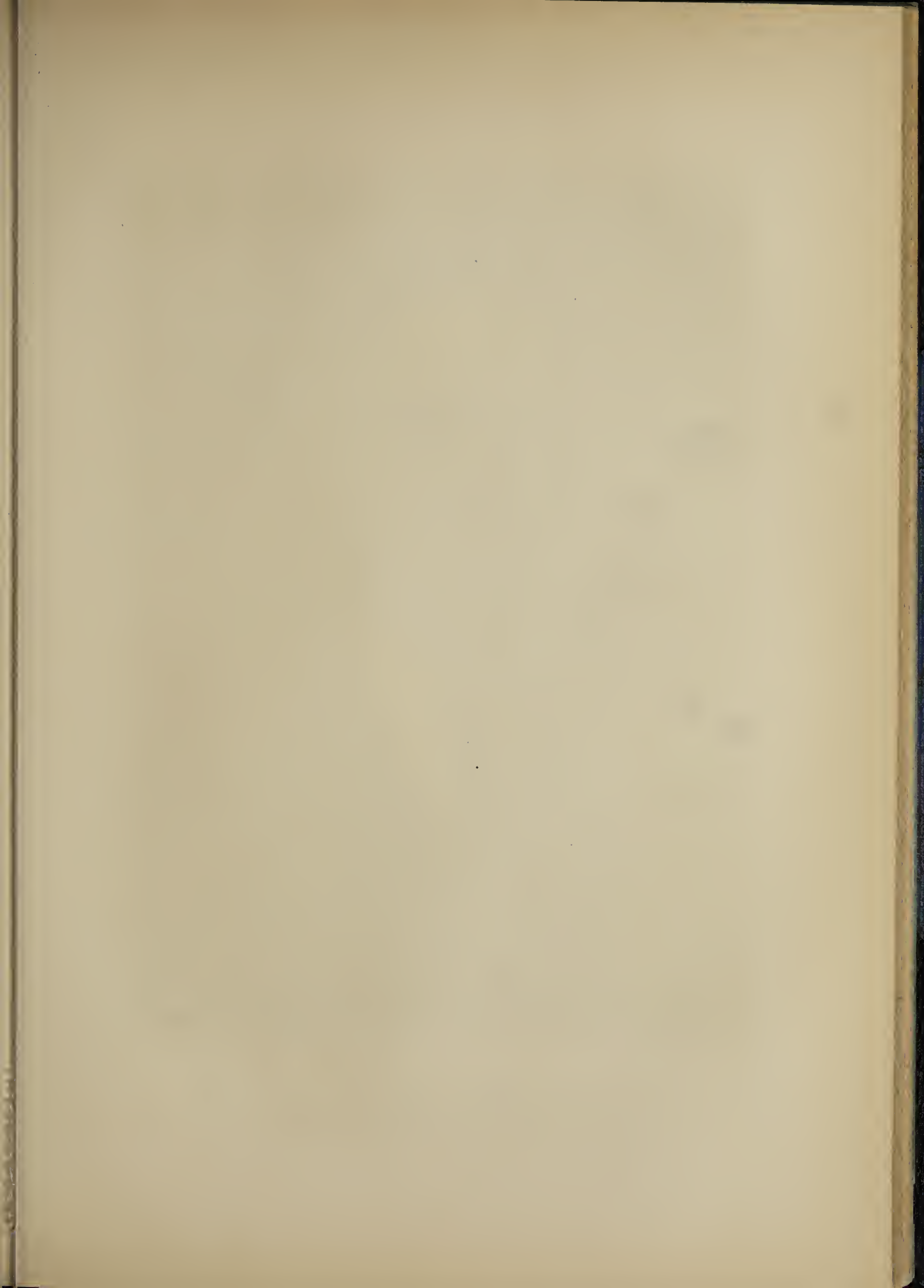
At Paterson, New Jersey, on April 27, 1903, Mr. Post married Mamie De La Mater, a daughter of Harvey and Ida M. (Sanford) De La Mater, of Phoenicia, Ulster County. Mrs. Post, besides giving invaluable assistance to her husband during his lifetime, has continued actively his various business enterprises after his death.

At his home in Catskill Edison Post died November 1, 1929, his death, at the comparatively early age of fifty-one years, representing an irreparable loss to his family and to his many friends and was felt also as a severe blow by the entire community. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his wife, by one brother, Henry Post, of Catskill, and by one sister, Mrs. A. R. Newcombe, of Kingston, Ulster County.

It is doubtful if any single individual of Greene County ever did more to promote the industrial progress of the county than Edison Post. His combined business interests placed in circulation hundreds of thousands of dollars continually and were especially helpful to the agricultural interests of this section of New York State. For his work in this direction, as well as for his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart, Mr. Post will long be remembered as a man of the strictest integrity, unfailing geniality and consistent friendliness.

JOHN H. ROACH—The late John H. Roach, of New Rochelle, New York, was long a gallant soldier in the service of his country during the tempestuous days of Indian warfare in the West, and he also rendered civil service in New Rochelle. There, too, he was a tobacco merchant for many years and prominent in fraternal groups.

John H. Roach was born in Boston, February 24, 1852, son of Patrick and Catherine (Emperor) Roach, both natives of Ireland. The father was for many





G. O. Chapman

years street commissioner of Boston. The son early indicated his love for adventure and at fourteen tried to join the Union Army for Civil War service, but was refused because of his youth. Later he carried out his wishes and became a regular soldier, attached to the 8th United States Cavalry, the unit which was working along with Custer in his campaign against the Sioux Indians. Many were the exciting events in which he played a heroic part. Once he was wounded by the rifle of an Indian, and he was present with Major Reno who led the 8th to the aid of Custer and his command at the Little Big Horn, only to arrive too late. The Indians in hand, Mr. Roach returned to the East, continuing in the army, and was assigned to Fort Slocum, with the rank of provost sergeant. After receiving his honorable discharge, he settled in New Rochelle, where he held a position in the city government for fifteen years. He then opened his cigar store at No. 561 Main Street and operated it until his later years, when ill health necessitated his retirement.

Mr. Roach had a host of friends in New Rochelle among the young people as among the older residents, and he entertained many with his stirring tales of the Wild West. He was a communicant of the Blessed Sacrament Church and a member of the Holy Name Society of that congregation and of the Knights of Columbus. He belonged also to the Army and Navy Veterans, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Veterans of Indian Wars.

John H. Roach married, June 20, 1888, Frances M. Day, daughter of Charles and Mary (Hyatt) Day. Mrs. Roach survives her husband, as does a son, John J. Roach, and a grandson, John T. Roach.

Death brought to an end this gallant and adventurous career, when Mr. Roach died at his home in New Rochelle, October 1, 1929, at the age of seventy-eight. Funeral rites were solemnized at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, and interment was in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Mr. Roach played a memorable part in the development of New Rochelle and in the campaigns for opening up the West, and he will long be remembered as a gallant soldier and a public-spirited and progressive citizen.

JOSEPH TOBIA MARCHESE—For many years prominently engaged in the business life of Astoria, Long Island, where he built up a successful macaroni manufacturing enterprise which today enjoys a large wholesale business throughout the five boroughs of New York City and Long Island, Joseph Tobia Marchese, native of a foreign land, demonstrated by his life's work that he was a man of rare and unusual abilities. In this country, he acquired a host of friends; and, a home-loving man by temperament and disposition, provided well by his industry and thrift for the family that he left behind him. His children today conduct the business, which must ever stand as a memorial to the vision and foresight of

Joseph, the father, a man whose death was sincerely and widely mourned by his host of friends and acquaintances.

Joseph Tobia Marchese was born on July 7, 1873, in Alcamo, Italy; in the public schools of his native land he received his early education, and there worked with his father in the milling business. It was in 1904 that he came to America, settling in St. Louis, Missouri, where he went into partnership with another in a small wholesale grocery business, specializing in the importation of oils and other products from Italy and the distribution of them in this country. After two years of this type of work, he came to New York City for a visit, and while here married and laid plans for establishing a home. His next step in the business world was to go to Peace Dale, Rhode Island, where he opened a small bakery; but, still unsatisfied with his achievements, he came, at the end of one year, to Brooklyn, New York, where he opened a considerably larger bakery on Johnson Avenue. After five years at the head of this organization, he sold it, but not until he had made a thoroughly sound and flourishing enterprise of it. It was then that he became engaged in the macaroni business at Astoria, Long Island, setting himself up in business on Broadway, Astoria, and there operating a manufacturing and wholesale macaroni business. The business, which, in 1926, was incorporated as the Long Island Macaroni Company, Inc., with Joseph Tobia Marchese, the founder, as president and treasurer of the corporation, is now situated at Boulevard and Camelia Street, in Astoria. It has been within the short decade just past that this establishment has been organized and brought to its present important position in the business world of the New York metropolitan district; for it had its beginning in 1918. Of the manufacturing, shipping and accounting departments, Joseph Tobia Marchese was the guiding spirit while he lived; and the business that he built up is now managed by his children who are following out the policies adopted by their father and who doubtless will carry on these policies to successful ends.

In addition to his business interests, Mr. Marchese took part in many different enterprises, especially those organized and conducted by his fellow-Italians in the United States. He was a member of the Breccia di Porta Pia Organization for fifteen years, while his religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church. He owned practically all of the Long Island Macaroni Company, Inc., and his business interests led him to take part extensively in the affairs of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a member. When he was not engaged with his business activities, his favorite diversions—hunting and yachting for outdoor sports, and reading good worthwhile books when he preferred the quiet of home and library—occupied his attentions. A

man in whose life a business enterprise had played such an important part could not devote a great deal of thought and meditation to the advancement of his interests in this direction—interests which become inevitably those of his family and his associates as well as of himself, those of the future as well as of the present. And not long before his death, he planned a new and larger building, which was to house his business on Camelia Street, immediately adjoining the present site. Mr. Tobia Marchese, public-spirited in his attitude, donated much of his material resources toward educational purposes, and at all times took an active interest in the affairs of the younger generation. Practical and purposeful in character, he was naturally an ardent admirer of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, whose books he specially read; and he ever followed men of the active and dynamic type, such as Mr. Roosevelt.

Joseph Tobia Marchese married, April 28, 1907, Rose Zuaro, daughter of Angelo and Josephine (Santoro) Zuaro. They were the parents of five children: 1. Vincent. 2. Marie. 3. Angelo. 4. Benedict. 5. Josephine.

Mr. Marchese died, at the age of fifty-five years, on September 9, 1928, at his Seventh Avenue home. His passing came as a severe shock to the family, whose members mourned the loss of one who had been the pivot and mainspring of the theretofore unbroken circle. His death also caused widespread sorrow and regret in his community, among the people with whom he had lived and moved and also those with whom he had business and social relations. Mr. Tobia Marchese was a man whose genuine qualities were recognized, whose achievements made a place for himself and his family in this land of opportunity, whose personality attracted to him many persons who became his friends. Sincere and upright in all his dealings, he was an individual whose example served to inspire others and to strengthen them in fighting their own battles of life. There was nothing too arduous for him to perform for others. His family life was ideal; and, man of action and achievement that he was, he was privileged to die content in the knowledge that he had left the members of his family very well provided for, and in a position for them to carry on the business, in order to make it a living monument to the name of their father, Joseph Tobia Marchese.

JOHN V. LEWIS—The professional career of John V. Lewis, who has since 1928 filled the important office of director of maintenance of the Department of Public Works of Rochester, has been entirely given to civic association, in which he has most creditably performed the exacting duties of the skilled engineer. It has been pleasing to his many friends to note the steady rise he has made in his professional occupation, while the city of Rochester is fortunate

in the possession of a man of his ability and sterling character to assist in the operation of one of the most important departments of municipal government. Mr. Lewis bears a high reputation among his fellow-engineers and is altogether a citizen of value and high public spirit.

He was born in Prattsburg, New York, June 9, 1892, a son of J. Benjamin Lewis, deceased, a native of that place and engaged in farming until his death, and Jesse (Waterous) Lewis, who was born in Pultney, New York. He acquired his education in the public schools and after graduation from the high school at Hammondsport entered Union College at Schenectady, and finished the course at that institution in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. He then entered the employ of the city of Schenectady as a member of the staff of the Bureau of Engineering and remained there until 1918, when he was made director of sewage disposal, an office he held for five years, when he was extended an offer from the city of Rochester and took up his residence in that city as sanitary engineer in charge of refuse disposal in the Department of Public Works. This office he filled with satisfaction to the city government until 1928, when he was made Director of Bureau of Maintenance and Operation of the Department.

Mr. Lewis is a member of the Rochester Engineering Society, the American Water Works Association and of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican in politics, a Presbyterian in religion and is an ardent follower of the recreation of Izaak Walton.

THOMAS A. McMULLEN—Glens Falls, New York, will long treasure the memory of the late Thomas A. McMullen, one of its foremost business men and one of its most public-spirited citizens. He lived in that city all his life and was associated with prosperous and important enterprises, such as the Keenan Lime Company and the McMullen-Leavens Company.

Thomas A. McMullen was born in Glens Falls, October 29, 1863, son of Arthur McMullen and Catherine (Lavey) McMullen, and one of six children. The father, born in Ireland, died in Glens Falls at the age of seventy-eight, an efficient business man who had developed the Keenan Lime Company during his most active years. His death occurred in 1904. The mother was a native of Hudson Falls, New York.

The son, Thomas A. McMullen, was educated in the Glens Falls Academy and for a time after leaving school worked for the Glens Falls "Republican." In 1894 he joined his father in the management of the Keenan Lime Company at Smith's Basin, and continued the connection until the liquidation of the company. He was remarkably able as a business man and kept the company going when many others in the same

line were failing. He was secretary and general manager, and after the dissolution of the Keenan Lime Company, he became vice-president of the McMullen-Leavens Company of Glens Falls, shirt manufacturers.

He was unmarried. Outside business, one of his major interests was the Glens Falls Council, No. 194, of the Knights of Columbus. When he died on August 22, 1929, the whole city mourned his passing, and the local editor thus paid tribute to him:

Possessing an unassuming manner, but keenly alert in business and public affairs, Thomas A. McMullen lived a life of usefulness to the community in which he was born and always resided. . . .

While devoting his energies chiefly to business, Mr. McMullen was deeply interested in public affairs, particularly movements for community betterment, and he from time to time, in his quiet and retiring manner, displayed his qualities of a good citizen through his support of undertakings in the interest of his fellowmen.

Death has removed Mr. McMullen from the family ties and home surroundings which he loved so well, but it cannot erase from the memories of those who knew him best the knowledge that he lived a life worth while.

ALEXANDER HOWIE—Long one of the most active men in the business life of Tonawanda, New York, Alexander Howie so conducted himself and his affairs that he won the lasting esteem and affection of those with whom he was associated and with whom he came into contact. The particular trade in which he was eminently successful was that of the grocery business, which he followed with profit to himself and with benefit to his fellowmen. A man of kindly and generous temperament, one who was ever ready to inconvenience himself to help others, he combined with these qualities a geniality and pleasantness of personality that rendered him a thoroughly substantial citizen and a useful individual in his community, a man who enjoyed the trust and confidence of those around him and who deserved the trust that was his. His passing took from Tonawanda and from New York State one of the most valuable of men.

Mr. Howie was born on June 13, 1855, at Newton Mearns, seven miles south of Glasgow, Scotland, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Walker) Howie. He received his early schooling and his first business experience in Scotland, and in 1884 left his native land for Canada, where he remained for several years in the city of Toronto, Province of Ontario. There he added further to his business knowledge, until at length he left Toronto for the United States. In Buffalo, New York, he became associated with the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, with which he continued for a short time. Then the company sent him to Niagara Falls, New York, promoting him to the managership of its store there. It was in 1895 that Mr. Howie left Niagara Falls to take charge of

one of the stores of the same chain in Tonawanda. The company, in 1896, decided to close this branch, but Mr. Howie decided to remain in Tonawanda and to go into business for himself. Accordingly he acquired a store; and with a thorough knowledge of his trade, acquired in Europe, Canada and the United States, he found himself readily successful in his new undertaking. He was pleasant in all his dealings with others, and skillful in his management of business affairs, with the result that he was rewarded for his efforts. He remained in the same place until 1907, in the building where the German-American Bank had formerly been housed, but in that year sold his business in Tonawanda, and, with Mrs. Howie and daughter, went on a trip to Scotland. There he remained until September, 1907, revisiting the scenes of his childhood and early life, which were all the more dear to him because he had not viewed them for so long, and enjoying the renewal of old family and friendly ties in the region of which both he and his wife were native. Then, coming once more to Tonawanda, New York, he went into business at No. 15 South Niagara Street, where he remained from 1908 to 1921, operating successfully a store which he then rented to a chain store organization. In 1925 he sold the property to Mr. E. C. Green. Even after 1921, disliking to be idle after an active life, he still served some of his old customers, transacting his business from his home. He was everywhere recognized as an expert in tea and coffee, so that all those who appreciated the finest that there was to be had in these products found his aid most valuable in placing their orders.

Alexander Howie married, on June 6, 1894, Jane Baird Murdoch, who was, like himself, a native of Newton Mearns, Scotland. She had been born there on December 2, 1860, daughter of Neil and Jane (Baird) Murdoch. The only child of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Howie was a daughter, Jean Lillias Baird, born April 21, 1896, who died on May 25, 1912, at the age of sixteen years.

The death of Alexander Howie, which took place on February 25, 1929, was a cause of sincere regret in the Tonawanda community, where he left behind him a reputation of the highest sort as both merchant and man. He is remembered not only as a business leader, but as a social worker, having been a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church and the Foresters of America, and having divided his life's best efforts among those primary interests of home and business and city. Strongly public-spirited, he was loved for the support that he gave to worthy projects in Tonawanda; but more than that, he was respected and cherished as an individual, as one of calm and amiable impulse whose attitude toward his fellowmen was one of constant kindness and compassion.

BERNARD V. LOGAN—Long extensively engaged in the business and social life of Rochester, New York, of which he was a native and loyal son, Bernard V. Logan served his city and its people faithfully and well. Long one of the leading undertakers of his municipality, he was esteemed and respected for both his achievements in the commercial world and his delightful qualities as a man and citizen. His friends were many; and they knew in him a true friend, an individual of fine and sympathetic character, understanding in his attitude toward mankind, and eager ever to promote the best interests of his fellows and his community. His career was useful, his life beautifully lived, his death a cause of sincere sorrow.

Mr. Logan was born June 21, 1849, in Rochester, New York, son of John and Catherine Logan, both natives of this city. At the Brothers' School he received his early education; and he also attended the Cathedral School, at Rochester. As a young man he went to New York City to seek his fortunes, and there served well in the hardware business. Later he had a cloth ringing business in the nation's metropolis, which he conducted until he decided, instead, to return to Rochester. Here his first work was in the real estate field, in which he was engaged for a short period and with some success. Then, opening an enterprise of his own, he went into the undertaking work that was destined to occupy the greater part of his career. He had a place of business situated in Plymouth Avenue South, and later was at South and Court streets. One of the oldest undertakers in point of service in the entire city of Rochester, he held the respect and admiration of his fellowmen, who were deeply appreciative of his efforts. And in this business he continued successfully, ever winning friends and expanding his activities, until his retirement in 1927, a few years before his death.

Active in more phases of Rochester life than its business affairs alone, Mr. Logan was especially interested in political and civic matters. He was, in his political alignment, a staunch Democrat and a supporter of his party's policies and principles. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church, and his parish the Immaculate Conception Church. He was also one of the leaders in the Knights of Columbus and all their work; and was ever ready to do all in his power to promote the best interests of the church and its organizations.

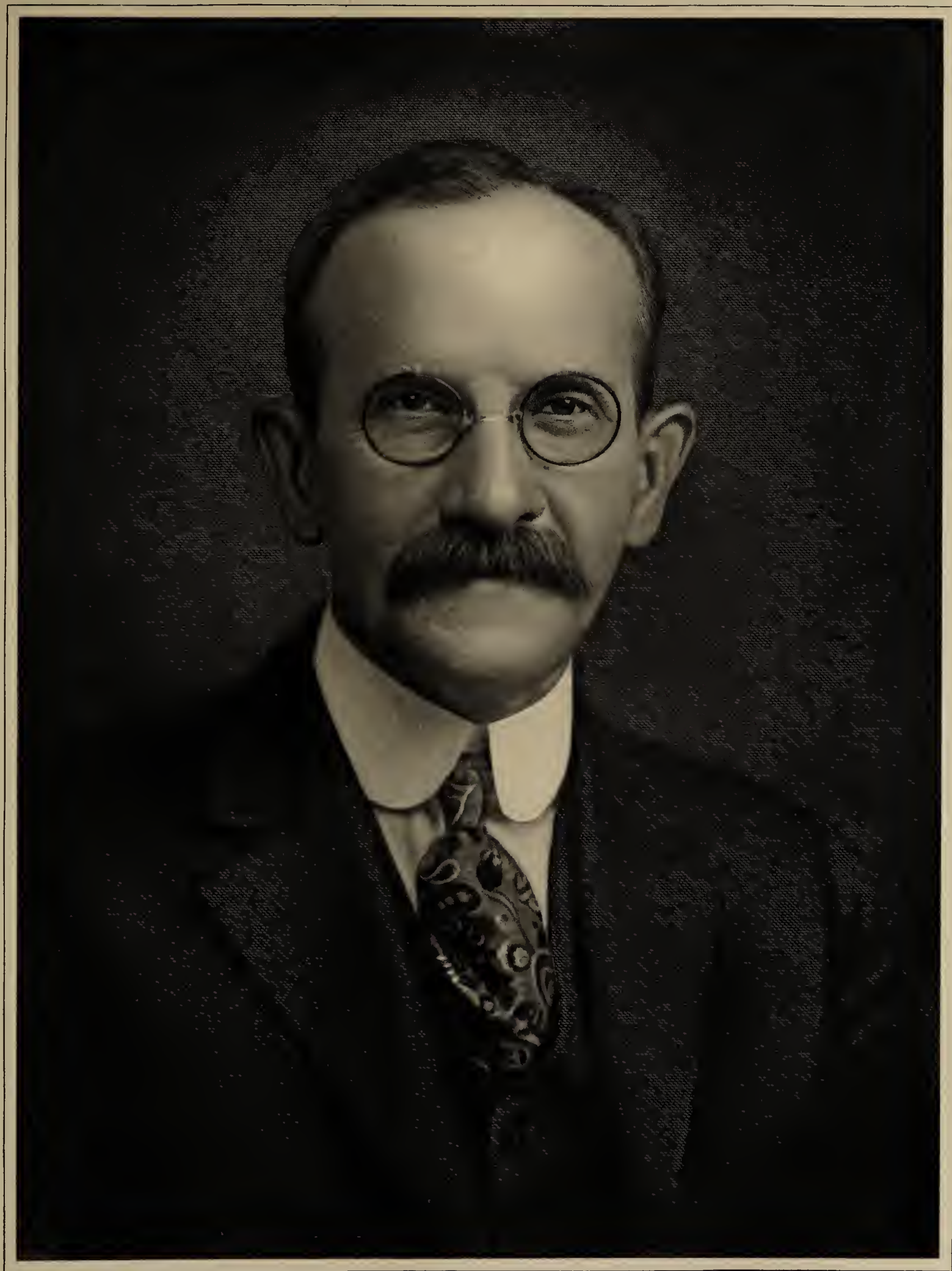
Few men were more devoted to home life and all that it represented than was he. Bernard V. Logan married, while still in the city of New York, on April 25, 1875, Ellen McHugh. They became the parents of three daughters: Mrs. Thomas J. Nolan, Mrs. James J. Tighe, and Josephine M. Logan, all residents of Rochester.

Mr. Logan's death occurred in this city on April 14, 1931, and was a cause of deep regret among all

whose privilege it had been to know him. He had contributed substantially to the well-being of his fellow-citizens and to community life in general; and his memory lingers today, as it will live on for years yet to come, a source of encouragement and inspiration to those who were his friends and acquaintances in this life.

ROBERT DOUGLAS—A man whose long association with the industrial world rendered him one of New York State's leading citizens, as well as a prominent figure in his industry throughout the world, Robert Douglas earned the esteem and the respect of his fellowmen. His career was closely tied up with the development of the principle of a concentrated fruit pectin for use in the making of jams, jellies and preserves, pectin being the jellying principle of fruit. His thorough application to duty and his sound judgment in making his studies and arriving at his conclusions in this great industry were qualities that marked Mr. Douglas as a business man and a leader of rare talents while his kindly and generous nature and his warm human traits endeared him to many who knew him in a purely social way. His death took from New York State one of the most useful and substantial of men.

Mr. Douglas was born in 1859 in the historic parish of Scone, in Perthshire, Scotland, son of John and Katharine (Morris) Douglas, residents of that place. Like many a Scot destined to good fortune or fame, he left his native country in his youth, only to return on various occasions to visit the land of his birth. Coming to America, Mr. Douglas was temporarily employed for a time, but proceeded to look for new business openings. He soon recognized the tremendous possibilities of developing the principle of concentrated fruit pectin, the jellying principle of fruit. Approximately ninety per cent. of the world's manufacturers of jams, jellies and preserves have come to use it. Mr. Douglas' visions of the commercial possibilities of this product have been abundantly verified since he first started the processes connected with its manufacture. In 1911, he and his brother, Charles A. Douglas originated the Douglas Packing Company, of Rochester, of which he became the head, an organization formed to market the concentrated fruit pectin made since 1906 at Fairport, New York, by the New York Fruit Company. In 1923, the Douglas Pectin Corporation was chartered, the Douglas Packing Corporation and the Pectin Sales Company, organized in 1921, having been merged into the new organization, headed by Robert Douglas. Soon afterward the house came to be widely known as the Certo Corporation, and in the succeeding years its growth was phenomenal. Shares of stock on the New York Stock Exchange soared in value persistently, and in 1928, the company's sales amounted to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.



Robert Douglas

Throughout his career, Mr. Douglas was distinguished for his quiet adherence to business, and he consistently shunned all forms of personal publicity. Never did his photographs appear in the newspapers, nor was his life characterized by the petty seeking after fame that was typical of so many of his contemporaries. He was well known, however, to those on the inside of the business world, as an exceptionally far-sighted and successful executive. In the business affairs of his community, the city of Rochester, he naturally took a leading part, having been a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club, the Oak Hill Country Club, the Rochester Club, and the Society of the Genesee. After the transfer of the Certo Company to the Postum Company, Inc., on March 1, 1929, Mr. Douglas, because of ill health, retired from active business responsibilities to his fine home in East Avenue, Rochester.

Robert Douglas married, on August 2, 1905, Fannie G. Willsey, daughter of Levins H. and Lucinda O. (Jones) Willsey, of Albany County, New York.

The death of Mr. Douglas occurred on May 28, 1929, after an illness of three months, at the age of seventy years, and he was survived by his wife; two brothers, Charles A., of Rochester, and David S., of Scone, Scotland; and a sister, Isabella, of Scone, Scotland. Great, indeed, was the sorrow attendant upon his passing; for he had contributed a great deal to the well-being and happiness of his fellowmen. The business that he developed was, of course, among the leaders of its period, and has had its influence upon the whole of industrial life. But chiefly, Mr. Douglas will be remembered in the years to come for his own excellent qualities of character—thorough integrity in his human relationships, a kindly attitude toward other people, and a love of his fellowman. For these traits, and for his delightful comradeship, his memory will live on in the minds and hearts of those whom he left behind him.

FRANK J. MCGAHAN—A man who lived almost his whole life in Rochester, New York, and who here rendered a great deal of valuable service to his fellowmen, Frank Joseph McGahan, held the esteem and affection of a host of his business associates and personal friends. In fact, so long did he live in this city that many of its oldest citizens believed him to have been born within its boundaries. Though it was the ice business in which he happened to be so eminently successful in the commercial world, there is little doubt that he would have achieved an equal fame in any line of work in which he might have become engaged. A quiet and modest manner, a calm courage, and a determination to accomplish his ends caused him to be widely

known and esteemed in the Rochester community, where he had a host of friends and acquaintances in all walks of life.

Mr. McGahan was born in the town of Greece, Monroe County, New York, on April 11, 1874, son of William and Ellen (McGahan) McGahan. His ancestors on both sides of the family bore the same surname, though they were only distantly, if at all, related. From his early years of play and school until the close of his life, Mr. McGahan resided in the city of Rochester, and here the circle of his friendship became increasingly wide. Talent for gaining friends, combined with native shrewdness and vision, brought him steadily increasing success. He was engaged in the ice business in Rochester for thirty years, and in the furniture moving trade for twenty-five years. His name was widely known in the city and county, where it was associated with the highest quality of business service. Friends and customers alike placed a confidence in him, for they knew him to possess a certain fundamental honesty and a thorough efficiency and soundness of judgment. A rugged character, a quiet industry, and an open and winning manner consistently attracted new customers and new friends; and the success that he achieved was richly deserved.

Aside from his commercial life, Mr. McGahan had few interests. Hard work seemed his chief source of enjoyment. He was fond, however, of horses, and was a good judge of them. He had fraternal interests that were strong in the Rochester community, having been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Knights of Columbus. Into all of these organizations and the activities that they represented, Mr. McGahan ever put his fullest measure of enthusiasm and energy, so that he was esteemed and loved in a variety of quarters in civic life, and was enabled to render a most valuable service to his fellowmen.

Mr. McGahan married, on June 24, 1896, Etta M. McMannis, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tessyman) McMannis, of Rochester. The children of this union were: 1. William John, born April 3, 1897. 2. Leta Marie, born April 14, 1898. 3. Franklin James, born June 3, 1904.

The death of Mr. McGahan occurred on January 6, 1929, and was, indeed, a cause of widespread grief in the Rochester region of New York State, where he had lived so long and done so much for his fellowmen and for the advancement of the business world. He was survived by his wife and children, as well as by two brothers, William and Peter McGahan, and a sister, Helen McGahan. A man of the finest instincts and the highest personal character, Mr. McGahan was one whose name will long live on the roll of Rochester's devoted and deservedly

successful business men, whose career will be remembered as that of a wholly useful and worth while citizen.

WILLIAM RICHARD BOX—Prominent in all phases of the public and business life of Watertown throughout all the later years of his active career, William Richard Box was one of the most highly respected and widely known citizens of this community. There was scarcely any side of Watertown's affairs in which he was not interested, as was indicated by his membership in many different clubs and social organizations. Public-spirited in all his actions, Mr. Box was a man of high worth and integrity, and was highly esteemed and loved by his fellowmen. He was engaged for many years as an undertaker, and in this profession performed valuable service to his community. His death brought sorrow to all who knew him, for he was generally recognized, and justifiably so, as one of the most substantial and useful men of Watertown.

Mr. Box was born in Pulaski, New York, on July 18, 1871, a son of Richard and Jeannette (Bennett) Box. His father is still living, a resident of Watertown, his mother dying in November, 1924. William Richard Box received his early education in the public schools and the high school of Pulaski, and was graduated from the high school there. He then became engaged in the undertaking business with his father, who for many years operated jointly an undertaking and a furniture establishment in Pulaski. In 1894 the son came to Watertown and went into the undertaking business in this place with J. W. Emphy. The firm was known as Emphy and Box, and was situated on Court Street, where it came to be known as one of the leading establishments of its kind in this city. At a later period Mr. Box purchased Mr. Emphy's interest in the firm, and operated the business alone for several years. Then he took into partnership with him a Mr. Donaldson, and these two men operated a firm called Box and Donaldson, which continued until Mr. Box's retirement from active business for two or three years. But at the end of that period he again went into business, opening a place at No. 161 Stone Street, where after that time he maintained his quarters. In August, 1919, he purchased the Lebovsky home at No. 231 Paddock Street, but retained the Stone Street residence as a place of business.

William Richard Box was not only active in his own business affairs, but took part in the social life of his community. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with the Pulaski Lodge No. 415, the Pulaski Chapter No. 279 of Royal Arch Masons, the Watertown Commandery No. 11 of Knights Templar and the Media Temple of the Ancient Arabic

Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which his affiliation was with the Watertown City Lodge. He was a member of the Black River Valley Club, the Watertown Chamber of Commerce, the Crescent Yacht Club, the Jefferson County Golf Club and several other municipal and social organizations.

Mr. Box married June 20, 1894, Nina Dodge, their wedding having been the culmination of a school-day romance. Miss Dodge was a member of a prominent family, and for many years has been one of the highly esteemed and well-liked women of her community. Mr. and Mrs. Box became the parents of one child, now Mrs. Frederick W. McKown, of Englewood, New Jersey, who is the mother of one daughter, Alice Campbell McKown.

SAMUEL TALISMAN—A well-known figure in the organization of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company throughout the New York City area, Samuel Talisman is now manager of the Burnside district in the Bronx. He came to this position after years of experience with the company in which he amply demonstrated his capacity to fill important office, and has had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts result in the building up of a strong and successful agency in the Bronx.

Mr. Talisman was born in New York City on December 25, 1885, a son of Simon and Rachael (Simpson) Talisman, both natives of Russia. The father was a cigar maker and manufacturer by occupation, devoting himself to this work in his native land. He came to America and settled in New York City before the year 1885, continuing to carry on cigar manufacturing operations. He died in this city about 1910. Samuel Talisman received his education in New York City public schools, and later, for two years, attended City College. He began his active career early in life, becoming office boy in the office of a millinery establishment, where he remained for about three years. Seeking larger opportunities, he next became a salesman, representing manufacturers of various commodities until he joined the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as solicitor in 1913. Mr. Talisman worked at first in the Bronx, under Manager George A. Neigel, devoting himself largely to the installation of an accounting system for the company. So satisfactorily did he perform the duties entrusted to him that he was appointed assistant manager of the Brooklyn agency of the company under Manager Goldthorpe, where he remained for a period of five years. Mr. Talisman won the commendation of his superiors by the merit of his services, and in July, 1925, was promoted to be manager of the Burnside district of the Bronx, where his activities have since centered. The confidence reposed in him by his selec-



William H. Davis

tion for this responsible position has been more than justified by his record in the Burnside district. Handling both ordinary and industrial insurance, Mr. Talisman has greatly increased the volume of business done by his company in this district, and has built his agency to a position of marked strength and importance.

Mr. Talisman is a member of the University Settlement Hebrew Synagogue, and in politics is a Republican. He is also a member of the New York Underwriters Association.

On June 19, 1910, at New York City, Samuel Talisman married Mary Bernstein, daughter of Abraham and Esther Bernstein, of this place. They are the parents of two children: 1. Morton, born on August 13, 1913. 2. Adlay, born on May 6, 1920. Mr. Talisman maintains his office at No. 478 East Tremont Avenue, the Bronx.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS—Widely known as a business man of Saratoga Springs, New York, his native city, William H. Davis served here as a grocer for a quarter of a century, and at the same time filled a place of importance in community life through his affiliations with numerous worthy organizations and enterprises. For his achievements, as well as for his excellent qualities of character and personality, Mr. Davis was esteemed and respected by all who knew him; and to many he was at the same time a warm personal friend. His sense of integrity and his sound judgment were appreciated by his fellows, not only in the business circles of his city, but by everyone who knew by experience that Mr. Davis was capable of solving many problems of living through discussion and clarification of mental attitudes. He was kindly and generous, ever considerate of others and willing to hear their points of view, eager to change his opinion when convinced that he was changing it in the direction of truth; and his memory is that of a man who possessed a sound mind and a helpful spirit.

Mr. Davis was born on April 5, 1879, at Saratoga Springs, son of William and Margaret (Dwyer) Davis, of that place. He received his first formal education in the public schools of his birthplace, and while still very young became engaged in the grocery business in Saratoga Springs, New York. About twenty-five years ago he opened his first grocery store in Van Dam Street, adjacent to the Delaware and Hudson Railroad tracks. His site was directly opposite the tracks from the rear of the present central fire station. His store was destroyed several years ago, however, when a Delaware and Hudson freight train buckled, throwing a car into the building and wrecking it. Fire followed, completing the destruction. Mr. Davis set about rebuilding his business, however, undaunted by temporary misfortune; and at one time he operated this Van Dam Street

store, as well as one in Broadway and another at No. 59 Church Street. He was still conducting the Church Street store at the time of his passing.

Along with his activity in the business and commercial worlds, Mr. Davis was a leader in civic and social affairs. He held memberships in a number of local organizations in Saratoga Springs, among them a member of the Chamber of Commerce; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Knights of the Maccabees. He was a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and the Holy Name Society of that parish. In the Elks' organization, he was affiliated with Saratoga Lodge. Into all of the groups with which he was affiliated, and the phases of community life that they represented, Mr. Davis ever put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, with the result that his was a place of leadership and esteem, and his position in Saratoga Springs one of great respect and affection.

William H. Davis was twice married: (first) to Anna Shea, who died; and (second), on September 16, 1923, to Grace Elizabeth Dwyer, daughter of Edward and Bertha (Bourey) Dwyer, of Saratoga Springs. In 1921 Mr. Davis suffered an illness caused by a ruptured appendix, and after several weeks was nursed back to health, and it was during the period of convalescence that he met Miss Dwyer whom he afterward married. Mr. Davis had two children of the first marriage, and three of the second. By the first: William Joseph and Virginia Mary. By the second: Grace Elizabeth, Bertha Margaret, and Rose Mary. Mrs. Davis, the children, and several uncles and aunts were the immediate survivors of Mr. Davis.

His death occurred on February 14, 1930, and was a cause of sincere bereavement, his many friends recognizing the valuable work that he had done in his community and the influence for good that he had exerted. In a quiet and unpretentious way he went about the business of living, performing his labors faithfully and efficiently, ever setting an unconscious example of straightforwardness and integrity and winning the hearts of all for his consideration and helpfulness. His life was worth while, and his memory will live on.

JAMES J. FOLEY—It was in 1914 that James J. Foley started the coal business which today bears his name, the company known as the J. J. Foley Coal Company, at White Plains, New York, while before that time he was engaged in different enterprises, both in New York and New Jersey. At different periods in his life he conducted a retail milk establishment, a general store, a drug store and a coal business, and in all of these undertakings was successful, so marked were his abilities and talents for the affairs of business and commerce and so commanding were the qualities of his own personality

and character. The J. J. Foley Coal Company is now in the hands of his son, James Foley, Jr., who is following out the policies laid down by his father and on them is building for the further success and development of the organization. The elder Mr. Foley, the founder of this business, had during his lifetime a host of warm personal friends, especially in the neighborhood of White Plains, his home community and the town in which he lived throughout the greater part of his life. His death came as an occasion of sincere sorrow and regret in this community, and his many friends and acquaintances were sorely grieved to hear that he had passed on.

Mr. Foley was born on February 20, 1866, at Milbrook, Dutchess County, New York, son of Thomas and Ellen (Harmighan) Foley, and in his native community he received his early schooling. As a young man, he first ventured into the world of business when he established a retail milk business at White Plains, where he continued in this type of work for several years. At length he sold this enterprise and removed to Norwood, New Jersey, where he set up a general store. That was about 1899. He continued to conduct the store there for eight years, at the end of which he sold it and came back to White Plains to live. Here he bought the Lexington Avenue and Post Road corner in 1907, and started a drug store, which he conducted until 1914, when he sold this business and established the company which survives him, the J. J. Foley Coal Company. Successful in all his business ventures, Mr. Foley became, as time went on, an extensive holder of real estate in White Plains and vicinity, where his properties increased considerably in the ten years preceding his death. In addition to his residence here, he maintained a winter home at Pine Bluff, North Carolina, where he spent the cold months of the year. Very quiet by nature, he was not the type of man who had a large number of club affiliations, although he was fond of travel and the peaceful domesticity of home life. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a devout communicant.

James J. Foley married in White Plains, New York, on February 7, 1899, Margaret A. Hope, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Allen) Hope. Mr. Hope was one of the first merchants of White Plains. By this union there were three children: 1. James J., Jr., who now conducts the coal company established by his father. 2. Hubert H. 3. Helen Gavin.

The death of James J. Foley occurred on April 7, 1929, and was, indeed, a cause of general sorrow in White Plains and wherever he was known. His acquaintance in the business and professional world was an extensive one, while he also had a host of friends at Pine Bluff, North Carolina, the place where he died. Funeral services were held in White Plains under the auspices of the Catholic Church, and burial

was in Mount Calvary Cemetery. Perhaps no word that we might write here would so well give a notion of the esteem and affection with which he was regarded as would the editorial comment of a local newspaper at the time of Mr. Foley's passing.

Mr. Foley was a successful merchant, heading the coal company which bears his name. A quiet, kindly man, few aside from those who knew him well were aware that behind his calm exterior there was an indomitable will that kept him going on against discouragements that would have stopped most other men. To him had come no rich competence. He entered business in a small way, with little capital, and in the face of strong companies already here. He had no fanfares of publicity to announce his coming. But he had courage and perseverance and a personality that made his friends his customers and his customers his friends.

For many years Mr. Foley had been ill. Whatever other obstacles might have been before him and along life's highway, there was always the necessity of engaging in a struggle to retain his health. Death came to him while he was on his annual trip South. Mr. Foley had achieved success. He had won out all along the line. The handicaps that beset him he turned to his own advantage.

And so it was with Mr. Foley, whose life was an example of useful living to the many people growing up and working around him and near him, and whose memory will long live, a pleasant and inspiring influence, in the minds and hearts of his fellowmen.

GEORGE PLUMB—A life spent on the sea and in the service of his country rendered George Plumb one of the outstanding men in his field of work in New York State. A native of Ogdensburg, New York, he always regarded this town as his home, although his career made it necessary for him to sojourn in places far removed from either this city or State. His life was long and useful, and his character and personality were such as to bring him hosts of friends, people in all walks of life, who recognized in him those sturdy qualities of integrity and trustworthiness and at the same time loved him for his pleasing manner and his marked geniality as a man.

Mr. Plumb was born on September 15, 1839, in Ogdensburg, New York, the fifth child of Henry and Jane (McDowell) Plumb. At the age of seven years he removed from the little house in Riverside Avenue, near the present Customs House, where he was born, into the brick house at No. 211 Washington Street, where he lived throughout the greater part of his long life. As a boy, he attended school at what was known as old "No. 2." His father was engaged in the sand business, and one of George Plumb's first memories concerning his active career was that of helping his father draw sand for the building of the Seymour House, at Ogdensburg. While still very young, Mr. Plumb shipped before

the mast with Captain Disbrow, and later he was on the old New Jersey boats.

In 1862 he enlisted in Company E of the 142d Regiment, New York Volunteers, then commanded by Colonel R. Judson. Mustered out of this regiment at Morris Island, South Carolina, he then enlisted in Company B, 39th Regiment, New York Volunteers, at Brandy Station, Virginia. In the 142d, he served as sergeant, and was second lieutenant in the 39th Regiment. At the battle of the Wilderness he served as captain of Company B of the 39th Regiment. He was mustered out in New York City in 1864, and then returned to Ogdensburg. In this city he was a member of Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, named after the Captain Ransom with whom he had served in the 142d.

After his discharge Captain Plumb sailed for some time on the upper lakes, and spent some time, too, in Chicago, as well as in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Des Moines, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska. In 1888 he returned to Ogdensburg.

George Plumb was twice married: (first), on October 2, 1860, to Lucy A. Fay, who died several years later, and (second), to Helena F. Banford, daughter of Robert and Jeannette (Pollock) Banford, originally of Belfast, Ireland. Mr. Plumb's children, by the first marriage, were: Henry Isaac and Hattie. By the second marriage: Jane McDowell, who was born January 21, 1892, and became the wife of William C. La Fountain, of Glens Falls, New York. Mrs. La Fountain now resides with her mother at the family home in Ogdensburg. Mr. Plumb also left eight grandchildren and several great-grandchildren.

One of the highly respected citizens of his native place, Ogdensburg, Captain Plumb spent most of his long life of ninety years here, and here, at his home, died on October 30, 1929. His passing was a cause of profound sorrow, for all who knew him liked him, and many regarded him as a warm personal friend. A man of strict integrity and likeable qualities and of achievements, he was an individual whose memory will live on in the years to come, a source of inspiration and joy to those whose privilege it was to know him.

ROBERT JOHNSON, of Goshen, New York, in addition to conducting a retail meat business, with marked success, for over thirty years, was well known as a horse breeder. He was far more than a mere scientific breeder, working according to book rules, as he knew and loved horses as few men do, and he looked on this work as more than a business—as one of his greatest pleasures.

Robert Johnson was born August 23, 1838, at Suffern, New York, the son of Stephen and Hannah (Young) Johnson. Stephen Johnson was a farmer, living to the age of ninety-four years. The son Robert remained on the farm until he was

twenty-one, when he opened a meat market at Suffern, which he conducted for thirty-two years. He then retired and bought a farm about a mile from Suffern, devoting his entire time to raising horses, breeding them for speed. He continued with this until 1913, when, in his seventy-fifth year, he moved to Goshen, buying a house in the town, where he lived until his death, September 7, 1927, at the age of eighty-nine.

Robert Johnson married (first) Rebecca Carolough, who died in 1882. Their children were: 1. Stephen, deceased. 2. Arvilla Mary. 3. Cora. He married (second) Anna Hall, daughter of Horace and Mahala (Jennings) Hall. Their children were: 1. Louis. 2. Robert.

In the long years of Mr. Johnson's life, he won universal respect and affection. He was of the old fashioned honesty and uprightness, sincere in all his personal relationships, and of unquestioned integrity in his business dealings. The influence of such a man in his community cannot be lost.

EDWARD NEWTON MURPHY—One of New York City's outstanding business men in his day was Edward Newton Murphy, who was responsible for building up the immense Murphy hat business in this city and Brooklyn, and who won the esteem and affection of a host of his fellowmen. An individual of the finest personal instincts and of lofty character, Mr. Murphy participated in a number of the leading enterprises of his city, the nation's metropolis, where he was born and lived. The manufacturing house and the stores that he started are still being operated, though he is gone; and those who knew him remember him affectionately as one of the kindly and generous figures in business life.

Mr. Murphy was born on October 7, 1844, in New York City, son of a farmer who came from Ireland and settled in the United States. He acquired his education entirely by his own efforts, having been denied by circumstances the benefits of an elaborate academic training. As a boy, he sold newspapers in the city streets, while he spent his spare time in learning those things which he regarded as essential to his advancement. He took, early in life, a job in a hat factory, and subsequently worked in other similar factories. More than a half century ago, he started a hat factory and retail store of his own, on the Bowery, New York City, where he began the manufacture of the Murphy hat, destined to become famous. A little later he opened a store, and finally acquired three stores, in New York City: one at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway; one on Fulton Street; and one that he opened about forty-five years ago, on Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. The Myrtle Avenue store is still operated by his daughters, who have conducted it successfully since their father's death.

Mr. Murphy's business endeavors were productive of beneficial results, both to himself and others, and he built up an industry that was of the greatest usefulness. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Chamber of Commerce of Brooklyn. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, of which he was a devout communicant. Into these organizations and the activities that they represent, Mr. Murphy consistently put his fullest measure of energy and devotion, with the result that he was a most helpful figure in New York and Brooklyn society.

Edward Newton Murphy was twice married: (first) in New York City, to Clara Slater; and (second) to Ella Quigley, who died in 1927, daughter of John and Bridget Quigley, of Brooklyn. By this union there were the following children: 1. Edward, who died at the age of thirty-three. 2. John, who died at the age of nine years. 3. Florence, who is now Mrs. Florence (Murphy) Heagan. 4. Cicely Roselle. 5. Ethel.

The death of Edward Newton Murphy, head of this family, occurred on November 22, 1928, until which time he remained active in his business affairs. He was deeply fond of his business, and gave all of his time to it. For his achievements in the industrial world and for his excellent qualities of character and temperament, he was loved by all whose privilege it was to know him; and his memory lives on, a warm and pleasant influence in the lives of those whom he left behind in this world.

JOHN A. KUHLMANN was born on November 29, 1857, in Ellenville, New York, son of John and Catherine (Schaffer) Kuhlmann. His father was a member of a family of pioneer settlers, which had bought and cleared land and discovered one of the excellent springs of this mountain region. Here, in 1856, John Kuhlmann founded the Mount Vernon Brewery, which continued thenceforth to be in the possession of the family. To this business, after he had finished his formal education, John A. Kuhlmann, whose name heads this review, succeeded upon the death of his father. He conducted it successfully until the United States Constitutional Amendment of 1920. At that time, the company represented an investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Always public-spirited in his attitude toward Ellenville, eager to advance his city's best interests, Mr. Kuhlmann took part in many organizations and affairs of this municipality. Here, too, he had hosts of friends. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and the Knights of Pythias. After a most useful life, he definitely retired from business in 1925, and purchased a pleasant home in Maple Avenue, Ellenville. Here, in the years that followed, he enjoyed a well-earned rest, and the opportunities that

it afforded him for companionship among his many friends and with his family.

Mr. Kuhlmann's chief devotion was to his home. He married, on January 28, 1883, at Youngsville, Sullivan County, New York, Barbara Homer, of that place, daughter of Henry and Abbie (Wyman) Homer. Their married life was spent in Ellenville, where the remaining members of the family still reside. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kuhlmann two sons: Homer Le Grand, and Walter Clifton.

Mr. Kuhlmann is survived by his wife and two sons, as well as by three sisters—Mrs. Edwin Jackley, Mrs. Helen Smith, and Helen Kuhlmann, of Middletown, New York. The death of John A. Kuhlmann occurred, after an illness that had confined him to his home for several months, on January 16, 1929.

HERMAN HENDERSON—A native and life-long resident of the Walton district of Delaware County, the late Herman Henderson was for many years one of the agricultural leaders of this section of New York State. The owner of numerous farms, he operated them with great success and with characteristic progressiveness, and his contributions to agricultural progress were many and important. He also did much to further civic progress and constantly gave evidence of his deep attachment to his native region, of his sincere religious spirit and of his kindly consideration of the needs of others.

Herman Henderson was born June 2, 1854, at Walton, Delaware County, the second son of James and Orpha (Taylor) Henderson. His mother was of Massachusetts ancestry, a religious woman who early began to read the Bible to her son and whose influence extended throughout his life. The old Baptist Church at Loomis, near his birthplace, was so dear to the mother that her son kept it in repair long after it had gone out of use, for her sake. Mr. Henderson's parents lived in a log cabin on a farm in the district of Walton, then called Little York. They were of the hardy pioneer race who were turning the woodlots into the spacious farms that are there today. Mr. Henderson, in the course of his long life, saw the passing of the candle and the old lamp and the coming of gas and electricity. He saw horses displace oxen and he witnessed the coming of the mowing machine, the reaper and the binder. He saw the log cabin pass and the frame house take its place, and modern barns built that would have been considered palaces compared to the cabin he was born in.

A strong, kindly young man of the best American pioneer stock, Mr. Henderson began farming on the old homestead in Loomis where he had been born, and there he learned everything that a New York farmer needed to know. As he grew older, a strong business sense, added to his practical knowledge of the New York soil, enabled him to gradually acquire the owner-

ship or control of many different farms. He made money in this way, and at the time of his death was as wealthy as he had been poor at the start. Always a farmer in a big way, he always kept a large number of cows and other livestock throughout the winter on his own place. Mr. Henderson was street commissioner of Walton village for three years, and then for three years more for the Walton corporation. He enjoyed this responsibility, as it kept him near his new home in town. About seven years before his death he retired from all active work and left much of his business to his devoted and capable wife. Mr. Henderson's kindnesses and charities to others were only a part of his deeply religious nature. He always remained a member of the Baptist Church at Loomis, which his mother had attended. He was fond of music and sang in the choir of the Baptist Church of Walton for thirteen years, and in that of the Methodist Episcopal Church for five years. Simple in his tastes, so that church and home interests fully satisfied him, he remained all his life an active, healthy man, tireless in business, and with a brain that planned financial matters with shrewd foresight. Always with the "rich heart" without which, Emerson said, "wealth is only an ugly beggar," Mr. Henderson liberally helped others from his own abundance. No one envied him when he had become the owner of many farms, for they felt that he deserved his success in so much that he made such good use of it.

On November 30, 1871, at Walton, Mr. Henderson married Susanna Evans, a daughter of Ransom and Lucinda (Chamberlain) Evans of Walton. They lived happily together for many years on the farm and then in a home purchased in Walton. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson had no children.

Herman Henderson died at his home in Walton, April 21, 1931, being survived only by his wife.

Though Mr. Henderson's death at the advanced age of seventy-nine years had to be regarded as the natural conclusion of an exceptionally long, busy and useful life, it nevertheless came as a distinct shock to his friends and neighbors and caused widespread regret among all who had the privilege of his acquaintance or friendship. His public spirit, his honesty and his kindness had gained for him, during his lifetime, the liking, respect and confidence of his fellowmen, who will long cherish his memory, because he possessed these and many other fine qualities of the mind and the heart.

FRANK BELASCO de LARA—The particular branches of engineering with which Frank Belasco de Lara had most to do were those branches dealing with road building and the erection of large public edifices. Into this work, as into all the enterprises that he undertook, he put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, with the result that he came to be esteemed and respected in widely varying quar-

ters of society. For his achievements and for his many excellent qualities of character—his outstanding geniality of temperament, his kindness to others, his warm human sympathies—Mr. de Lara was loved by a host of friends, and his circle of acquaintance on Long Island and in different parts of New York State was, indeed, a wide one.

Mr. de Lara was born May 18, 1882, in New York City, and received his early education in the public and high schools of his native city. He then enrolled as a student at Columbia University, New York, from which he was graduated in 1905 after having taken a course in the School of Engineering. Upon leaving the university, he became associated with John Monks and Sons, of New York City, in the capacity of engineer. From 1906 until 1910 he was in charge of the Singer Sewing Machine Company's plant, at Stanhope, New Jersey, a plant that he had planned and built while at that place. In 1910 he was engineer with Salmon Brothers, of New York, for whom he had charge of road building operations. While with that organization, he superintended the building of the first concrete road in northern New Jersey. After he had finished his labors in that connection, Mr. de Lara built a number of public buildings at Stanhope, New Jersey, including the Town Hall and the high school buildings. His first trip to the Far East came in 1914, and there he remained until 1918, working with the Standard Oil Company. In 1920 he went again to the Far East, that time for the American Metal Company. He then came back to the United States, where he started an engineering and building business, in which he was engaged with a partner, under the firm name of Dorff and de Lara. This firm had offices at No. 114 East Thirty-second Street, Manhattan, New York City, from 1921 onwards, and in those years was responsible for the building of a number of homes in Nassau County. During the eight years in which Mr. de Lara held a place of importance in this firm, it did a great quantity of important work; and he, personally, came to be highly esteemed for his contribution to the business and professional worlds.

Along with his labors in these fields, Mr. de Lara was prominent in club and social life, having been a member of the New York Engineers' Club. He was also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in whose affairs he was an active leader. And into these activities, as into his own professional work, Mr. de Lara constantly put his best energies and his fullest measure of enthusiasm, with the result that he was esteemed and respected in widely varying walks of life.

Frank Belasco de Lara married in New York City, in August, 1914, Jane Bailey, daughter of William and Alice (Pruden) Bailey, of New Jersey. By this union there were two children: George B. and Aline.

The death of Frank Belasco de Lara occurred on

December 2, 1929. He had performed a most useful work in his day. A cousin of David Belasco, he belonged to a family that was noted for its artistic and managerial genius; and his work on numerous public buildings always showed these qualities. His death removed from New York State one of the most valued citizens of this Commonwealth, a man who had won his way in the world by real merit and distinction, and one who will long be remembered for his kindly and gentle qualities of character.

WILLIAM PORTER SULLIVAN was born on January 12, 1892, in the Bronx, New York City, son of Peter J. and Margaret (Marvel) Sullivan, both parents living at the time of this writing, and both natives of this city. His father is actively engaged in electrotyping, an art in which he is very skilful and is recognized as an expert. After attending the public schools, having been graduated from Public School No. 3, the Bronx, in 1906, and Morris High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1910, William Porter Sullivan became a student at the College of the City of New York, from which he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1915. He subsequently decided to study law at Fordham University Law School, which in 1924 awarded him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His admission to the bar immediately followed, and since that time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of law at No. 501 East 161st Street, the Bronx.

Mr. Sullivan is much interested in the political activities of the Democratic party and is an active member of Tammany Hall. He is, at the time of writing, a member of the board of aldermen, representing his ward, the Twenty-eighth, the so-called Fordham Annex District. Mr. Sullivan served during the late World War in the 308th Infantry, in which he was affiliated with Company L, 77th Division, United States Army. His fraternal connection is with the Delta Sigma Phi. He belongs, too, to the Samosa Democratic Club and the Marquette Democratic Club, the 308th Post of the American Legion, the Bronx Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Bronx Council of the Knights of Columbus, the National Education Association, Court Melrose of the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Democratic War Veterans of the Bronx and the Bronx County Bar Association. Mr. Sullivan is unmarried.

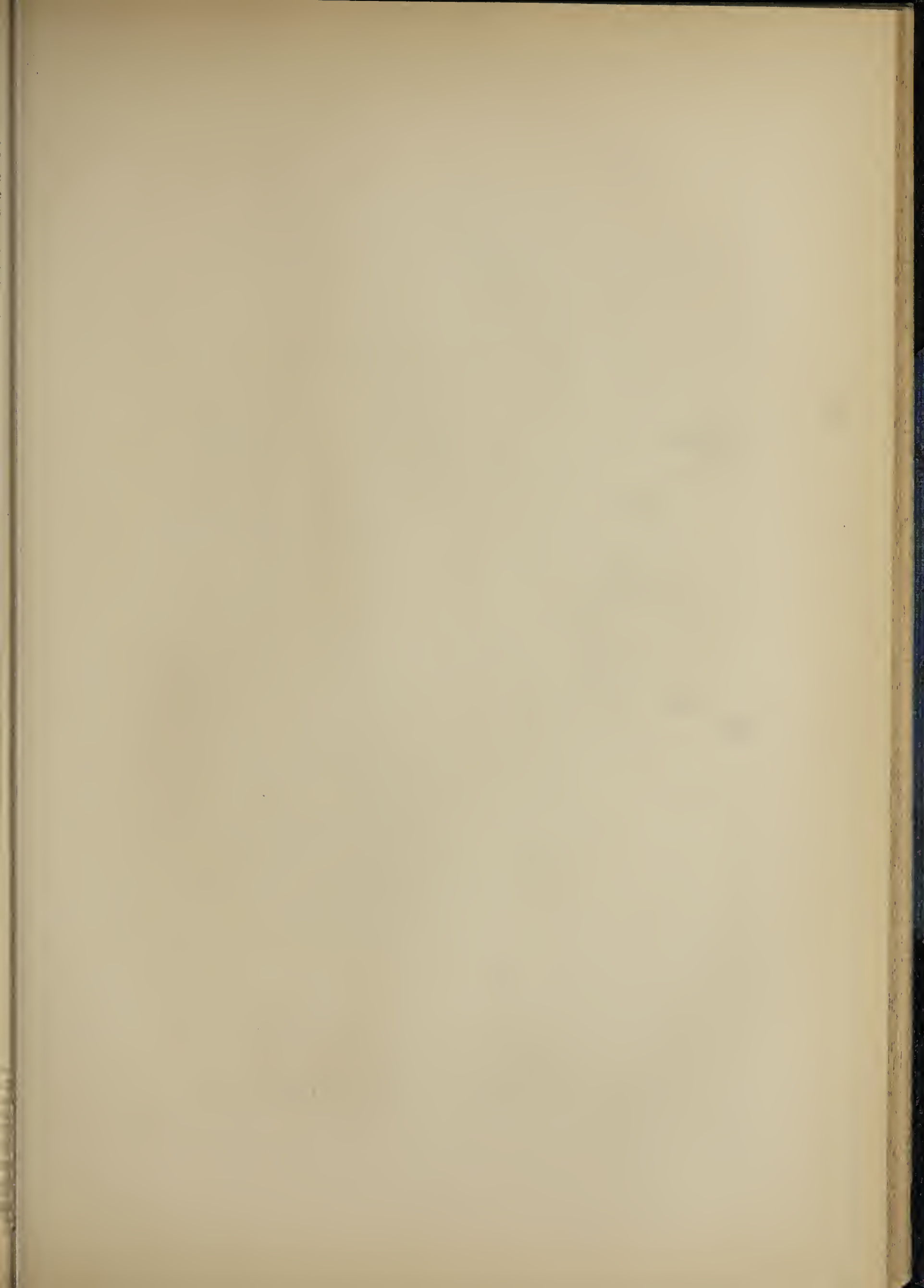
FRANK ANTHONY AMENDOLA—Having come to this country from his native Italy as a youth, the late Frank Anthony Amendola, after several years in New York City, Omaha and Buffalo, eventually established himself, more than three decades ago, in the wholesale tobacco business at Niagara Falls. Gifted with shrewdness and energy, he built up a successful and lucrative business, the result of

his initiative, tireless industry and scrupulous honesty. During his long career as one of Niagara Falls' business men, he made for himself a very definite place in the community and to an unusual degree gained for himself the liking and respect of his fellow-townsmen.

Frank Anthony Amendola was born at Rapone, Italy, November 2, 1873, a son of John and Lucrezia (Pascale) Amendola. During his boyhood he attended the local schools of his native town, and when he reached the age of seventeen years he came to the United States. Though without much knowledge of the English language or of American customs and conditions at the time of his landing in New York City, he was undaunted by the difficulties facing him, being strong in body and mind and having no fear of hard work. At first he spent some time in New York City, from where he later removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he obtained employment in a barber shop. He remained there for about three years, but at the end of this period decided to return to New York State and for a short time worked at his trade in Buffalo. About 1898 Mr. Amendola entered the wholesale tobacco business at Niagara Falls. For thirty years and until his death in 1929 he was one of the well-known business men on Falls Street, with a wide circle of acquaintances and customers. He became known as an efficient and dependable merchant, who knew his business in all its branches and who conducted it at all times in accordance with the best principles. Since his death the business has been continued with undiminished success by his sons. For many years Mr. Amendola was active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Sons of Italy and the Helena Society.

Mr. Amendola married in New York City, in October, 1895, Alfonsa Marraffino, a daughter of Donato and Caterina (Caviliera) Marraffino, of San Fele, Italy. Mrs. Amendola's father died a number of years ago in New York City at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Amendola were the parents of eight children: 1. John. 2. Mary, now Mrs. R. Venuto. 3. Frank. 4. Anna, now Mrs. Anthony Saluri. 5. Catherine. 6. Dan. 7. Filomena. 8. Alphonso.

At his home in Niagara Falls, No. 305 Falls Street, Frank Anthony Amendola died suddenly as the result of a paralytic stroke, July 9, 1929. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his wife and eight children, also by one brother, Angelo Amendola, likewise a resident of Niagara Falls. His untimely death at the comparatively early age of fifty-six years was the cause of sincere regret amongst his many friends. His passing was felt as an especially severe loss by those of his fellow-townsmen, who, like himself, had been born in Italy, for they had always found in him a true and loyal friend, who at all times stood ready to help those in need or trouble





Wm. F. Friesner

and to give freely of his advice whenever it was desired. He will long be remembered for his many fine qualities and most so by those who knew him best.

JOHN GEORGE O'LEARY, M. D.—During the fourteen years that he practiced medicine in Kingston, Dr. John G. O'Leary rose continuously in public esteem as a physician of rare ability and a citizen of highest value. He had had a valuable experience in New York City prior to locating in Kingston and here entered into professional association with his brother, William J., who died ten years before his elder brother.

John George O'Leary was a fine surgeon and a friend to all. Often he worked to alleviate human suffering or to save life without thinking of a fee for his services, for he was a true humanitarian and used his skill and knowledge for the joy of helping others. He was born in Canandaigua, New York, September 1, 1873, a son of John and Catherine O'Leary. After the completion of his elementary and high school education he attended Georgetown University, taking the medical course, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1913, of which he was president, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then became attached to the staffs of the Sloan Maternity, St. Vincent's and the Presbyterian hospitals in New York City, and in 1914 came to Kingston, where he and his brother established themselves in professional practice under the firm name of W. J. and J. G. O'Leary. He was a member of the staff of the Benedictine Hospital and of the courtesy staff of Kingston Hospital and was president of the Kingston Academy of Medicine. He was a Roman Catholic in religion and belonged to the Kingston Council, No. 275, Knights of Columbus, the Fourth Degree Assembly, Knights of Columbus and Kingston Lodge, No. 553, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His death occurred October 19, 1928.

John George O'Leary married Elizabeth Salley, daughter of Peter J. and Honora (Marooney) Salley, of Port Jervis, New York, and they were the parents of one daughter, Salley. Mrs. O'Leary and her daughter survive, as does also a sister, Mrs. P. M. Donovan, of Canandaigua, New York.

Many expressions of sorrow and appreciation were published on the occasion of Dr. O'Leary's death. Following is an excerpt from an editorial that appeared in the "Kingston Daily Leader" under date of October 22, 1928:

The death of Dr. John G. O'Leary removes from the ranks of the medical profession in this city and county a physician and surgeon of finest standing and highest character, a citizen who was esteemed and respected in all spheres and circles.

Dr. O'Leary was a loyal citizen, a dependable friend, a skilled practitioner, possessed of a quiet sense of humor and meriting the fine esteem in which he was held.

CHARLES GRISMER—A veteran of the meat industry passed from our midst with the death of Charles Grismer, who was widely known in business circles in New York State in his day, and especially in the city of Brooklyn. In all parts of the State he had a host of friends, especially among those who were engaged in his own line of commercial endeavor; for these men learned to trust him and rely upon his judgments, and demonstrated their confidence clearly and unmistakably by choosing him to hold office in their State and national organizations. No matter what business Mr. Grismer might have chosen for his life's work, it is practically certain that he would have been equally successful, equally the leader and the guiding spirit, for he possessed those qualities that seem inevitably to lead men toward high goals in all their undertakings—a knowledge of his work, self-confidence in matters in which such confidence was properly placed, and a thorough sense of integrity and fair dealing.

Mr. Grismer was born on January 18, 1863, in New York City, son of John and Catherine (Nagel) Grismer. It was in this city that he received his early schooling, and when the time came for him to enter the commercial world, he chose the meat industry, one of the outstandingly essential fields of work in any time or place, as the business in which he would seek his fortunes. Little by little he rose in his industry, until at length he came to be the owner of a chain of stores. These he conducted successfully over a period of many years, but as his health began to weaken, he gradually disposed of these until he retained only one of the Brooklyn stores, which he maintained until the last.

From the very beginning of his career, Mr. Grismer was active in the retail trade, and did everything in his power to advance the interests of these dealers as a class. He was one of the men who had been chiefly instrumental in organizing the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, of which he was a director; and he had also been one of the founders of the Brooklyn Retail Butchers' Warehouse. It was principally in connection with his work with the Master Butchers' Association of America, however, that he was known and esteemed. From 1913 until 1918 he was president of the Brooklyn branch of this organization; from 1914 to 1919, State president; and from 1917 to 1920, national president. He was likewise a director in the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association and the New York Butchers' Fat Melting Association. His first entry into national activity in this industry was in 1905, as a delegate to Boston. At first he had little to say, but gradually extended his hand as he became more and more inter-

ested in the purposes of such an organization. In 1915 he was a delegate to San Francisco, where he was named chairman of the credentials committee of the association, and where he made his address advocating the adoption of the present seal of the organization. He was elected vice-president, and then his real participation in national activities began. In 1916 he was appointed by President Pickering to work at Washington on the law concerning weights. In 1917 he was chosen national president, and in 1918, 1919 and 1920 was reelected to this office. He acquired considerable note for having been the association's wartime president. In the Food Administration of that period, Mr. Grismer took an important part, and the duties of the chief executive office of the butchers' national association were of a more difficult nature than might at first be supposed.

At the same time that he was acting as the right-hand man of the New York State Food Commissioner and was assisting in the functioning of Secretary Hoover's Food Administration, he was doing everything within his power for the promotion of the sale of Liberty bonds. In those days he spent a great deal of time in Washington, District of Columbia; where he coöperated with the association's national secretary, John A. Kotal, on the food committee. A wealthy man, Mr. Grismer nevertheless gave freely of his money to worthy causes. He was the only man who ever held the presidencies of three different meat associations at one time for a period of three years. He has been termed by a friend of long standing as "a man of high ideals, clear thinking, quick decision, and warm friendship . . . ever on watch for anything that might affect the meat industry, and . . . never afraid to stand behind his convictions."

Charles Grismer married, on September 21, 1892, at Springfield, Illinois, Elizabeth W. Klein, daughter of Henry A. and Margaret (Yeager) Klein, who were among the first settlers of Springfield.

The death of Mr. Grismer took place on March 18, 1925, and was a cause of profound regret in Brooklyn business circles, as well as in the numerous associations in whose affairs he had long been an active leader. Though he had been ill for more than a year, his passing came all too quickly. For he was still performing useful work, was still exerting the influence of his kindly character upon other people and upon the business world as a whole. By his example he proved how easy it was to be honest and fair in commercial relationships, and the success that met his methods often encouraged others to adopt similar tactics, with the result that standards were lifted and trade increased in a most healthful way. He was described by one of his colleagues as a man ever willing to sacrifice time and money for his ideals, a forceful personality with clean and winning mannerisms, spotless in life and speech, a convincing

orator, honest with friend and foe alike, a man of no creed but for the best of all creeds, a shining example of what a man should be, a man whose memory will live on and on.

JOHN EGAN—In the progress of Newburgh, in the advancement of the interests of the Roman Catholic Church there, and in the development of his own business enterprises, the late John Egan was a successful and popular figure. He was "a gentleman of the old school," courtly, kindly, and affable, upstanding in his integrity. He had the foresight to anticipate the growing importance of Broadway in the development of the city and to urge on others his own policy of investment in properties along this main street. His chief interest, perhaps, was in the affairs of St. Patrick's Parish, founded by his forebears nearly a century ago.

John Egan was born in Newburgh, May 7, 1847, son of James and Catherine (Gilmore) Egan. The family first settled in Newburgh in 1810, and Mr. Egan's mother was one of the early Catholics there. Records show that the first services of the church in Newburgh were held in 1816 in the Gilmore home, located on the south side of Broadway, opposite what is now St. Patrick's Cemetery, and that fourteen families participated.

John Egan was educated in St. Patrick's schools and learned the trade of moulder. Later in life, however, he engaged in delivering milk and cream, establishing what was in that day the largest route in the city. He retired from this business in 1907 and thereafter devoted himself largely to real estate activities. Among the first to see the possibilities of Broadway, he purchased property there and advised others to do likewise, predicting a gratifying advance in values. This evidence of his wisdom and foresight has been amply borne out by results. Mr. Egan was for many years trustee of St. Patrick's Church and president of the Holy Name Society which includes a large number of the men of the parish. He served his city as member of the Board of Public Works, which, for a time before the commission form of government came into existence in Newburgh, supplanted the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Egan was also assessor for a time. To public office he brought the same foresight, prudence and integrity which characterized his conduct of his own affairs.

On May 13, 1875, John Egan married Bridget E. Shields, daughter of John and Ann (Rice) Shields. Mrs. Egan survives, and there are the following children, who helped their parents celebrate their golden wedding on May 13, 1925, and their fifty-second anniversary in 1927: Mrs. Mary E. O'Reilly, wife of William B. O'Reilly, of Brooklyn, New York; Anna G. Egan; Elizabeth K., wife of John A. Donahue; James F. Egan, Public Administrator of the County of New York; John S., of the clothing firm of Hunter

and Egan; Henry G., Colonel Raphael A., and Vincent Egan.

At the advanced age of eighty, John Egan died September 7, 1927. He was a remarkably well-preserved man, whose sound mind and sound body gave him the appearance and interests of a much younger person. He had the affection and respect of all who knew him and was a beloved figure throughout the city. Here was one who lived a full and well-rounded life and who left the world better because he lived and labored in it.

FRANK RUSZKIEWICZ—To an unusual degree Mr. Ruszkiewicz's career stands as proof of what courage, industry, perseverance and ability may accomplish in this country of golden opportunity. After Mr. Ruszkiewicz had come to the United States from his native Poland at the age of thirteen years, he almost immediately went to work to earn his own living. For the next seven or eight years he was connected with different Buffalo industrial concerns in various capacities, which then rather indicated that he eventually would become a well-paid skilled laborer. However, it was not long before his unusual ability was recognized by some of the men of importance with whom he had come into contact through his interest in politics and through his active work in behalf of the Republican party. This recognition brought him a position, which enabled him to continue his education. Eventually Mr. Ruszkiewicz branched out into the real estate business and into the newspaper publishing business and today he is one of the leaders in both these fields in the city of his adoption, Buffalo. Here, one of the great Polish centers in the United States, he is widely known and very highly regarded, alike by those, who have been born, like himself, in Poland, and by his fellow-citizens of American birth. His popularity is based, perhaps, even more on those qualities, which form the basis for his success, than on the success itself.

Frank Ruszkiewicz was born at Schoenwalde, Poland, March 12, 1875. In 1888 he emigrated with his parents to the United States, settling in Buffalo. Like all sons of early Polish settlers, Mr. Ruszkiewicz very early in life was forced to earn his own living. Within three months after his arrival he found employment in the foundry of the Buffalo Hardware Company as a driller, working in this capacity until 1893, when he entered the employ of the Boller & Recktenwald Planing Mill, now Boller Sons, as a wood turner. However, a serious injury to his arm, in August, 1894, terminated this employment and necessitated a stay of many months in the Fitch Hospital, then located at Swan and Michigan streets. Again able to resume work, Mr. Ruszkiewicz was employed as a car repairer and painter in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Com-

pany. Desiring, however, to learn the boilermaker's trade, he was transferred to this company's round house as a boilermaker's helper, in which capacity he worked until 1895, when politics changed the entire course of his life. For during all this time, when Mr. Ruszkiewicz was struggling to make a living, politics were his chief interest. On reaching majority Mr. Ruszkiewicz year after year was elected to the post of district committeeman in his district and later to the post of general committeeman of his ward. His efforts for the Republican party were in time recognized by Hon. John R. Hazel, then a Republican leader, justice of the Federal Court for the Western District of New York, and in 1895 Mr. Ruszkiewicz obtained a position in the State Capitol at Albany. This post not only marked a step forward in his financial condition, but gave him an opportunity to enter the Albany Business College, in which he studied bookkeeping, banking and commercial law. On January 1, 1902, Hon. Erastus C. Knight, mayor-elect of Buffalo, appointed Mr. Ruszkiewicz to the post of license commissioner, which he held until the end of Mr. Knight's administration. While holding this post, Mr. Ruszkiewicz engaged in the real estate business as a side line. From small beginnings it grew to such proportions, that at the expiration of his term as license commissioner he engaged in this business exclusively and today he is recognized as one of the leading realtors in Buffalo. He also ranks as one of the largest home builders in this city, having developed numerous sub-divisions in the so-called Polish section of Buffalo and its suburbs. In 1911 Mr. Ruszkiewicz purchased a newspaper, now known as the "Polish Everybody's Daily." Then a very insignificant publication, it is today recognized as the leading and best equipped foreign language newspaper in America and is located in its own building at Nos. 916-28 Broadway, Buffalo. Two of Mr. Ruszkiewicz's brothers are associated with him in the conduct of this newspaper, Joseph C. as its general manager and Alexander E. as its national advertising manager. He is a member of many fraternal and civic organizations, including the following: Polish National Alliance, Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, Polish Union of America, the Falcons, Knights of Columbus, Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo Real Estate Board, City Planning Association, Children's Aid Society, Buffalo Museum of Natural Science, and many others. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church and more particularly with St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Buffalo.

Mr. Ruszkiewicz is married and makes his home at No. 1291 Broadway, Buffalo.

CORNELIUS J. LEARY—Prominent in the business life of New Rochelle, New York, the city in which he lived throughout the active years of his

life and in which he did so much to further the organization and usefulness of the Knights of Columbus, Cornelius J. Leary was highly esteemed and respected by a host of friends; and his death brought a sense of widespread sorrow and regret to all who knew him. The particular business in which he was engaged was that of plumbing and contracting, and in it he was eminently successful from the outset, with the result that he was admired widely for his achievements and for the service he rendered to the public and to those with whom he was associated. But he was also cherished by many as a warm personal friend, an individual upon whom those near and dear to him might ever rely, a man of thorough-going integrity and usefulness, a citizen of the most substantial and desirable qualities.

Mr. Leary was born in Hudson, New York, on December 27, 1862, son of John and Sarah (Daily) Leary, who came from Ireland and settled at Hudson, New York. The Leary family came to New Rochelle to live about 1888; and Mr. Leary, who had theretofore spent most of his time in his native community in and near Hudson, here entered the employ of Richard Burnett, a plumbing contractor. Several years afterward he went into business for himself, and became the senior member of the firm of Leary and McGrath, which became one of the largest and most successful firms of plumbers in the city. In about 1922, however, Mr. Leary retired from active business pursuits and from that time onward devoted his attentions to the management of his private interests, as he had large holdings in real estate.

Mr. Leary divided his time chiefly between his home in New Rochelle, New York, at No. 574 Webster Avenue, and his estate at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he spent several months each year. Associated with many of the local activities of New Rochelle, he was identified, foremost of all with the Knights of Columbus, for whom he acted as a most efficient and successful organizer. He and his friend, the late Senator John F. Healy, whose death, strangely enough, preceded his own by just a few days, had long worked together in church affairs, and had been largely responsible for the founding of the New Rochelle Council of the Knights of Columbus, in which Mr. Healy had been one of the first active workers and the first Grand Knight; while Cornelius Leary was, until the day of his death, an indefatigable laborer in the cause of the order in New Rochelle. To Mr. Leary's energy and initiative in this respect was largely due the erection of the old Knights of Columbus Building on Main Street, opposite the intersection of Rose Street; and this edifice was, until shortly before his death, tenanted by Loew's Theatre. Mr. Leary was a member of the building committee of the local council of the Knights when they were working to secure this first permanent home for themselves, and through his unflagging zeal and unflin-

g courage the accomplishment of the project was brought about. In addition to his work in this connection, Mr. Leary belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, St. Vincent De Paul Society, Holy Name Society, and was likewise a member of the Examining Board of Plumbers and the Contractors' and Builders' Association. He never took a leading part in politics as did his friend, Mr. Healy, but he was deeply interested in all political affairs, a keen student of party issues, constantly eager to support those political causes which he deemed likely to advance the interests of his city and of the regions far beyond her borders.

It was in New Rochelle, New York, on November 24, 1886, that Mr. Leary married Mary Frances Synett, a daughter of Joseph J. and Eliza Synett, both natives of Ireland who came early in their lives and settled in New Rochelle. Mr. Leary's widow survives him, as do his children, four daughters and one son: 1. William, who is employed in the assessors' office of the city of New Rochelle. 2. Mrs. George E. Magnin, of Pelham, New York. 3. Mrs. John J. Burke, of Buffalo, New York. 4. Mrs. Patrick McNicholas, of New Rochelle, New York. 5. Irene Leary, of New Rochelle.

The death of Cornelius J. Leary occurred on April 24, 1928. Mr. Leary had, in his own quiet and unassuming way, contributed richly to the life of his community and its people, both by deed and influence. A business man of rare ability and talents, ever having at heart the best interests of his fellowmen, Mr. Leary was an individual who will live on in the memories of those who knew him and who, for years to come, will remain a pleasant and inspiring influence in the lives of others.

FAY H. BALL—A native and lifelong resident of the central part of Erie County, Mr. Ball has been for many years one of the best known business men and civic leaders of East Aurora. Engaged in the wholesale and retail coal, feed, grain and masons' supplies business for almost four decades and for the last eighteen years president of a corporation operating this business, Mr. Ball ranked as one of the leaders in this particular field. He is also prominently active in financial affairs and, indeed, in most phases of the community's life, having served as mayor of East Aurora for three terms, and having taken a very effective part in civic, religious, social and fraternal affairs.

Fay H. Ball was born in the town of Marilla, Erie County, December 28, 1867, a son of the late Albert Hyder and Alice Elizabeth (Hill) Ball. His father, who was a farmer, was born in 1841 on the old Ball homestead and died at the age of eighty-nine years on March 31, 1930. This farm has been in the Ball family for one hundred and five years, and is now owned by Mr. Ball, his brother, H. Allie Ball, and

sisters, Mrs. J. Leander Griffin, and Mrs. A. Harris Adams. Mr. Ball's mother, too, was a native of Erie County, having been born at Wales in 1843. She died in February, 1921.

Fay H. Ball received his early education in the district school of his native region and then attended the Union School at East Aurora. After leaving school he helped his father to operate the family farm until he was about twenty years of age. He then took a course at the Buffalo Business College. Next he was superintendent of a retail milk business in Buffalo for two years and then worked for six months in a commission house in Buffalo. In 1893 he purchased an interest in the business then owned and operated by A. S. Griggs. The firm name at that time was changed to Griggs and Ball. The business was operated as a partnership until 1912, when it was incorporated. Since then it has been conducted under the style of Griggs and Ball Company, Inc., and Mr. Ball has been its president since its incorporation. It is engaged in a general wholesale and retail coal, feed, grain and masons' supplies business and employs about seven people. The plant occupied by the business now was built in 1917. Mr. Ball also was one of the organizers of the Erie County Trust Company at East Aurora and has served as a member of its board of directors since its organization, and as the chairman of this board since 1927. In 1922 he started in the wholesale and retail gasoline and oil business under the firm name of the Central Filling Station. Two storage plants were maintained, one at East Aurora and another at Hamburg, Erie County. Mr. Ball continued in this business successfully until 1927, when he sold both plants, which had a storage capacity of some 300,000 gallons. During 1920-22 he served very ably as mayor of East Aurora, giving the town an excellent and progressive administration. In 1922, during the coal shortage in this country, Mr. Ball was assistant district fuel administrator. He is a member of the East Aurora Board of Trade and served two terms as its president. He is also a member of Aurora Borealis Lodge, No. 642, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the East Aurora Country Club. His religious affiliations are with the Baptist Church, of the board of trustees of which he is a member and in the work of which he has always taken an active part. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party.

Mr. Ball married, in 1893, Bertha Griggs, of East Aurora, a daughter of Sylvester and Rhoda (Smith) Griggs. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have one daughter, Florence, who married H. Reuben Morse. Her husband is secretary and treasurer of the Griggs and Ball Company, Inc., of East Aurora.

CLIFFORD HUBBELL—Widely known as a business man and a banker in New York State, especially in the city of Buffalo and its environs,

Clifford Hubbell was esteemed and respected in the business world here, and his achievements gave him a position of high standing in the regard of his fellowmen. His financial interests in a number of different institutions brought him widespread confidence from all who knew him; but he was loved, above all else, for his kindly and generous qualities, his sympathetic and understanding nature, and his eagerness to help others and to do his part in promoting civic improvements. His friends were many, and they found his career useful, his life finely and beautifully lived.

Mr. Hubbell was born in Keokuk, Iowa, on December 12, 1867, son of Charles and Anna (Sage) Hubbell, of New York State. His family early removed from Iowa to San Diego, California, where, as a boy, Clifford Hubbell, of whom this is primarily a record, received his early education in the public schools. Coming East to complete his studies he was graduated from the Genesee Normal High School. He first entered the banking profession in Tacoma, Washington, but in 1892 came to Buffalo, New York, to become associated with the Columbia National Bank. Later he joined the staff of the Marine Trust Company.

He was then elected president of the Central National Bank, an office that he held until that institution was absorbed by the Bankers Trust Company. He was made, then, the president of the merged institution. In 1918 he resigned to become president of the Fidelity Trust Company, where he served until his retirement from banking several years ago. In his many years of service in the banking and financial world, Mr. Hubbell accomplished a great deal of valuable work, winning the very high regard of his fellow-citizens and carving out for himself a place of leadership in his adopted city of Buffalo and in the wider realm of New York State life.

Nor did he confine his attention to business and finance; for few men were more deeply concerned with civic well-being and advancement than was Mr. Hubbell. He was a trustee of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, also director of the Grenfell Association of America and trustee of the Buffalo Young Women's Christian Association. He was a member of many organizations prominent in different phases of the affairs of this State. Among these groups were the Sons of the American Revolution, the Buffalo Club, the Wanakah Country Club, and the Buffalo Historical Society. His business interests included also a vice-presidency in the Seneca Iron and Steel Company, of Blasdell, New York. His work, as it may be readily seen from the record of his life, extended into many fields of activity and many branches of social and civic affairs; and his position in Buffalo and in New York State, espe-

cially in financial circles, where he was known best, was one of outstanding leadership and esteem.

In his leisure time, Mr. Hubbell was fondest of spending his free moments at home, in the quiet of the domestic circle; for here he found the center for the manifold interests and ideals of his career. He married Josephine Hamilton, daughter of William Wallace and Josephine (Olsop) Hamilton, both Iowans by birth. The marriage took place in their native State.

Mr. Hubbell's death, on January 17, 1931, was a cause of deep and sincere regret among all who knew him; for he had, by his efforts, attracted widespread acclaim among banking men, and had won the approbation of individuals who stood high in civic life in his city. His contribution to industry and finance and civic well-being was, too, quite in line with his general character of usefulness and with his desire to be helpful to others. His was a great unselfishness; and his memory lives today, as it will linger for years yet to come, a source of satisfaction and joy to all who knew him.

EDWARD MORRISON MURTFELDT—There are many departments of city and State development in which the late Edward M. Murtfeldt, of Newburgh, New York, took an important and constructive part. Associated throughout many years of his life with the furniture trade, he was widely known through his successful enterprises, such as the Grand Street firm, Murtfeldt & Calyer, Inc., and the earlier furniture business, that of Murtfeldt & Krom. He was also a political leader, a holder of several public offices which he filled with ability and a fine sense of responsibility. Finally, he was prominent in Masonry, in which he enjoyed many honors.

Edward M. Murtfeldt was born in Newburgh, August 23, 1853, son of Henry W. and Mary Frances (Warden) Murtfeldt. At the age of sixteen, the boy left his home, in Cedar Ridge, and took up his residence in Newburgh proper, entering upon twelve years of service with Peck & Van Dalsen. He learned the various branches of the furniture business and came to be regarded as an expert in that field. When he was twenty-eight, he purchased the furniture establishment of Isaac Powell, on Water Street, with which there was connected an undertaking department. The Powell family had owned and operated this enterprise for ninety-nine years. Mr. Murtfeldt's partner in the enterprise was Alonzo Krom. From 1881 to March, 1895, the business prospered, but the latter year marked the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Krom continuing the furniture business, and Mr. Murtfeldt the undertaking department, which was located in Chambers Street. Later he moved to Second Street, where an assistant was employed for the embalming, while Mr. Murtfeldt looked after the funeral directing. Then

came the opportunity to associate himself with Mr. Calyer, of the firm of Calyer & Gregory. The firm of Murtfeldt & Calyer came into existence and continues to thrive under that name, though Mr. Murtfeldt's interests were sold to the Calyer family some time ago. Another enterprise of Mr. Murtfeldt's was the Highland Furniture Company, makers of replicas of colonial chairs, an article popular for a time, but proving to be a fad for which there was not a sustained demand warranting the continuance of manufacture. During his last years Mr. Murtfeldt spent much time in the store of the Stones Furniture Company, owned by his son-in-law, Charles J. Stones, in which he had a large interest.

In his younger days, particularly, Mr. Murtfeldt was an important figure in the Republican party and held many important offices. His first really important public service was as alderman-at-large, which carried with it the presidency of the City Council. Mr. Murtfeldt was appointed to succeed Mr. George C. Wenzel, who died before his term expired, and reëlected to serve with Mayors Odell, Wilson, and Lawson. Later this experienced official was a commissioner of the Board of Public Works and remained in office until the commission was eliminated through the adoption of another city charter. Mr. Murtfeldt derived most satisfaction from his work as supervisor from the Third Ward for several terms. He also served Newburgh as coroner.

When he was thirty years old Mr. Murtfeldt applied for membership in Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, Free and Accepted Masons. He joined the various branches of this order in rapid succession, and advanced rapidly. He became Master of his lodge and served three terms; in Highland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, he was High Priest in 1877-78 and Principal Sojourner for seventeen years, an unequalled record; in Hudson River Commandery, Knights Templar, he was Eminent Commander from 1889 to 1893 and was afterward honored with designation as Grand Representative, State of South Dakota, in the Grand Commandery, near the State of New York. He was affiliated with the Council of Select Masters until it removed to Poughkeepsie, and with the Scottish Rite, acquiring his thirty-second degree in the Consistory of the Valley of the City of New York, in which he held the office of Grand Master for two years. He was District Deputy Grand Marshal for two years. He was District Deputy Grand Master for two terms, and a member of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, New York City. In January, 1904, Mr. Murtfeldt joined the Veteran Masons' Association, which he afterward served as president for many years. He was among the early Regents of the Council of the Royal Arcanum and later the District Deputy Grand Regent. He later resigned because of a change of policy. He had many valuable trophies, consisting of

gold charms, badges and ornaments, expensive aprons and decorations, all of which had for him the charm of pleasant memory associations. These trophies are all suitably framed and are now hung in the Newburgh Masonic Temple.

In June, 1872, Edward M. Murtfeldt married Anna, a daughter of the late William McCord. Mrs. Murtfeldt died August 4, 1930. Children: 1. H. Warden Murtfeldt, born October, 1875, died February 22, 1921. 2. William Stanley, born January 31, 1885, died February 19, 1926. 3. Ada, wife of A. L. Spencer, of Montclair, New Jersey. 4. Lillian T., wife of Charles J. Stones. 5. Rev. Frank Wooley Murtfeldt, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Utica. 6. Jessie, wife of Ben. Brumaghin, of Hackensack, New Jersey.

At the advanced age of seventy-five, April 3, 1928, Mr. Murtfeldt passed quietly away from a life filled with happiness and worth-while achievement. His fellow-citizens and brother Masons united to do him honor at his funeral rites, and his minister, who knew him well, spoke of him thus:

We think of Mr. Murtfeldt as we know him, as a good citizen, a public-spirited man, one who walked up and down the streets of our city as one we honored, one who was loved and respected. Placed in public office, trusted and never found wanting. We look upon him as a father and the loving head of a family circle; one whom all loved to respect for his companionable and fraternal spirit.

ANDREW MALET HERBERT—In a variety of business and civic endeavors, Andrew Malet Herbert richly contributed to the well-being and advancement of his community, that of Highland Falls, and to that of New York State at large. He was especially widely known in Rockland County, where he was born, as well as in Orange, the county of his adoption; and his labors were such, in both of these regions of the Empire State, as to bring him esteem and warm respect from his fellowmen. For they recognized in him those qualities of leadership and strong personality that rendered him at once a useful citizen and a guiding spirit, a civic-minded director of worth while enterprises; and at the same time they respected and loved him for his kindliness and generosity, traits that were ever exemplified in his attitudes and deeds.

Mr. Herbert began life in Mountville, New York, a small Rockland County community, where he was born on January 30, 1876, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Malet) Herbert. The family, an old and honored one, were of English descent on both sides of the house; but they were early established on these shores, none the less, one or more of Mr. Herbert's ancestors having taken part in the War of the Revolution.

Spending his early boyhood in his native county of New York, Andrew Malet Herbert, of this review,

was sent to school at Stony Point, and afterward, as a young man, he worked in Peekskill. His bodily strength and keen mind combined to give him a forceful personality and an ability to accomplish great results in whatever work he undertook, and opportunities came rapidly to him. In 1902 he was appointed the first superintendent and manager at Bear Mountain Park, serving, in that capacity, the Interstate Park Commission, and continuing to hold that post for fourteen years. He served, too, as a deputy sheriff of Rockland County. Upon him lay the responsibility for construction and laying out of the park; and, performing his duties vigorously and conscientiously, he gave some of the best years of his life to this important work, little known to the public whose future interests he served.

In 1920, after years of active concern with these undertakings, Mr. Herbert took over the business of the Highland Falls Ice Company, and a little later, adding a lumber business to his ice company interests, he gave increasing attention to his work as a dealer in fine timbers, in which he continued until his death eleven years later. He supplied fenders, in connection with his other business efforts, to the Hudson River boat companies. Experienced and successful in the world of commerce and industry, he accomplished much and well, giving of his best energies to the Highland Falls community, where he lived in his later years, and to the two counties referred to above.

Devoted, too, to the home and family, where all his other interests centered and found their source and spring of being, Andrew Malet Herbert married, on January 1, 1901, at Mountville, New York, Maude L. Scandell, daughter of Howard and Annie (Kemp) Scandell, of that place. The four children of this marriage were: 1. Olive Beatrice. 2. C. Leroy. 3. Clifford A., who died February 8, 1923. 3. Orville.

The death of Mr. Herbert, which occurred on June 13, 1931, was sudden, and caused widespread sorrow. For few men had contributed, as had he, to the welfare and betterment of their fellow-citizens and of the State. He left a wide circle of acquaintances and friends, among whom his memory lingers, a refreshing power in their minds and hearts, and a source of satisfaction, joy, guidance and inspiration.

EUGENE DAVISON STOCKER—Widely known as the president of a large and very successful corporation, whose business he built up to international proportions, the late Eugene Davison Stocker, though he spent the last thirteen years of his life in New York City, retained to the very end the respect, confidence and liking of the people of Cooperstown, where he had spent the earlier part of his life. Of this town he was for many years one of the leading citizens, devoting himself with characteristic public spirit to its advancement and giving

freely of his time, means and experience, so that civic progress and the public welfare might be furthered. His fellow-citizens fully appreciated his many fine qualities and his sincere interest in their welfare, elected him frequently to important offices of trust and responsibility and took pleasure in honoring him in other ways as well. Cooperstown and, indeed, Otsego County owe much to Mr. Stocker's unselfish devotion to their interests and his name will always occupy an honored place in the annals of this part of New York State.

Eugene Davison Stocker was born December 26, 1869, in Brooklyn, New York. His father was Morgan Renger Stocker of Broadalbin in the Mohawk Valley and of pioneer Dutch descent. His mother, Elizabeth (Story) Stocker (his second wife), was of Scottish ancestry. Mr. Stocker's boyhood was spent mostly in Cooperstown, in the beautiful country around Otsego Lake, the "Glimmerglass" of Fenimore Cooper's romantic story. After graduating from the Cooperstown High School, he was associated with his father in the hop business for about ten years, eventually taking over the business entirely after the retirement of his father, who died in 1916. About 1915 Mr. Stocker removed to New York City and became identified with the United States Hoffman Corporation and during its later successful career was its president. At the time of his death in 1928, he had become well known as the highly efficient and popular head of an important and outstanding company, as well as a member of several prominent clubs and philanthropic societies in New York City.

Up to his removal to New York City in 1915, Mr. Stocker lived in Cooperstown, where he was influential in the business and social life of Otsego County. He did not confine his activities entirely to the advancement of his personal affairs, but took active leadership in the advancement of all causes for the benefit of the community. For years he was the chief of the Cooperstown Fire Department and in its interests he labored incessantly. He served for years, too, as secretary of the Otsego County Agricultural Society, to which enterprise he likewise devoted the best that was in him. For a long period he was a vestryman of Christ Church and his rich baritone voice was regularly heard in the church choir. A loyal member of the Democratic party, he took an active part in local and State politics, holding several offices of trust and honor with distinction. In this connection he served as a member of the Democratic State and County committees, and was one of the local justices of the peace, to which office he was regularly reelected by his fellow-townsmen. He also filled the office of Deputy Fire Marshal of the State of New York, at a time when much constructive work was demanded of this department. Mr. Stocker's characteristics were an immense vigor

and ardor in business enterprises, and a remarkable capacity for friendship. He knew how to handle men and he loved the human race. While he was actively building up the Hoffman organization he brought a goodly number of Cooperstown people into positions of responsibility in the company. Intensely loyal by nature, he remained true to those he liked, many times to the extent of personal loss, never overlooking an opportunity to do others a good turn. His love of Cooperstown and its people entered largely into this, and it was his especial delight after leaving Cooperstown to meet his former neighbors and to assist them in all ways possible. His name remains planted deep in the hearts of hundreds who were his friends.

On December 26, 1893, Mr. Stocker married at Richfield Springs, Delia Lydell Hyde, daughter of Joseph Monroe and Clara (Lydell) Hyde. At Richfield Springs Mr. and Mrs. Stocker lived in the summer at Sunset Hall, their beautiful estate overlooking Canaderago Lake.

When Mr. Stocker died, October 8, 1928, at the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital, at Cooperstown, he left a multitude of friends, who mourned the loss of one whose unusual qualities of intense loyalty, generous thoughtfulness, and altogether lovable character made it impossible to forget him. He was buried from his estate, Sunset Hill, Richfield Springs, in Lakewood Cemetery at Cooperstown. Besides by his wife, Mrs. Delia L. (Hyde) Stocker of Richfield Springs, he was also survived by his only sister, Mrs. H. L. Cruttenden of Cooperstown and by two nephews, four nieces and one grandniece.

ROBERT NICHOLAS BALTES—In his career, Robert Nicholas Baltes rose successfully to a position of prominence and esteem by virtue of choosing a vocation fully in line with his early predilections. As a child he acquired a love of photography and a remarkable aptitude for picture-making; and later, going into business as a photographer, he became an artist at his profession in New York City. Admired and respected for his achievements, Mr. Baltes was at the same time loved for his excellent qualities as a man and citizen. He was kindly, generous, sympathetic, understanding and tolerant; progressive in his ideas; and accurate and quick in forming opinions. His career was useful, his life beautifully lived, and his death a cause of sincere regret.

Mr. Baltes was born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 30, 1890, although he spent much of his mature life in New York City. In his later years his home was in White Plains, New York. His parents were John and Betty E. (Kilberry) Baltes. After he had finished his formal schooling, he began the work for which he was plainly most fitted, and in which probably few men in the United States have gone so far in such a short period of time. In

Chicago, he was vice-president of the Kaufman and Fabry Company while still in his early twenties. In 1914 he removed to New York City to form the firm of Drucker and Baltes Company, commercial photographers. Their business he built up to a high standing of efficiency and service, and he became the president of the company.

Under his leadership, the establishment attained an enviable reputation in banquet photography. Although a young man—he was at the time of his death only thirty-nine years of age—Mr. Baltes enjoyed a relatively long and highly successful career in the business world.

Nor did he confine his activities to his own business alone. He was one of the organizers and at one time president of the Commercial Photographers' Association of New York City, a member of the Photographers' International Association of America, and a member and leader in both the Merchants' Association of New York and the Hotel Association of New York. He belonged, too, to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which his affiliation was with Park Manor Lodge; and to the City Club of New York. Into all his activities and all the affairs of his life, he ever put his best energies; and, as a result, he came to be highly esteemed and respected in a wide circle of acquaintance and friendship.

His chief devotion he gave, however, to the home and family that he loved. Robert Nicholas Baltes married, on August 11, 1915, at Columbia, Pennsylvania, Eda Margaret Nolte, daughter of August Cornelius and Mary Christine (Weimer) Nolte. Her father had been born in Germany; and her mother, in Columbia. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Baltes were: 1. Virginia Marie, born July 2, 1916. 2. Robert John, born September 25, 1927. The family home was in White Plains, New York.

The death of Robert N. Baltes occurred on November 6, 1930, at White Plains Hospital, after a month's illness. Profound, indeed, was the sorrow of his hosts of friends, many of whom, prominent in professional and civic life, knew him as "Bob" and regarded him as an intimate companion. He was survived by his mother, his wife, and his two children. His passing took place at a time when he was occupying an outstanding position in photographic circles, and in the prime of his manhood; but the memory that he leaves with his survivors is one of kindly and gracious influence, and the thoughts of him that linger are sacred and tender expressions of the love and affection with which he was regarded.

ELGENE E. GODFREY—A farmer in his youth, for six years a clerk in a general mercantile establishment and then an independent merchant since 1897 in East Aurora, are the milestones along the

avenue that was trodden to success by Elgene E. Godfrey. His constant industry, a keen mind, attuned to the business in which he engaged, a wholesome regard for the rights of others in the field of endeavor and a public spirit that was illustrated on every important occasion have long since brought him into the favorable light of publicity and won him the admiration of all. He is one of the substantial business men of New York State who have worked in harmony to produce results that have set it in the foremost rank of the galaxy of stars that form the Union.

He was born in Marilla, New York, August 16, 1868, a son of Edward E. Godfrey, a native of Erie County, deceased, and Mary Ann (Jackson) Godfrey, a native of Michigan, deceased. He is one of four children of his parents and was educated in the schools of Wales, New York, and followed farming until he was twenty-two years of age, when he became a clerk in a Marilla store and remained in that occupation for six years. In 1897 he came to East Aurora and established himself in a retail feed and grain business, which he has conducted since that year.

In 1911 he purchased additional property and erected a large coal elevator, equipped with the most modern machinery. In December of the same year his flour and feed mill was destroyed by fire. The following year, 1912, a large, modern concrete mill, elevator and office building, was erected to replace the one lost by fire. A large flour, feed mill was purchased at Attica, New York, in 1927. His two sons, Norman and Louis, are taking active management. Soon afterwards, they also became engaged in the coal business.

Mr. Godfrey was one of the organizers and is now vice-president of the Erie County Trust Company of East Aurora and for seventeen years served as a member of the school board. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member and director of the Kiwanis Club, also being affiliated with Lodge No. 642, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Elgene E. Godfrey married in 1895, Cora Adams, of Marilla, New York, daughter of Erasmus R. and Oranda (Hall) Adams, and they are the parents of six children: Ashley J., Norman E., Mildred M., Louis A., Olive J. and Edward E. Mr. Godfrey firmly believes that education is necessary for the success of his children. They all are college graduates. There are also three grandchildren: Lloyd Godfrey, Georgean Godfrey and Richard Godfrey.

JOSEPH F. ELTGES—President of the Volksfreund Printing Company, publishers of the "Daily Buffalo Volksfreund." During the more than three decades of his association with this publication, Mr. Eltges has had a shaping influence on its progress and policies. He is a scholarly man, of wide national

and international interests, and an experienced publisher whose knowledge includes all departments of his line of work. His establishment includes also a commercial printing plant, which he added.

Joseph F. Eltges was born in Germany in 1873, son of Jacob Eltges, a former officer in the German army, and his wife, Gertrude (Jardin) Eltges, both deceased (1910). The son received an excellent education in the country of his birth, attending gymnasium—(corresponding with American College)—and the University of Strasburg. In 1893 he came to the United States, and three years later began on his journalistic career with the "Volksfreund."

This paper was founded in 1861 by the German Publishing Company, which later took its present name of the Buffalo Volksfreund Printing Company. It has always been a daily, written in the German language, one of the three dailies published in that tongue in New York State. Mr. Eltges, who began as a reporter for this paper in 1896 and later became its editor, and finally its editor and publisher, is now president of the company, while the editor is Oscar Grillo. It is an excellent newspaper, of which the German contingent in Buffalo and other parts of the State may well be proud, and its growth in circulation is steady.

Joseph F. Eltges married in 1900, Mary Magdalene Witzel, of Buffalo, and they are the parents of eight children: Mildred G., who joined the Catholic Sisterhood; Mrs. Louise F. Hens, Mrs. Marie D. Philipps, Joseph J., Florence E., Hildegard C., G. Geraldine and Dolores E. Eltges.

BROTHER PATRICK, F. S. C.—An educational leader in the ranks of secondary education provided by schools under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, Brother Patrick, F. S. C., has come to occupy a prominent position in Buffalo, New York, where he is principal of St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute. He is a scholarly man, whose wide culture enriches his pedagogic outlook and activities, and he is at the same time an experienced educational executive.

Brother Patrick was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 19, 1893, son of John and Ann (Mullen) McKenzie, both of whom were born in Ireland. The mother died in December, 1923, but the father is still alive and active. The son was educated in the New Haven public schools and continued his studies at St. Joseph's Institute, Ammendale, Maryland, from which he graduated in 1907. From Manhattan College he took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913 and later pursued his post-graduate studies, receiving in 1923, his degree of Master of Arts. His present work is toward a Doctorate from Columbia University.

His professional career began with a teaching position at Christian Brothers' Academy in Syracuse,

New York, where Brother Patrick remained for six years. Thence to Brooklyn, and there he taught in St. Augustine's Academy for five years until he was promoted to the post of principal there and held that office for six years longer. This splendid institution, which owes so much to his leadership, is now known as the Bishop Loughlin Memorial High School. In August, 1930, Brother Patrick assumed his present duties as principal of St. Joseph Collegiate Institute in Buffalo. His influence and energy are already making themselves felt there, and promise a marked development for the future.

JOHN O'ROURKE—Having come to White Plains, Westchester County, a few years after his birth in Ireland, the late John O'Rourke continued to live there throughout his long and useful life. Succeeding his father in the ownership and conduct of a building contracting firm, bearing his name, Mr. O'Rourke was active in its management to within a short time of his death. During the many years of his activities as a builder and contractor he handled a very large number of important contracts, and many of the finest buildings, both private and public, in White Plains have been erected by his firm. He saw White Plains grow from a small country village into a large and prosperous city, and his contributions to this growth were not only very numerous, but also of great and lasting importance. In the truest sense of the word he was one of the builders of his community, and at all times he could be counted upon to lend his support to the furthering of any undertaking promising to advance the welfare and prosperity of White Plains, its people and its institutions.

John O'Rourke was born in Temple More, Tipperary County, Ireland, a son of John and Catherine (Dowling) O'Rourke, and died in the eightieth year of his age. While still an infant his parents brought him to this country, and for a short time he lived in Brooklyn, New York. When he was five years old, the family removed to White Plains, and there his father entered the contracting and building business and established the firm of John O'Rourke & Son, which now, some seventy-five years after its organization, is still one of the most active and most prominent of its type in Westchester County. Mr. O'Rourke was educated in the public schools and at an early age entered his father's business and learned its various branches under his father's guidance. Later, as he increased in age and knowledge, he became a partner and, after his father's death, he, together with his brother, the late Edward O'Rourke, continued the business. In more recent years his son, Martin O'Rourke, became affiliated with him as a member of the firm. John O'Rourke & Son enjoys not only the distinction of being one of the oldest firms in its line in Westchester County, but also has

to its credit the erection of a very large number of important buildings in White Plains and in other parts of Westchester County. One of the earliest buildings erected by the firm, dating back to the time when Mr. O'Rourke's father was still at the head of the firm, was what was then known as the Oakley House, but which later came to be known as the Morgan House. It was a large stone structure at the corner of Oakley and Westchester avenues, and, typical of all of the work done by the firm, was built so solidly that it was torn down only a short time prior to Mr. Rourke's death and then only in order to make way for one of the city's largest apartment houses. During the three-quarters of a century that the firm has been in existence, it has handled thousands of contracts in White Plains and in Westchester County, completing the work entrusted to it invariably to the entire satisfaction of its many customers. Amongst the many important buildings constructed in White Plains in recent years by Mr. O'Rourke should be especially mentioned the new city hall and high school, the Young Men's Christian Association's building and the Reporter building. Mr. O'Rourke's religious affiliations were with the Roman Catholic Church, and more particularly with St. John's Church of White Plains, of which he was a trustee for some years. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, of which he was one of its leaders during the period immediately preceding the beginning of the twentieth century. About 1889 he was elected village assessor, holding that office for fifteen consecutive years. Though this was the only public office which he ever accepted, he was prominently and effectively active in the councils of his party over a very long period of years and was always one of its staunchest supporters.

Mr. O'Rourke married, in 1880, Mary Ann Acton, of White Plains, who predeceased him. They were the parents of six children, Martin, Edward, Catherine, Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret O'Rourke.

Mr. O'Rourke died after a brief illness in his home at No. 19 Lake Street, White Plains, Westchester County, May 11, 1928, and was laid to rest in the White Plains Rural Cemetery.

By this passing White Plains lost one of its most representative and most useful citizens, and his death occasioned widespread regret. In commenting upon his achievements one of the local newspapers gave expression to this feeling in its editorial columns by speaking of him as "a real builder of White Plains" and by saying: "In the early days of his youth, and through much of his manhood, it required real faith to look into the future and envision the White Plains that was to be. But he possessed that love of community, that pride in upbuilding, that was inherent in so many of that passing host of what we refer to sometimes as pioneers."

JOHN J. DAVIN—A native and a lifelong resident of the State of New York, John J. Davin contributed substantially to the business life of Saratoga Springs, where he lived for many years and was manager of the New Worden Hotel. From early manhood he was active in community affairs; and for his achievements and for his excellent qualities of character and personality, he was esteemed and loved by all who knew him. His courteous manner and his eagerness to help others, his kindness in his personal relationships and his public spirit in his relation to his city, and his warm human sympathy and unusual understanding of men and their ways—these were some of the outstanding traits of Mr. Davin. And with these he combined a sense of humor and a ready wit that made him at once a delightful companion and a pleasing conversationalist, as well as a true and loyal friend.

Mr. Davin was born on July 13, 1879, in Albany, New York, son of Thomas and Catherine (Carroll) Davin. His father died in 1901, and his mother passed away on March 4, 1907. When he finished his formal education, John J. Davin proceeded to learn the plumber's trade, having been employed for years as a plumber by the late James Fitzpatrick. Later he entered Mr. Fitzpatrick's offices as a bookkeeper, and so continued until his employer's death. For a short time afterward he operated the business himself; but at length he decided to change his vocation, and accordingly went into the hotel business. Becoming a clerk in the Worden Hotel, he was in the employ of Joseph M. Kelly, then owner of that house. In the same position he continued after the death of Mr. Kelly, Edward C. Sweeny having bought the hotel.

Both Mr. Davin and his associates in the hotel business were prominent in politics, and it is generally understood that he had much to do with the political developments affecting the careers of both Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Kelly. From young manhood he had a lively interest in political matters, and was always known as one of the active campaigners of old District No. 10, now known as District No. 6. When village presidents were being made, when committeemen were being selected, the so-called "ward healers" often sought Mr. Davin to find out the trend of events; for so well did he understand local affairs that he was frequently able to predict successfully what would happen, even months in advance. For many years he himself served as committeeman from old District No. 10 and when Mr. Kelly was elected president of the village, Mr. Davin was named clerk of the board of trustees. In this capacity he served, too, as clerk of the police and fire departments. He continued as clerk of the board until the village government was replaced by the new city régime created by the new charter. Mr. Davin's wide knowl-

edge of practical politics and the wise counsel that he was able to give were said to have been responsible, to a considerable degree, for the election in 1925, and again in 1929, of Edward C. Sweeny to the office of commissioner of public safety.

In social and fraternal affairs, too, Mr. Davin was a leader. He was a member of Saratoga Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Saratoga Council, No. 246 of the Knights of Columbus, of which he was Past Grand Knight and fourth degree Knight; Saratoga Aerie, No. 1651 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Past Worthy President of the Eagles; and the Holy Name Society. He belonged also to the Chamber of Commerce, in which body he was an active worker, especially in the programs of a number of important committees. He was long a valued member, especially, of the convention committee of the chamber.

Even military life claimed some of Mr. Davin's attention. He enlisted, on November 12, 1900, in the 22d Separate Company; and while a member of that company, he served in the United Traction Company strike in Albany, as well as in the Hudson Valley Railway Company strike. He received a full and honorable discharge on December 18, 1905, from what had been changed to Company L, 2d Infantry, of the National Guard. While a member of Company L, Mr. Davin won considerable note as the crack first baseman of the team which represented that company in indoor baseball. That was when this game was enjoying its heyday of popularity, and Company L's team was one of the finest in the vicinity. Into this work, as indeed, into all that he did, Mr. Davin put his fullest energies and devotion; and, as a result, his work was highly appreciated by his fellowmen and he was an influence to be reckoned with in the community in which he lived.

John J. Davin married, in October, 1920, at Saratoga Springs, New York, Laura M. Woodworth, daughter of Daniel S. and Lucy (Ramsdale) Woodworth.

The death of Mr. Davin occurred on March 4, 1930. He was a man of outstanding character and ability, one who had given liberally of his time and energy and material resources to Saratoga Springs and its institutions, and an individual whose personality was of the highest type. His memory will live on for years to come, a source of encouragement and inspiration to those who knew him and a force working for good in their lives and thoughts.

WALTER JOSEPH KLINE—It was in the engineering profession that Walter Joseph Kline became eminently successful in the community of Lockport, New York, where he was born and lived practically all his life. There was scarcely any field of public service or social activity in which he was not keenly interested, while his eagerness to help his

fellowmen was at all times manifest in his actions and his attitudes of mind. His was a useful career, made more so by the combination of sound qualities of business judgment with a kindly and generous temperament and a genial and pleasant personality. For these traits, and for his rare public spirit, he will be long remembered in the years to come as one of the substantial citizens of his day and a man whose life's influence was for the best.

Mr. Kline was born in Lockport, New York, on January 24, 1875, son of Joseph M. and Catherine (Witmer) Kline, both natives of Lewiston, New York. He was graduated from the Lockport High School, and later entered Cornell University for his higher learning. There he studied mechanical engineering. And soon after having completed his studies he entered upon the practical work of his profession by going into the engineering department of the Holly Manufacturing Company, at Lockport, under its chief engineer, Mr. Decrow. At once he showed unusual energy and ability in his chosen profession; and many of his suggestions for the design and manufacture of water pumping machinery were adopted and are still in use. In 1900 Mr. Kline entered the engineering department of the American District Steam Company, then situated in Lockport, later in North Tonawanda, New York. His ability very shortly became evident to his associates and superiors, and he was placed in charge of the construction of the district steam heating system in Cumberland, Maryland. For several years thereafter, he had charge of the company's construction work in all parts of the United States and Canada. His territory covered the eastern portion of the country, throughout which he had a host of friends, people who were readily won to his agreeable personality in encountering him in connection with his work in the sales department, to which he was promoted after many years of valuable effort in the construction branch of the industry.

Along with his activities in association with the American District Steam Company, Mr. Kline was also a leader in other phases of his community's business life. He was a director and vice-president of the Canadian District Steam Company, Ltd., and was registered with the University of New York as a professional engineer. While at Cornell, and throughout his younger days, he was an athlete who especially excelled in football. He was also keenly interested in golf, and was a prominent figure at different golf meets arranged by the National District Heating Association, of which he was a member. He was widely known throughout the Niagara frontier region, and was a member of the Lockport Town and Country Club, the Tuscarora Club, and the Niagara Lodge, No. 375, of the Free and Accepted Masons. He was also affiliated with the Ancient

Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Masonry.

Walter Joseph Kline married, on October 23, 1902, Florence Chase Seymour, of Lockport.

His death occurred at his home in Lockport, New York, on November 17, 1928, and he was survived by his wife and his father, as well as by two sisters, Mrs. Herbert Glover and Mina Kline, and a brother, Victor W. Kline, all of Lockport. His passing produced profound sorrow in the community where he had so long lived and labored, and where he was so widely recognized as a man of achievement and of outstanding personality. His memory lives on, that of a man who was the soul of courtesy and gentlemanliness, an individual who ever lived in accordance with the very highest principles, and one who was a source of constant encouragement and inspiration to all whose privilege it was to know him.

WILLIAM WING SANDERSON—Early in life, while he was still attending school, the late William Wing Sanderson laid the foundation of that thorough knowledge of business methods, which later in life enabled him to make marked success out of the several business enterprises, in which he engaged from time to time. The greater part of his career as a business man was spent in his native town, Morris, Otsego County, of which he was regarded as one of the leading and most able business men. Towards the end of his life he operated a department store, which he conducted with characteristic energy and progressiveness and which quickly became one of the leading establishments of its type in Morris. Other phases of the community's life, too, engaged Mr. Sanderson's interest and, indeed, in every respect he ranked as one of the representative, substantial and public-spirited citizens of his native town.

William Wing Sanderson was born at Morris, Otsego County, August 20, 1870, the son of Albert Le Grand and Edna Jane (Spencer-Hiland) Sanderson. The latter was the widow of Matthew Hiland, previous to her marriage to Albert Le Grand Sanderson. The father of the latter was Rufus Sanderson, who came to Morris from Hatfield, Massachusetts, when a lad of ten years and later married Sally Ann Winton, a granddaughter of one of William's earlier ancestors, Joseph C. Hawley, who enlisted at New Milford, Connecticut, and took part in the Revolutionary War at White Plains, Germantown, Long Island, Monmouth, and with Washington at Valley Forge. Mr. Sanderson's father died when he was a boy of eleven. His older brother, George, took over his father's store and Mr. Sanderson worked nights for his brother, while he attended the Morris High School. Later he learned the tinner's trade in the hardware store then conducted by James A. Falls, in the store building later occupied by the First National Bank of Morris. As soon as his trade was learned he purchased of Mr. Scofield, the

other hardware store of the town and launched into business for himself. The business in Morris having been sold to James Kneen, Mr. Sanderson moved to Depew, Erie County, in June, 1903, where he remained until 1918, when he moved back to Morris. He was conducting a plumbing business in 1923, when he purchased the hardware business of C. A. Sloan on South Broad Street. In 1926 he bought the store, stock, and business of Potter Brothers and consolidated his hardware business with the dry goods and grocery business of that firm. His aim was to establish a small modern department store. The combined business prospered in a short time, under Mr. Sanderson's intelligent handling, and gave proof of his foresight and enterprise. It was in a thriving condition at the time of his death. Mr. Sanderson was a devoted member of Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was, at different times, vestryman, superintendent of the Sunday school, lay reader and treasurer. He was a member of Tienuderrah Lodge, No. 605, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a Past Master; and of Hillington Chapter, No. 224, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was a Past High Priest. He was also a member of the Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests' of New York State, and of Jewell Chapter, No. 306, Order of the Eastern Star of Morris, and was a Past Patron of Niagara Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Depew, New York, before transferring to Jewell Chapter. While in Depew he was a member of the Board of Education. His one recreation was fishing which sport he thoroughly enjoyed whenever it would not interfere with business.

On November 17, 1897, at Morris, Mr. Sanderson married Gertrude Cassandana Cruttenden, daughter of Albert Noble and Amelia (Hall) Cruttenden. Her grandfather, Jeremiah Cruttenden, had given the land for Harmony Protestant Episcopal Church, built in 1801, which ground has been known since the building of the new Zion Episcopal Church in Morris as the Old Church Burying Ground. In this plot are buried all the earlier ancestors of both Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, who settled in Morris sometime in 1787 or earlier. Three of Mrs. Sanderson's Revolutionary ancestors were Lieutenant Zadock Noble, member of the Committee of Inspection and Correspondence, of New Milford, Connecticut; Dr. Hopestill Cruttenden, the surgeon, who was sent by Governor Trumbull of Connecticut to inspect the silver mines near Middletown, when it was contemplated to use the metal for bullets for the army; and Captain Stephen Lane of Killingworth, Connecticut, who was selectman of Killingworth and on the Committee of Correspondence. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson had two children: 1. Marjorie Ruth, born September 19, 1898, who married Nelson E. Bartholomay of Rome, New York. 2. Albert Le Grand Sanderson, born November 8, 1900, who married Beatrice Courtney, and resides in Buffalo.

William Wing Sanderson died on January 4, 1929. Since his death his widow has continued to make her home in Morris, her residence being located on Broad Street. Mr. Sanderson's untimely death at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight years caused widespread regret throughout the community, where he had been born and where he had spent the greater part of his life. His great popularity was based on his many fine qualities of the mind and the heart, which he constantly displayed in all relations of his life. His death was considered a genuine loss by the entire community and it was generally felt that a man of his vision, energy and progressiveness could ill be spared.

DONN H. GARDNER—The science of optometry furnished for Donn H. Gardner ample opportunity for serving faithfully and well his fellowmen, for filling his place in the community of Nyack, New York, where he lived, and for meeting the needs of his own studious nature. Esteemed and respected for his achievements in the professional and scientific world, he was at the same time loved for his kindness and generosity of spirit, his eagerness to help others, and his willingness to participate helpfully in public life. He combined with sterling integrity and strength of will several human qualities, a warmth of sympathy and affection, a depth of understanding, and a great breadth of vision that marked him a man among men. His career was substantial and useful, his life well lived, his death a cause of widespread sorrow.

Mr. Gardner was born on a farm in Hiram, Ohio, on October 6, 1852, a son of William and Mary (Curtis) Gardner. On the farm he spent his early boyhood days, and in the district school of that vicinity he received his early formal education. Later he attended Hiram College, near his home community, which was then presided over by James A. Garfield, afterwards President of the United States. Upon completing his college work, he entered the jewelry business in Newton Falls, Ohio. Some years later he moved to Ravenna, Ohio, where, for many years, he was one of the leading merchants. Then, as now, the optometrist's work had a close connection with that of the jeweler. Mr. Gardner became deeply interested in the science of the eye, its treatment and its diseases. Devoting all his attention to this profession, at that time in its pioneer stage, he made himself a skillful and capable practitioner. For several years thereafter he practiced optometry in New York City, and was for some time president of the New York City Optometrical Society. Then, after the death of his first wife, he removed to Nyack, where he continued as a specialist in treating the eye. In this profession he continued until his death, serving his community not only professionally, but in civic and social life as well. He was secretary of the Nyack Business Men's Association at the time it was or-

ganized; and gave of his best efforts to the furtherance of the coöperative plans of that body for the greater good of Nyack. He was active each year in promoting the sale of Christmas seals for the relief of tuberculosis victims. To this cause, and many other civic enterprises he devoted much time and energy with a characteristic zeal for improving the conditions existing among his fellowmen. Keenly interested, likewise, in fraternal affairs, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with the lodge at Ravenna, Ohio. He was for about twenty years a resident of New York State, in which he had a wide acquaintance. But especially was he loved in Nyack where he long made his home and where he did so much to aid in the advancement of worthy enterprises and institutions. His chief devotion was to his home and family.

Donn H. Gardner was twice married; (first) to Adelaide Miller, who died in 1908, the year in which he removed to Nyack. He married (second), January 18, 1922, Florence May Lehman, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Boadway) Lehman, of the Province of Ontario, Canada. By his first marriage there were born the following children: 1. Alva D., born in 1879. 2. Eleanor, born in 1883. 3. Florence Margaret, born in 1901. Death came on July 20, 1928, at his home in Nyack, New York, to Donn H. Gardner, whose career had been highly valuable in its deeds and its influence. In his own quiet way he contributed richly to civic life; and the memory that he leaves behind him is one of a well-lived life, a life that will serve in the years to come as an inspiration to others.

DELBERT L. McDOWELL—In both business and civic life, Delbert L. McDowell faithfully served his community, that of Hornell, where he was associated from time to time with different commercial enterprises and was one of the city's public-spirited and worthy citizens. He was for a time mayor of Hornell; and his administration was characterized by the same businesslike methods that he manifested in his own commercial labors, methods that won distinction for him in every field of endeavor with which he became associated. He was loved, too, by many of his fellow-citizens, as an individual of high personal qualities and strength of mind and character; and his sympathetic understanding of his fellowmen and their motives and aspirations endeared him to them. His career was worth while, his life finely lived, his death a cause of deep sorrow.

Mr. McDowell was born in Howard, New York, July 28, 1869, son of Richard and Maria (Goff) McDowell; and it was in the vicinity of Howard that he spent his early life. He was about twenty-one years of age when he came to Hornell to live, taking a course in the Ford and Davis Business College, in this city. Upon completing his studies, he entered the law office of James H. Stevens, intending to read law and



D. L. McDowell



London by Samuel N. C.

Stephen C. Hollander

ultimately go into the legal profession to seek his own livelihood. He soon abandoned the plan, however, when business opportunities offered themselves. Instead, he went to work with the Richardson Shoe Company, serving as bookkeeper; and, during a reorganization of this house, a few years later, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the enterprise. So continuing until the company was dissolved, he next entered the meat business, conducting a meat market in Hornell for a period. About 1910 he secured a position in the office of the Merrill Silk Company, with whom he remained thereafter throughout the rest of his business career. He was a capable bookkeeper and accountant; and from 1920, was secretary of the Merrill company.

Nor did Mr. McDowell's interests end with his own business affairs, which, as a matter of fact, comprised but a small portion of his concern with Hornell life. In political and public matters he always took a deep interest; and his own party affiliation was with the Republican organization. He led in party affairs in the Hornell district of New York State, and was frequently called into consultation with leaders here. His first definite appearance as an office holder took place a number of years ago, when he filled an unexpired term as alderman, representing the First Ward of the city of Hornell. It was in the fall of 1927 that he was elected mayor for a two-year term beginning January 1, 1928; and then, in the fall of 1929, he was reelected for another two-year-term, his second election having been won by a larger majority than he received the first time. The duties of mayor were not entirely strange to him when he entered the office at the opening of the year 1928; for he had served for two years under the previous mayor, Stephen C. Hollands, as a member of the Department of Public Works, and had had occasion to observe intimately the workings of the city administration from all points of view. To that position he had been appointed in January, 1926; and he continued his service therein until just before his entry into the election campaign for the office of mayor, at which time he resigned. In both his first and second terms as chief executive of Hornell, Mr. McDowell sponsored many civic improvements. Among his accomplishments were the completion of a new sewage disposal plant for the city; street improvements in the business districts of the city; and municipal reservoir plans, which at the time of his passing were awaiting final approval.

To his position as mayor, Mr. McDowell gave much time and effort; and it is believed by many of his friends that overwork in connection with his duties as administrator of the city's affairs had much to do with hastening his death. Painstaking in his work, courageous in his convictions, he labored at every turn for the betterment of conditions among his fellow-citizens; and, though his work was by no means completed, he had the satisfaction of striving for the

advancement of the best interests of his city until the very end of his life. Throughout the final week of his life, he was in close touch constantly with the city departments, and appeared daily at the City Building almost to the last. And, though the improvements that he effected in city streets were in themselves enough to win the gratitude of the community, those in closest touch with him could not but feel sorrowful at the loss occasioned to the city, knowing as they did the plans that he had in mind for still further betterment of Hornell.

Active in fraternal affairs, Mr. McDowell was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was affiliated with Hornellsville Lodge, No. 331, Steuben Chapter, No. 101, of Royal Arch Masons, De Molay Commandery, No. 22, of Knights Templar, and Damascus Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Rochester, New York. His church was the First Presbyterian. At the time of his passing, preparations were under way for further improvements in conditions in Hornell; and on Monday night of the week of his death, he presided at a local council meeting. Five days before his passing he had been a leader in the Judge George Hornell celebration, having taken a large part in the arrangements for that occasion; and, on the Saturday of the preceding week, had been one of the speakers. Every organization or enterprise with which he was associated, business or civic or social, was in some way the gainer from Mr. McDowell's efforts and accomplishments; and, as a result, his position in the Hornell community was one of very high standing and regard.

Strongly devoted to home and family, Mr. McDowell married, on February 15, 1898, in Hornell, New York, Mary L. Stamm, daughter of Otto and Betsy (Downs) Stamm, of this city. Mrs. McDowell was her husband's only survivor; but present at the time of his passing was an old friend of boyhood days, Walter B. Goff, of Addison, chairman of the Steuben County Board of Supervisors. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, although having no children of their own, were devoted to the happiness of children, and raised a boy to maturity, and Mrs. McDowell now has a girl residing with her whom she is rearing.

The death of Mr. McDowell, on December 18, 1930, was a cause of deep and lasting sorrow among his fellow-citizens, for he had done much to promote worth-while things in Hornell and in this vicinity of the State of New York, and had so lived that he won the high regard and the affection of those around him. His memory will live on, a source of satisfaction and joy to them.

STEPHEN CHARLES HOLLANDS—A prominent business man, a native of the city of Hornell, and one of his community's influential citizens, Stephen C. Hollands was a member of an old and honored

family of New York State; and in his own life, he continued the splendid traditions of his forebears, establishing at the same time his own individual record of achievement. Esteemed and respected by all who knew him, he was highly regarded for his efforts and achievements in commercial and civic life; but he stood high, too, in a personal way, in the affections of countless friends, who recognized in him a fundamental kindness and generosity, a devotion to lofty principles of living and of action, and a remarkable depth of insight and vision. His career was useful, his life a source of inspiration to those associated with him.

Mr. Hollands was born in Hornell, New York, on September 20, 1885, son of Stephen and Abbie (Rockwell) Hollands. His father, a record of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume, was born on March 31, 1856, at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, and died at Hornell, New York, on March 10, 1929; he was for many years extensively engaged in the coal and feed business, and was prominent also in public life, having served on the Board of Education of Hornell, and having been mayor of the city, to which office he was elected in 1923 and again in 1925, serving four years in all as Hornell's chief executive. His parents, the grandparents of Stephen C. Hollands, were William and Charlotte Hollands, who came from Sussex, England, shortly before the birth of Stephen. Stephen C. Hollands' maternal forebears were of an old Hornell family. Stephen and Abbie (Rockwell) Hollands had children: 1. William G. 2. Herbert R. 3. Stephen C., of whom further. 4. Walter J. 5. Mary Louise. Of these, the first three were associated in business with the father.

Stephen C. Hollands, of this review, received his early education in the public schools of Hornell, New York, his birthplace, and here was graduated from high school. He then studied at the Stiles Preparatory School, in Ithaca, before matriculating at Cornell University. While at Cornell he was active in extra-curricular affairs, notably athletics and university functions, and was a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.

When the time came for him to enter upon the active work of his career, Mr. Hollands turned to business to seek a livelihood. The enterprise in which he became engaged was that which his father had started in 1873. The elder man had come to Hornell, New York, at the age of sixteen, and had been employed as a clerk with the J. R. Rose Hardware Company for a number of years, until, in 1873, he started the famous coal and feed business, in association with his brother, George Hollands, which has since been conducted under the Hollands name. When George Hollands withdrew from the business, the original firm came to be known as Hollands and Rockwell; but in 1887 the elder Mr. Hollands acquired the interests of Mr. Rockwell, continuing independently thereafter.

In later years he was joined by his three sons—William G., Herbert R. and Stephen C. Hollands. And in this business, Stephen C. Hollands remained for the rest of his life, the establishment being more recently known as S. Hollands Sons, the style under which it was carried on from 1911.

In addition to his labors in the business and industrial worlds, Mr. Hollands was a leader in civic and social activities. Affiliated with many organizations and groups of different types, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was connected with Hornellsville Lodge, No. 331. He was a charter member of the Hornell Lions Club and one of its past presidents and former State officers. He was a director, too, of Bethesda Hospital, a member of the Hornell Country Club, and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, his parish having been Christ Church. He maintained, throughout his life, his membership in the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity, which he joined in his student days; and into all the many organizations with which he had to do, he ever put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, thereby winning the esteem and respect of his fellowmen and putting himself into a position to accomplish ever more valuable work in the community and State in which he lived. Mr. Hollands was much interested in the Boy Scout movement and was in charge of the Scout reservation.

Strongly devoted to home and family, about which centered his many fine ideals and principles, Stephen C. Hollands married, June 28, 1910, at Hornell, New York, Minnie B. Jones, daughter of Ira O. and Ida (Carrier) Jones, of this city. They became the parents of two children, both daughters, Christine and Virginia Hollands, who make their home with their mother, in Hornell. Besides his wife and daughters, Mr. Hollands was survived by his mother, Mrs. Abbie (Rockwell) Hollands; three brothers—William G., Herbert R. and Walter J. Hollands; and a sister, Mary Louise Hollands. The brothers and sisters live in Hornell.

The death of Stephen C. Hollands, on August 13, 1931, was an occasion of widespread bereavement; for he had contributed, in a most substantial way, to the welfare of Hornell and its people, and had earned the respect and affection of those who knew him. His labors for the public good were numerous; his achievements worthy and useful. And the death of such a man left, of necessity, a void which can only be filled by his memory and by the spirit that survives the flesh, breathing goodness and well-being and inspiration into the lives and hearts and minds of others.

ARTHUR JAY SMITH—A native and lifelong resident of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, the late Arthur Jay Smith was one of this city's leading residents and during his long and successful life played a prominent part in all phases of the com-

munity's life. Alike in business and in public life, he made for himself a fine record of achievement, a record which not only gained him an enviable reputation, but which also represented important contributions to civic progress.

Arthur Jay Smith was born at Canajoharie, Montgomery County, March 31, 1854, a son of George W. and Jane (Williams) Smith, who, prior to coming to Canajoharie, had been residents of Ephratah, Fulton County. Mr. Smith received his education in the public schools of his native town. Early in life he learned the painting and decorating art, in which he became an expert workman and in which he was successfully engaged for half a century. In his chosen specialty he easily stood first in his own part of the State. His business career successfully bridged the period in which wagons slowly passed into disuse and automobiles came into vogue. He was, for many years, a member of the firm of McCartney and Smith, and following the death of his partner, Orlando McCartney, Mr. Smith continued the business. In later years he began to make a study of antiques and he became a remarkably keen judge of the furniture of different periods. Eventually he became an extensive dealer in antiques, making shipments to many sections of the country. At his death a valuable collection of antique furniture passed into the possession of his only sister, Miss Lucie J. Shibley Smith, who, like Mr. Smith, was born in Canajoharie. Both Miss and Mr. Smith remaining unmarried, the former always lived with her brother, who was deeply attached to her.

In politics Mr. Smith was a supporter of the Democratic party and he served the village of Canajoharie as a trustee for several years. A public-spirited man and a careful custodian of the public interests, he had exceptionally many friends among those of every shade of political opinion. No one in town was better known or liked. Mr. Smith joined Tariajoras Tribe, No. 148, Improved Order of Red Men, when the Tribe was instituted in March, 1890, and he was among the early Sachems of the Tribe. He was again called to the highest office that his fellow-members could bestow upon him in 1913 and, in both terms, served with credit to himself and the Tribe. He was also a member of Tus-ka-willa Council, No. 198, Degree of Pocahontas. His religious affiliations were with the Reformed Church of Canajoharie, of the Men's Club of which he was an active member and worker.

When Mr. Smith died at his home in Canajoharie, November 12, 1927, he left behind him a remarkable record for length of active work and successful accomplishment in business, as well as hosts of friends, who mourned his passing away. To Canajoharie, as the Canajoharie "Courier" said, Arthur Jay Smith was, in every way, "one of her first citizens."

WALTER CHARLES YUND—A native and life-long resident of Amsterdam, the late Walter Charles Yund followed in the footsteps of his father and became one of his native city's outstanding manufacturers. Endowed with considerable inventive genius, he had to his credit several important inventions connected with the manufacture of sweaters, in which the business, of which he was a partner, was engaged. He was also prominently active in the New York State National Guard, several civic and fraternal organizations, and indeed, in every respect represented the highest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship. His native city could ill afford to lose such a substantial, active and gifted citizen, and had his life not been cut short by sudden death, his career undoubtedly would have continued to be one of great usefulness and success.

Walter C. Yund was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery County, October 17, 1888, the son of Charles C. and Theresa (Kennedy) Yund. His father was well known in the business life of the city of Amsterdam. After graduating from the Amsterdam High School in 1908, Mr. Yund attended Syracuse University and Georgetown University at Washington, District of Columbia. He graduated from the latter institution in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Distinguished by his prowess in athletics, he was captain of Georgetown's rowing crew which raced against the United States Naval Academy and Cornell University. During his captaincy the Georgetown crew was successful in racing and held a high place in intercollegiate rowing.

After the completion of his education, Mr. Yund entered the employ of Yund, Kennedy & Yund, continuing until January 1, 1924, when he became a full partner in the firm. He was interested and closely in touch with the work of the mill and showed practical inventive ability. He was awarded patent rights for various improvements in the making of sweaters, an achievement of which he had reason, as so young a man, to be proud. Mr. Yund was a member of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce; of the fourth degree Assembly of Amsterdam Council, No. 209, Knights of Columbus; an honorary member of Amsterdam Lodge, No. 101, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity of Syracuse University. Mr. Yund entered military service with the New York National Guard in 1912 and won promotion for service on the Mexican border with the old 2d Regiment, New York National Guard. He was first lieutenant in Company H, and obtained a captain's commission in the Reserve Corps in 1916. He continued in the reserve military service during the World War.

On December 31, 1917, at Albany, Mr. Yund married Louise A. Rothen, daughter of George and Agnes (Lohner) Rothen. Their three children in

the order of birth, were: Charles C., 2d, Theodore J., 2d, and Walter C. Yund, Jr.

Mr. Yund died June 3, 1929, when only forty years old, after an unexpected operation at St. Mary's Hospital, Amsterdam. Previous to this he had always been in the most robust health. He was survived by his wife and three sons, also by his mother, Mrs. Charles C. Yund; a brother, Raymond J. Yund; a sister, Mrs. Alfred E. Roche of Troy; and two uncles, Theodore J. and Albert H. Yund of Amsterdam.

The leading editorial in the "Amsterdam Evening Recorder," June 4, 1929, paid tribute to Mr. Yund in the following words:

The sympathy of the community will go out to the family of Walter C. Yund, who died at St. Mary's Hospital Monday evening after an operation for appendicitis. His death comes as a severe shock not only to those who were near and dear to him, but to the great number of those outside the immediate circle of the family who knew and admired his many splendid qualities of heart and mind. Taken in the days of his young manhood, when life held so much of promise, both in business and other ways, his passing is especially sad.

In the hour of its need, Mr. Yund answered the call of his country and served as first lieutenant with Company H of the old 2d New York National Guard. He was with the regiment on the Mexican border in 1916. He also held a captain's commission in the reserve corps. He was by nature optimistic and courageous. If he could have left a last message to those who remain to mourn it would not be difficult to imagine him giving expression to the thought with which Will Durant dedicated his "Story of Philosophy," when he said:

"Grow strong, my comrade, that you may stand unshaken when I fall; that I may know the shattered fragment of my song will come at last to finer melody in you; that I may tell my heart that you begin where passing, I leave off, and fathom more."

JAMES BAILEY RATHBONE—An authority on financial and commercial affairs in Elmira, New York, where he was active in many different branches of life and was prominent in civic and social circles, too, James Bailey Rathbone gave liberally of his talents and energies to the betterment of his fellowmen. His achievements brought him success and honor, and he was at the same time loved for his kindness of temperament and disposition and his gentleness of character, his broad human sympathies, and his depth of understanding. These qualities were combined and delicately blended with a keen sense of humor and a strength of will and intellect ever ready to be called into play when needed.

Mr. Rathbone was the youngest of three children born to Henry Wellington and Sarah (Bailey) Rathbone. His ancestry was of old New England origin, the first of the family to settle in New York having been his grandfather, General Ransom Rathbone, who was born on April 9, 1780, in Connecticut. After a

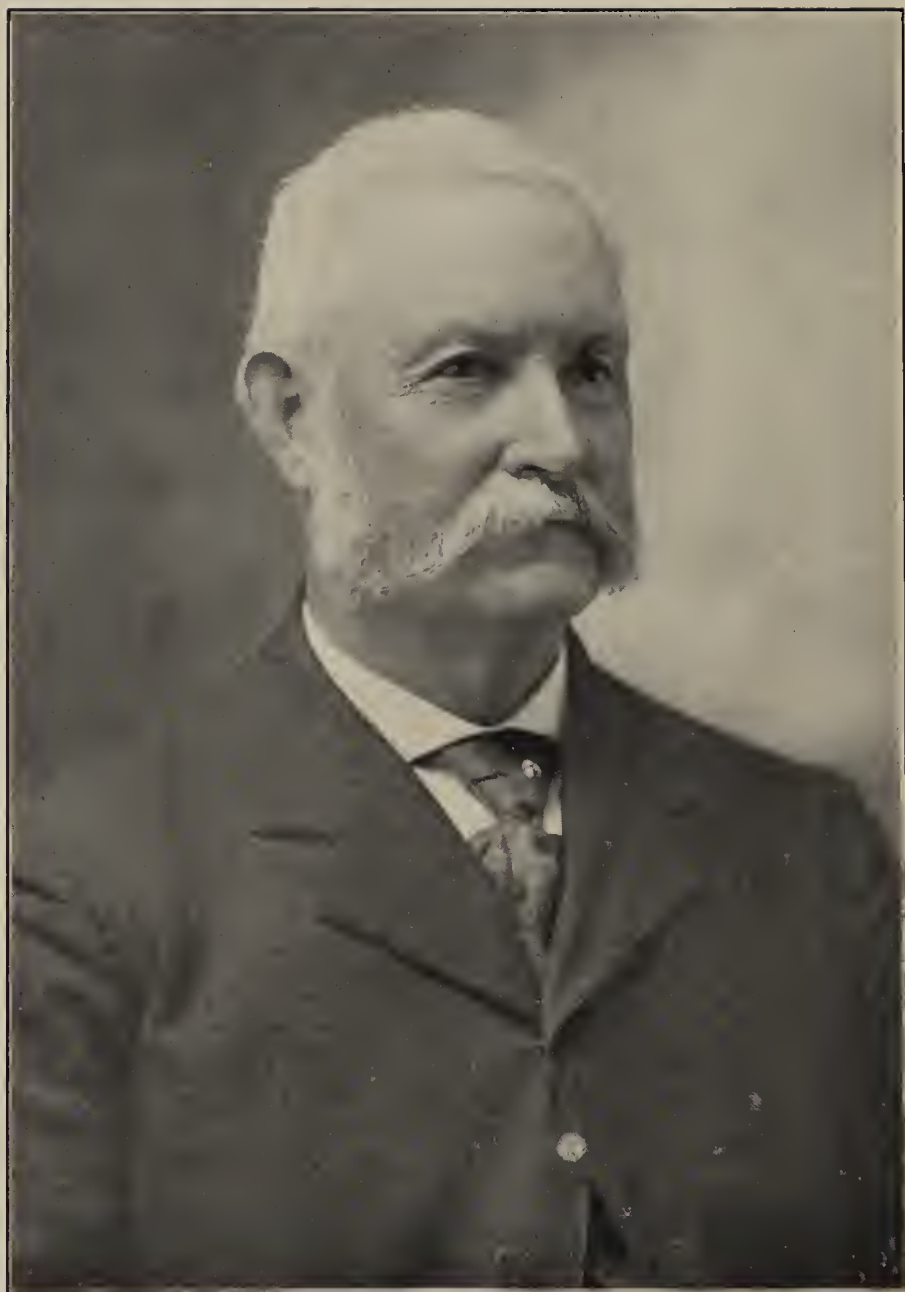
successful venture in his native State as a paper manufacturer, General Rathbone removed to Oxford, New York, and later, in 1859, established a business in what was, in his honor, called Rathboneville, afterward named Rathbone. His son, Henry Wellington Rathbone, set up a home in Elmira, New York, where he organized a group of business men for the purpose of starting the Elmira Rolling Mills, a company that made iron and steel rails and plates. For many years this was the city's chief industry, having given employment to three hundred men, but the plant was closed in 1893 because of labor difficulties. Later attempts to revive it failed.

The first experience of James B. Rathbone, of whom this is primarily a record, was in the rolling mill where he was popular among the men and was known to all of them as "Jimmie." When the mill shut down, he devoted his time to the settlement of his father's estate and to management of part of the estate of his father-in-law, John Arnot, Jr., president of the Chemung Canal Bank. A director in this bank while still a young man, Mr. Rathbone was advanced to vice-president, and succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Ray Tompkins, in July, 1918. In this post, which he held for the rest of his life, he was often called upon to assist in the development of Elmira in various ways, and to serve as director or officer in local business enterprises. He was everywhere regarded as a valuable citizen, and especially in his commercial activities did he perform useful and worthwhile labors in his community.

When the Elmira Industrial Association was organized, about 1903, and Elmira Heights was laid out, he was officer of the association, and the last of its leaders to survive. He was a member, too, of the Elmira Cemetery Commission, and for several years secretary of the board of managers of Elmira Reformatory. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Arnot Art Gallery and of the Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital. He was not, however, politically active; nor would he permit his name to be used as that of a candidate for public office. Brought up in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of which his parents were members, he and his family later affiliated themselves with Grace Church, of which he was for many years a vestryman.

Along with his other activities, Mr. Rathbone was a charter member of the Elmira City Club and the Elmira Country Club, as well as a member of the Calumet Club in New York City, where he was a frequent visitor. Always genial and amiable, he was popular among all who knew him, regardless of class or station in life, although his own chief interest was in his home and family.

James B. Rathbone married, on January 2, 1879, Harriet Tuttle Arnot, daughter of John and Anne Elizabeth (Hulett) Arnot, who was born March 22, 1859, and died in March, 1919. The Arnots, like the



James E. Wells

Rathbones, were an old house in America, and they had their origin in Scotland. It is believed that the name first came from France with the Norman invasion of England. The American immigrant ancestor was John Arnot, native of Perthshire, Scotland, where he lived about the middle of the eighteenth century; he, with his wife and several children, emigrated to America in 1801, and settled near Albany, New York. His son, John, born in Perthshire, September 25, 1793, was brought by his parents to America in 1801, lived early near Albany, New York, and later, with Egbert Egberts, founded John Arnot and Company in Newtown, which later became the city of Elmira. In 1831 he became a partner of Stephen Tuttle, a pioneer settler and business man of Central New York. He established many of Elmira's leading business and financial institutions, was a Whig and later a Democrat in politics, and died November 17, 1873, in Elmira. He married, in 1823, Harriet Tuttle. Their second son and fourth child was John Arnot, born in Elmira, March 11, 1831, died November 20, 1886, father of Mrs. Rathbone. He was a financial giant, who placed \$5,000,000 in gold in Wall Street during the awful panic of 1869 and so did much to relieve the stringency of the financial situation of that period. He married, June 2, 1858, Anne Elizabeth Hulett. They had four children: 1. Harriet Tuttle Arnot, who became Mrs. Rathbone. 2. John Hulett Arnot, born July 7, 1860, died July 25, 1899. 3. Edward Munson Arnot, born June 19, 1862, died March 22, 1865. 4. Matthias Charles Arnot, born October 27, 1867, married Alice Hale Up de Graff.

Mrs. Rathbone died in March, 1919, and with her passing Elmira lost a dearly beloved citizen.

The death of her husband occurred suddenly in Elmira, New York, on November 23, 1919, just a few months after that of his wife, and was a cause of profound sorrow and regret in the wide circle in which he was known. But his memory lives on, an excellent influence in his city, State and in the commercial world, and is a source of inspiration and guidance to others.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone were: 1. Anne Elizabeth. 2. Elizabeth Arnot, who became the wife of Alexander Diven Falck, and had three children: Alexander, James Rathbone and Elizabeth Rathbone Falck. 3. John Arnot, who married Gracia Gannett; they had two adopted children: Gracia and John A. Rathbone, Jr. 4. Mary Catharine, who, after her father's death, married Arthur L. Hoffman; they became the parents of two children: Harriet and Sarah Hoffman.

JAMES EDWARD WELLS—In the business and agricultural life of New York State, one of the leaders was James Edward Wells, whose life ranged from the years 1834 to 1907, and who, in those years,

accomplished a great deal of valuable work. His particular field was the milk industry, in which he was an active worker and executive; but it is certain that had he entered any other field, he would have been similarly successful, for he possessed in his character and personality, those qualities which readily lead men toward successful achievement. Kindness and generosity were prominent in his nature, and he was also strongly public-spirited in his attitude toward his community and his State. While he lived in a number of different communities, Mr. Wells, perhaps, did his most valuable work in Goshen, New York, where he was extensively engaged in his commercial endeavors, and had a host of warm, personal friends.

Mr. Wells was born in Dingsman, Pennsylvania, in 1834. It was in the schools of his native community that he received his early education, and when he finished his studies he became interested in business affairs. Although his early home was in Pennsylvania, his father, Alfred Wells, was a native of Goshen, New York. His mother, Lydia (Nyce) Wells, was a Pennsylvanian. The family lived for many years in New York State, where, in Orange County, James Edward Wells was for a long period a director and the superintendent of grounds of the Agricultural Society. He was also one of the first members of the Goshen Grange. He was ever in New York and Jersey City, New Jersey, for the Orange County Farmers Milk Company, while he was also a director of the Milk Exchange and a partner in the firm of Wells and Stage Milk Commission Merchants, with offices in New York. It was in 1901 that Mr. Wells left the farm, and came to the village of Goshen, where he lived a retired life until his death.

In addition to his work in the milk industry, in the different organizations with which he was connected, Mr. Wells was active in a number of fields of civic and social life. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was a devout communicant, and his political views were those of the Republican party. In 1894, he was elected on this party's ticket as supervisor of Goshen, and in the years that followed, he was twelve times reelected. His popularity at the polls is ample testimony to the confidence with which he was regarded in his community and of the trust that his fellowmen reposed in him. In all his work, Mr. Wells showed those qualities for which he was admired by his many friends and acquaintances—sound business judgment, sympathy and understanding in his dealings with others, and a spirit of fair-mindedness and consideration for the point of view of those around him. Mr. Wells possessed, in fact, many of the traits of his honored ancestors. He was a descendant of William Wells, who came to America from the Old World in 1635, and who was a son of the Rev. William Wells, rector of St. Peter's Church, at Norwich, England.

James Edward Wells married Frances E. Conkling, daughter of William S. and Sarah T. (Wood) Conkling, and her death occurred April 2, 1919. By this marriage there were two children: 1. William A. Wells, whose biography accompanies this. 2. Selena, now Mrs. Cornelius Christie, of Goshen, New York, the only survivor.

The death of James Edward Wells, which occurred suddenly at his home in Goshen, on May 6, 1907, brought sincere regret in the community where he had lived for so many years. For he had contributed richly to the well-being and prosperity of his fellowmen and to the advancement of the best institutions and worthiest projects of civic life. He was known, too, for his tolerant and charitable attitude toward others, and for these qualities his memory will live for years to come, a source of encouragement and inspiration to those whose privilege it was to know him.

WILLIAM A. WELLS—With the community of Goshen, New York, the fortunes of the family of Wells have been tied up for generations, William A. Wells, whose name heads this review, having lived here and having held prominent place among his fellowmen, as did his father and grandfather before him. As president of the Goshen National Bank and supervisor of the town, he performed his full share of the duties falling to the citizenry of this community, and rounded out a career of usefulness and worth. For his achievements in varied fields of endeavor, he won the respect and esteem of his fellowmen, and his excellent qualities of personality and mind brought him the hearty affection and trust of all with whom he was associated, either in business or friendly relationships. In him, strict integrity was blended with soundness of judgment to make the business man and commercial leader that he was, and these traits were well tempered by a delicate sense of humor and a sympathetic understanding of men, their motives and their aspirations. The life of Mr. Wells was one of civic usefulness and value, of loyal and whole-hearted friendships, a life worthy of the high place that it attained in the annals of the city of Goshen and the State of New York.

William A. Wells was born in Goshen, New York, in 1863, son of James Edward and Frances E. (Conkling) Wells. His paternal grandparents were Alfred and Lydia (Nyce) Wells, the former of whom was born in Goshen, New York, and the latter in Pennsylvania; they lived for many years in Orange County, New York, where James Edward Wells, their son and father of William A. Wells, was for a long period director and superintendent of the grounds of the Agricultural Society, as well as one of the first members of the Goshen Grange. The maternal grandparents of William A. Wells were William S. and Sarah T. (Wood) Conkling. A complete record of the life

and works of James Edward Wells, the father, accompanies this biography.

For many years, William A. Wells, of whom this is primarily a record, lived on the farm of his parents in Conklingtown; and in 1901 he removed to Murray Avenue, Goshen, where he lived until his death. After removing to this village in 1901, he entered the employ of the Goshen National Bank, in a clerical capacity, from which he was later advanced to the cashiership and then the presidency.

As time went on he came to play a more and more important part in Goshen affairs. He was elected treasurer of the village, in which office he continued to serve until his death; and in November, 1925, he was elected supervisor of the town, a position in which he followed in his father's footsteps, holding it also until his passing. He served on important committees in the board of supervisors, and on Wednesday of the week of his death he was appointed ranking member of the committee to take up the matter of the revision of the poor laws of the county. He also served as treasurer of many organizations of this community, holding numerous offices over a long term of years.

Mr. Wells also had numerous social affiliations in Goshen, having been a charter member of the Goshen Social and Athletic Association, of which he was treasurer, and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was connected with Goshen Lodge, No. 365. He likewise belonged to the Goshen Board of Trade and the Cataract Engine and Hose Company, and was a trustee of the Slate Hill Cemetery Association. Along with his other activities, he was a director of the Goshen Savings Bank and treasurer of the Goshen Building and Loan Association. Into all of these groups he ever put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, with the result that his accomplishments were many and varied, and useful to his fellowmen.

The death of William A. Wells occurred on the morning of April 29, 1927, and was a cause of widespread sorrow and regret among his fellowmen. For he had contributed much to them and to his community, and had well merited the praises that were given him on that sad occasion by his lifelong friends and his associates of many years' standing.

Among the comments that were made upon him and his life was that of the Middletown "Daily Times," in its issue of May 3, 1927, which follows:

Through the death of William A. Wells at his home in Goshen, that village loses a good citizen; the county a faithful public servant.

As a member of the board of supervisors he had served with great fidelity and loyalty, not alone the particular section which he represented but the county as a whole.

Although his duties in private life . . . would have sufficed the average man, his was not the nature that would permit his usefulness to be utilized exclusively for his own advancement.

Above all he was a good neighbor and a good friend, who gave of time and talent generously in the service of others, not only as a county legislator, but in other ways well known indeed to his friends and intimates.

William A. Wells leaves a fine record of a life long and well lived.

Said the Goshen "Democrat" in its editorial columns of April 29, 1927:

Friend and comrade, what tribute can I render?
The roses and the lillies bloom no more for thee,
And naught remains of friendship's squandered
splendor,

Save the memory of all you meant to me.

The pitcher is broken at the fountain. Death beckoned to William A. Wells the other day. Suddenly, and without warning, it took him from the community he served and from the hearts that loved him.

He was a good citizen, a faithful friend and an honest man. Hundreds of sorrowing friends who attended his funeral services on Monday heard the Rev. Dr. Scofield say in eulogy of him that so useful was his life in the community where he dwelt so long that no one man could take his place.

That was a thoughtful and fitting tribute. Mr. Wells served in many capacities. . . . His nature was such that he could not confine his usefulness to a few things. He undertook to do many, and all were well done, for he was one of those to whom the parable refers as "good and faithful."

When death comes suddenly to a man so good and useful as William A. Wells, we stand in wonderment and resignation at Infinity's unalterable schemes. We know that before the cradle it was predestined that all must go back to dust. We are time's tenants with only a leasehold on life. We see helpless infancy totter into happy childhood, and stumble on the errant paths of youth until manhood falters down to age and becomes a part of the commemorative wreckage of which the world is made. Sometimes one goes from among us before his journey is done, before his tasks are finished, before he has accomplished all the brave and good, wise and just things that he had it in his mind to do.

Thus it was with our departed comrade. Last week a kindly friend. Today a sacred memory. Death takes all things away, but memory it cannot take. By its unfading fragrance the dead live again. So shall we keep hurt hearts uplifted, having faith that sometime we shall meet old friends and clasp their hands again and see their eyes smile into ours.

This hope lulls the edge of sorrow and we think of those who have been called away, not as men lying in mouldering shrouds, but as comrades who, beyond our ken, still bravely carry on towards the open gates of a city not made by hands, within whose walls, inseparable forevermore, the absent brothers wait.

JOHN R. PERT—Among the widely known and highly respected citizens of Potsdam, New York, John R. Pert for many years held a place of distinction and prominence. A native and long a resident of this village, to which he returned after a brief interval in Norwood, he served well in his work in the business world, and also was prominent, at different periods, in public life here. Respected for his achievements in these varied realms of Potsdam life, admired for his sound judgment and sterling integ-

rity, he was at the same time the recipient of high regard from all who knew him, and of deep affection. For, in his own personal relationships, he manifested the highest traits of unselfishness and tolerance, combined with real human understanding and sympathy and vision. His career was of worth, his life finely and beautifully lived, his death a cause of widespread sorrow.

Mr. Pert was born on November 23, 1861, in Potsdam, New York, the son of the late George R. and Lucinda (Mathews) Pert. He received his early education in the local schools and early embarked in business in a book store near the site of the present Weston store. Later Mr. Pert removed to Norwood, as noted above, and there remained for eight years, operating the American House, the brick hotel that stood near the Rutland Railroad depot and that was burned to ashes a few years ago. After his eight year period there, Mr. Pert returned, in 1886, to his native Potsdam, where he became engaged in the grocery business on the site now occupied by the store of J. A. Rutherford.

After about six years, however, Mr. Pert disposed of the grocery store, going instead into the horse and carriage business. In this type of work he continued thereafter until the time of his death. He was always a fancier of fine horses, and there was never a time when he did not have several excellent specimens in his stables. Fond of outdoor life, he spent not a little of his time in the healthful spaces of wood and road; for here he seemed to find both recreation and rest.

Though he never actively sought public office, Mr. Pert was, none the less, connected with a number of organizations that were prominent in civic life in his day. He was for two terms village president of Potsdam, but after his second term of service he declined renomination. He was also for a number of years superintendent of Bayside Cemetery. He acted, likewise, for several years, as an officer of the Potsdam Fair, and was a judge of horses and of races at other fairs in this vicinity. A lifelong member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Potsdam, he devoted himself whole-heartedly to religious work, and was ever a leader in church circles. At one time he was a member of the board of trustees of his parish. Into all his labors he ever put his best energies and his fullest measure of enthusiasm, with the result that his work was appreciated in a number of different fields of endeavor and was of distinct value to people in widely varying walks of life.

Mr. Pert married, in 1885, Lillian Kellogg, daughter of Franklin and Emilla (Sandford) Kellogg, and member of an old and highly honored family. Mrs. Pert survived her husband, having passed away eight years after his death, on August 20, 1930. Mr. and Mrs. Pert became the parents of a daughter, now the wife of Frank S. White, of Potsdam, New York. A

brother, Henry Pert, of Kansas City, also survived him. Mr. Pert gave his chief devotion to his home and family, and enjoyed nothing more than the quiet peaceful hours that he passed with them.

The death of John R. Pert, which took place on August 5, 1922, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among his hosts of friends and acquaintances. For he had contributed substantially to the well being and advancement of his community and State, and had won the love and affection of many. He led a life of usefulness and beauty, and passed from this earth only to join "those immortal dead who live again in lives made better by their presence"; passed, in the words of the poet,

To the still land beyond the evening star,
Where everlasting hills and valleys are,
And silence may not hurt us any more,
And terror shall be past, and grief and war.

EDWARD C. CURSONS—In the business and industrial life of New York State, especially in the power industries of Buffalo, Edward C. Cursons for many years took an important part; and his labors served to bring him to a place of leadership and high standing in his city and among those whose privilege it was to be associated with him. His interests were many and varied, his contributions to civic welfare extensive. His achievements entitled him to the widespread admiration that he received; and he was at the same time well loved for his excellent personal qualities—his innate kindness and generosity, his eagerness to help others whenever possible, and his delightful and companionable nature. His career was eminently useful as his life was worth while and his death a cause of deep sorrow.

Mr. Cursons was born on October 1, 1876, in Buffalo, New York, the city where he was destined to render at a later period such valuable service, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Carsons) Cursons, of Buffalo. In the local public schools, Edward C. Cursons received his early education; and later he took a special course in accounting. Then, taking a position with H. J. Dimond in the H. J. Dimond Drug Company, he was so employed for six years. In 1894 he became associated with Weed and Company, of whom he was cashier and chief of billing; but he left that organization in 1900 to become bookkeeper for the King and Eisele Company. In 1904 he became connected with the public utilities industries, again as bookkeeper and office manager, so serving with the Cataract Power and Conduit Company. Afterward he was made assistant treasurer of that enterprise; and in 1915 he became assistant treasurer of the Buffalo General Electric Company. In 1929 he was made assistant treasurer likewise of the Buffalo Niagara and Eastern Power Corporation.

In civic and social affairs, too, Mr. Cursons was a leader, having been vice-chairman of the utility

group for the Liberty Loan, as well as captain of the American Red Cross Campaign, vice-chairman in charge of utility subscriptions for the University of Buffalo, and plant chairman during the Joint Charities and Community Fund campaigns. He also took part in the work of such groups as the Chamber of Commerce, the Buffalo Association of Credit Men, and the Buffalo Golf Club; and he was for three years night school teacher in the Buffalo schools. Each of these groups in some way definitely gained for the participation of Mr. Cursons in its activities; and his aid was admitted to have been responsible for the success of more than one project for civic betterment in the city of Buffalo.

Edward C. Cursons married, September 20, 1905, in Buffalo, New York, Gertrude E. Marshlow, daughter of John and Julia A. (Rudolf) Marshlow of this city. By this marriage there was born a daughter, Beatrice H. Cursons, who, with Mrs. Cursons, survived Mr. Cursons, as did also his sister, Mrs. James F. Cole.

The death of Edward C. Cursons on October 12, 1931, was a cause of deep and widespread sorrow among his fellowmen; for few individuals had so sought to live helpfully and constructively as had he. Few men, too, had so endeared themselves to associates, acquaintances and friends, winning esteem, respect and affection. And among those who knew him, his memory lingers, as it will live on for long years of the future, a spring of joy and inspiration to a host of his fellow-citizens.

FRED NORTON DOUNCE—A lifelong citizen of Elmira, New York, where he was for many years prominent as a merchant, Fred Norton Dounce conducted an independent coal business for a long period in this city, and was eminently successful in all of his undertakings. Strict integrity in all his dealings, a hearty understanding and a warm sympathy in his human relationships, and a happy disposition and a love of humor—these were the qualities of Mr. Dounce that stood out in his character and rendered him a thoroughly useful and public-spirited citizen. In the course of his life in Elmira, he won a host of friends, both in this city and throughout New York State; and all of them, as well as many people who knew of his achievements only by hearsay, were sorely grieved to hear the news of his passing from the scene of his worldly endeavors.

Mr. Dounce was born on January 1, 1856, in Elmira, New York, a son of William James and Ophelia (Norton) Dounce. The elder Mr. Dounce, a wholesaler of coal, coke and pig iron, supplied coal to the New York State Reformatory in the days when shipping was done by canal. The son received his early education in Public School No. 2, and later studied at the Elmira Free Academy; and then, upon completing his studies, decided to go into the coal

business, thus following in the footsteps of his parent. His father, having been engaged in this type of work all his life and having had occasion to see all its drawbacks and the unpleasantness connected with it, urged the son against this decision; but the boy, determined to carry out his wishes in the matter, persevered in his project and, before 1878, was an independent coal dealer in Elmira, with a business establishment of his own. He proved to be a good advertiser, and the quality of his advertising readily made him successful. In the publicity that he gave to his business, his sense of humor was evident. One of his first acts, which naturally attracted a great deal of attention, was to promise deliveries by "horseless carriages," which proved to be mule-drawn vehicles. From then onward his business grew by leaps and bounds.

He also came to take an active part in the general life of his community, having done a great deal to encourage the growth of Elmira and its institutions. He was a director of the Elmira Business Men's Association for a number of years, as well as a director of the Century Club. The original advertiser of the "horseless carriage," a term that he employed to refer to mule-drawn wagons, he himself became the owner of a newer kind of "horseless carriage" in Elmira, when he was one of the first men in the city to buy an automobile. He later became interested in the old Knox air-cooled car, and proved his inventive sense by suggesting a practical steering wheel to replace the primitive lever, an idea subsequently adopted by the Knox Auto Company. And so, into a number of enterprises having to do with civic affairs, as well as into his own business activities, Mr. Dounce ever put the full measure of his energy and enthusiasm, winning the esteem and the respect of people in many walks of life and putting himself in a position to be of even greater service to his fellowmen.

Fred Norton Dounce married, on September 7, 1910, in Elmira, New York, Eleanor Alletta Dounce, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Boardman) Dounce. When his health gave way under the strain of his business anxieties during the Great War, Mrs. Dounce courageously carried on her husband's coal business, although the conditions under which she labored were far from ideal. Even after his death, she went ahead with the business, and was successful in her work. For a time Mr. Dounce lived in Los Angeles, California, where he attempted to regain his health, but these efforts seemed fruitless; and death finally came at his home in Elmira, New York, on June 20, 1928.

Mr. Dounce left behind him an enviable record as a business builder, one who was active in community enterprises and did much for the growth of Elmira. Of a genial and pleasant disposition, he made friends easily, and by his winning personality kept them in

all the years that followed. Outstanding among his characteristics was his staunch loyalty to others, while his thorough amiability rendered him a most desirable and much sought companion. For these traits, he will live for years to come in the memories of his fellowmen; and he will also go down in the records of Elmira life as one who was a public-spirited and useful citizen.

GEORGE N. ORCUTT—Professional, business and industrial life were deeply enriched by the participation of George N. Orcutt, a lawyer, of Hornell, New York, in the affairs of certain organizations here, and by his efforts to promote the civic welfare. As legal counsel and as a vice-president of the Erie Railroad, he played an important rôle in one of his country's greatest industries; and his achievements won for him the esteem and respect of many. He was highly regarded also for his qualities of character, mind and personality; his warm and sympathetic attitude toward his fellowmen, his eagerness to help them in arriving at a solution of their problems and difficulties, his strong public spirit. His career was most worthy and useful; his life, excellently lived; his death, a cause of deep and sincere regret.

Mr. Orcutt was born July 13, 1856, in North Troy, Vermont, son of Dr. Hiram C. and Helen M. (George) Orcutt, both of New England parentage. In Hornell, New York, whither he was brought by his parents at an early age, George N. Orcutt, of this review, received his first schooling; and later he studied at the Franciscan College, in Alleghany, New York, now known as St. Bonaventure College. In 1873 he became a student at the University of Michigan, enrolling in a classical course, which he completed with honors in 1877, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts with a class of which he was valedictorian, class historian, and one of eight honor graduates. Then, continuing his studies at the Columbia College Law School, he finished two years of work in one, was graduated with his Bachelor of Laws degree, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1879.

He had read law for a time in the office of Horace Bemis, a noted lawyer, and was, upon his admission to the bar, made a partner of Mr. Bemis. When that lawyer died, Mr. Orcutt became associated with James H. Stevens, another prominent member of the legal profession, the two of them forming a partnership with Shirley E. Brown under the firm name of Stevens, Orcutt and Brown. About 1904 Mr. Stevens died, whereupon Fred A. Robbins, former mayor of Hornell, joined the firm. The style of the firm then became Orcutt, Brown and Robbins.

Two years later, in 1906, being experienced in railway legal affairs through his association with Mr. Stevens, an Erie Railroad attorney, Mr. Orcutt obtained a position with the legal department of the

railroad. His advance was rapid, and he soon was made claims attorney, afterward being promoted to general attorney and still later to vice-president. The president was F. D. Underwood. With the railway, thereafter, Mr. Orcutt spent eighteen years, returning in 1923 from New York to Hornell, where he made his home thereafter.

Widening business influence followed upon his increasing affiliations with industrial and financial organizations; and he came to be known in New York and Albany as a leading worker for civic betterment. A Democrat in his political leanings, he was frequently consulted by party leaders, who recognized his political sagacity and his close acquaintance with conditions. Upon returning to Hornell, Mr. Orcutt was made a member of the flood abatement commission, and was influential in securing the \$400,000 State appropriation for the flood abatement work done in Hornell.

Social and fraternal groups found in him a useful advisor and worker. He was one of the earliest members of the Hornell Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was its first Exalted Ruler. For two years he served in that office under the provisions of the lodge that held at that time. He was also prominent in the affairs of the Hornell Bar Association, and proved himself ever ready to support the best interests of his fellow practitioners of the legal profession, and eager to do what he could for the maintenance of high professional standards. Every organization with which he was connected gained materially from his work in its behalf; and so it was that he was so extensively active in Hornell affairs, having been called upon to participate in almost every project that was initiated here for civic betterment. In addition to his other business affiliations, Mr. Orcutt was a director of the Citizens' National Bank, of Hornell.

Strongly devoted to home and family, which gave him a center for his ideals and principles of living, George N. Orcutt married, in June, 1882, Fannie Pardee, of Hornellsville, New York, daughter of Russell and Abigail (Roberts) Pardee. By this marriage there were two children: 1. Helen Orcutt, who is now Mrs. Helen (Orcutt) Smith, and is the mother of two children, Miriam and Virginia Smith. 2. Russell, who died in 1914; he became the father of a child, George N. Orcutt, 2d.

The death of George N. Orcutt, on September 20, 1931, was a cause of deep and widespread sorrow; for he had participated most helpfully in the civic activities of the Hornell community, and had come to be known as a leader in the civic and social life of this municipality. He was always interested in promoting the well-being of his fellowmen and in furthering the work of certain worthy institutions, with the result that he was honored and esteemed in life, as he is today affectionately remembered though gone

from this earth; and his memory lives, as it will live for years yet to come, a source of inspiration and joy to his fellow-citizens.

KARL JEROME SEVERANCE, M. D.—Acclaimed by the press as "without question one of the most brilliant physicians in northern New York and in this State," Karl Jerome Severance, M. D., was not only a gifted diagnostician, but also a medical man who possessed distinct ability in handling pneumonia cases, in which he specialized. Ever supplementing his natural skill with his calm and quiet sickroom manner and the spirit of sympathetic consideration for others that marked his whole character, Dr. Severance had those attributes of personality that set him apart from others in his profession, who was skilled in his work but did not let his profession dominate him. His medical personality was, furthermore, simply a manifestation of his general disposition which was characterized by optimism and idealism and by a love of mankind and a desire to help his fellows on this earth.

Dr. Severance was born on October 3, 1865, in the town of Willsboro, Essex County, New York, son of William and Eunice (Hayes) Severance. He spent the greater part of his boyhood in his native place, with the exception of a few months in which he attended Sherman Academy, now Sherman Collegiate Institute, in Moriah. He later studied at Hahnemann Medical College, in Chicago, Illinois, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He first practiced his profession in Vergennes, Vermont, where he remained for two years. At the end of that period he came to Keeseville, where he continued his practice for the rest of his life. In the beginning he was associated with Dr. Willis G. Pope, upon whose death, in 1904, he took over his partner's practice. In 1905 he admitted to partnership with him Dr. G. W. Bond, but after 1912 he maintained an independent practice.

As time went on, Dr. Severance became one of the outstanding leaders in his profession, having specialized more and more in pneumonia cases and having come to occupy a position of high character among his medical colleagues. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the International Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Essex County Medical Society, and the Clinton County Medical Society.

In other realms of activity, too, he took foremost part, aiding materially toward the civic and social advancement of Keeseville. He was several times elected president of the village of Keeseville, and at the time of his death was serving his second of two successive terms in this office. He was also a leader in the affairs of numerous organizations, business and civic and otherwise. He was president of the Keese-

ville Telephone Company; manager of the Northern Adirondack Light and Power Company; and one of the vice-presidents of the Physicians' Hospital, of Plattsburg. Political and public life always won a fair share of Dr. Severance's attention, and his participation in these phases of life helped a great deal in the betterment of Keeseville and the improvement of conditions among its people. His own political allegiance he gave consistently to the Republican party, of whose policies and principles he was a staunch supporter.

Fraternally, Dr. Severance was prominently connected with the Free and Accepted Masons. He was first made a Mason in Dorchester Lodge, No. 1, of Vergennes, Vermont, during his residence in that city. He was twice Master of Ausable River Lodge, No. 149, with which he became affiliated shortly after his removal to Keeseville, and in which he continued his membership for the remainder of his life. He served as Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-second Masonic District in 1899 and 1900, and was a member for many years immediately preceding his death of Plattsburg Chapter, No. 39, Royal Arch Masons, and De Soto Commandery, Knights Templar, both of Plattsburg, as well as of Oriental Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy, New York. His activity in the Masonic fraternity was continuous and sustained to the end, his last attendance at a Masonic event having been at the funeral of the late Dr. George C. Wilkinson, held July 13, 1920, at which he was one of the pallbearers. This event was scarcely more than two weeks prior to his own passing. Dr. Severance was a man whose zeal in behalf of Masonry was of the keenest; and his fraternal relationships were very important in his life. Into all the various phases of Keeseville affairs, too, he ever put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, with the result that he was enabled to take part most helpfully in community advancement and to win the respect, esteem and love of his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Karl Jerome Severance married, March 18, 1891, in Vermont, Kate Foss, daughter of Henry and Susan (Wetherell) Foss. By this marriage there has been born one daughter, Marion Foss Severance, who is Mrs. Marion Foss (Severance) Ferguson.

The death of Dr. Severance occurred on July 28, 1920, aged fifty-four years, after a seven days' illness, and removed from Keeseville one of the city's outstanding citizens and men. Of him it may be said that the following comment of the press was well merited:

It is no exaggeration to say that no inhabitant of Keeseville or its vicinity will be more generally or sincerely missed among its people and in their homes than Dr. Severance. He has gone in and out among our people for nearly thirty years, and by his eminent skill as a physician, his kindness, his ready sympathy and his cheerful optimism, endeared himself to his

patients and to his large circle of warm friends. His idealism of the true nature of his calling, to be both physician and friend, was fully exemplified in all his work.

RICHARD GORSLINE—A member of an old and prominent Rochester family, the late Richard Gorsline represented the third generation of his family in the building business in this city. Like his grandfather and father before him, Mr. Gorsline made important contributions to the development of Rochester, and many of the outstanding structures of all types in Rochester were built by him or else by his two predecessors. Mr. Gorsline enjoyed an enviable reputation for excellence of workmanship and for probity and was always considered as one of the leading business men of his native city.

Richard Gorsline (1), the grandfather of the subject of this article, came to Rochester from East Bloomfield, Ontario County, in 1816. He was of French extraction. For many years he was successfully engaged in the building and construction business. He assisted in the construction of the stone aqueduct of the old Erie Canal, now used as part of the Rochester subway and to carry Broad Street across the Genesee River between Exchange Street and South Avenue. He also laid the corner-stone of St. Luke's Church in South Fitzhugh Street, in 1824, and built the first Episcopal Church which is now the only century-old building in Rochester, which has been in continuous use since it was erected by him.

William Henry Gorsline, the father of the subject of this article, was born in Rochester, July 12, 1829, and was educated in the public schools, which he attended until he was fourteen years old. At that time he became his father's assistant in the latter's building operations. When he grew older he became one of the leading building contractors in Rochester, maintaining a reputation for fairness and honesty, which his father had established. Among the many important buildings which he built, were early buildings of the University of Rochester on the University Avenue campus; buildings of the Rochester Theological Seminary, now the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School; Rockefeller Hall; the Rochester Free Academy, now the Education Building; the City Hall; the Arsenal, now Convention Hall; the Rochester Savings Bank; the Powers Building and the Powers Hotel; and the First, Central and Brick Presbyterian churches. After the Powers Building had been completed, William Henry Gorsline moved his own offices into Suite 246, which is still occupied by the firm now bearing the family name, the Gorsline and Swan Construction Company.

Richard Gorsline (2d) was born in Rochester, New York, October 25, 1880, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Gorsline. He received his early education in private schools and then attended Borden School, where he passed his examinations for admis-

sion to Cornell University, the ill health of his father, however, preventing him from entering the university. In the fall of 1901, following the death of his father, Mr. Gorsline formed the firm of Gorsline, Swan & Rice, consisting of himself, George L. Swan, who is now president of the company, and the late Peter F. Rice, who had been the partner of Mr. Gorsline's father. Mr. Rice died in the winter of 1905-06, and the firm has been known since then as Gorsline & Swan Construction Company. Mr. Gorsline carried on the work, in which both his father and his grandfather had been so successful, with equal success. Among the many large buildings which he built as a member of the firm, the following should be especially mentioned: The New York Central Railroad Station; Jefferson Junior High School; Nazareth Academy; Aquinas Institute; the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament; and the Hickey-Freeman Building. Throughout his entire career as a builder, his two most notable characteristics, perhaps, were his care to prevent accidents and his insistence on cleanliness and order in all of the construction work undertaken by him. One of the most important building jobs undertaken by him and undoubtedly the one which was most romantic, involved the reconstruction of the floor of the Powers Building, which had been built by his father. This commission included measurements of the weight of the building and its support, while the walls of the first floor were torn away, and it had been refused by several other leading contractors because of its difficulty. The remodeling was necessary to accommodate a lessee who required a different type of quarters. The commission was carried out by Mr. Gorsline with his characteristic efficiency and was brought by him to a very successful conclusion.

Mr. Gorsline married, February 7, 1904, Lillian Griffin Hickey, a sister of Archbishop Thomas F. Hickey, and of Jeremiah G. Hickey. Mr. and Mrs. Gorsline had three children: Richard T., Thomas H., and Mary E. Gorsline.

At his home in Rochester, No. 25 East Boulevard, Richard Gorsline died after a brief illness on November 5, 1930. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow and his three children, also by two brothers, Ralph H. and William H. Gorsline. Funeral services for Mr. Gorsline were held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

The death of Mr. Gorsline at the tragically early age of fifty years came as a great shock to his family and to his many friends. It represented an irreparable loss, not only to them, but to the entire community, for Mr. Gorsline had always been deeply interested in the welfare and progress of his native city and in his quiet way had done much to further both. His memory will long be cherished as that of a man of many fine qualities of the mind and the heart, and as that of a useful citizen of true public spirit and sincere patriotism.

HON. IRVING L'HOMMEDIEU—By profession a lawyer, the late Hon. Irving L'Hommedieu was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Medina, Orleans County, for more than four decades. During this long period as a member of the Orleans County Bar, Mr. L'Hommedieu became one of the best known and most successful attorneys in western New York. For many years he was also recognized as a leading figure in the affairs of the Republican party. He held many public offices, which he invariably filled with characteristic ability, efficiency and conscientiousness. As a State Senator, he became known for the effectiveness of his legislative services and showed vision and keen understanding of legislative problems. He was also one of the best known Masons in this part of New York State and held high office in several of the Masonic bodies, of which he was a member. In many other ways, too, he gave constant proof of his public spirit and of his deep interest in the welfare of his native region, winning thereby for himself the liking, confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Irving L'Hommedieu was born in the town of Shelby, Orleans County, January 12, 1865, a son of Wallace and Frances (Berry) L'Hommedieu, a member of a family of Huguenot origin. His father was supervisor of that town from 1887 until 1889, and a member of the New York State Assembly during 1890-91. Henry L'Hommedieu, the grandfather of the subject of this article, was one of the pioneer settlers of Shelby, coming there from his native town of Orwell, Vermont, and settling in Orleans County in 1825. Mr. L'Hommedieu's paternal great-grandfather, Mulford L'Hommedieu, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. L'Hommedieu secured his early education in the common schools and Medina Free Academy, while his professional training was received in the Albany Law School, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar on October 8, 1886, and began the practice of law in Medina, forming a partnership with Edwin B. Simonds, under the firm name of Simonds and L'Hommedieu. This association continued until 1902, when the senior partner took office as county judge and surrogate. Senator L'Hommedieu practiced independently through the succeeding four years, Mr. Whedon then entering the latter's office, and the firm has since been known as L'Hommedieu and Whedon, which still continues and has become well established in western New York. Senator L'Hommedieu had held many public offices, beginning with that of village attorney of Medina in 1893. He was a member of the board of education from 1892 until 1898 and acted as president in the latter year. From February, 1899, until August, 1902, he served as postmaster of Medina, resigning to become a candidate for State Senator, to which office he was elected and in which he served from 1903 until 1906. As a lawmaker his record was a most credit-

able and commendable one, fully justifying the confidence and support of his constituents. During his service in the Senate, in 1905, he introduced a bill for the taxation of automobiles, the first measure of its type, which has since then been enacted by many other Legislatures. Senator L'Hommedieu was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1898 until 1902 and was sent as delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1920 and 1924. In his public connections he had always served the best interest of the people and gained a well deserved reputation for honesty and ability, and up to the time of his demise had been Republican leader of Orleans County for thirty-five years. Mr. L'Hommedieu was historian of Orleans County. He had always taken a keen interest in the early history of the county and was one of the best informed on matters pertaining to the early settlement of this part of the State of New York.

For many years Mr. L'Hommedieu had been active in Masonic bodies, being a member of Medina Lodge, No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons, Medina; Orleans Chapter, No. 75, Royal Arch Masons, Albion; Alph-Omega Council, No. 71, Royal and Select Masters, Medina; and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, Lockport. He served his lodge as Master and the Grand Lodge of the State of New York as District Deputy Grand Master for the district in which he resided. He was master of Alph-Omega Council, No. 71, Royal and Select Masters, in 1894, and on September 15, 1894, he was appointed Grand Representative of the Grand Council of Ohio, near the Grand Council of New York, and held that office until 1903. On Tuesday, August 3, 1898, he entered the Grand Council Line as Grand Steward, being advanced each year and being elected Grand Master of the Grand Council at the Annual Assembly held at Saratoga Springs, New York, on Tuesday, August 30, 1904, and he served in that office for one year. Mr. L'Hommedieu was also a member of the Alert Club of Medina and of the Medina Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a Past Exalted Ruler.

Hon. Irving L'Hommedieu married (first), June 29, 1887, Christina M. Breed. Mrs. L'Hommedieu died on May 30, 1922. He married (second), March 30, 1925, Carolyn (Mitchell) Dodd, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Mitchell, of Albany. By neither of his marriages did Mr. L'Hommedieu have any children.

At Medina, Orleans County, Hon. Irving L'Hommedieu died suddenly, but after a prolonged period of ill health, July 14, 1931. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow, also by one brother and two sisters, Warren L'Hommedieu of Washington, Mrs. Harvey Jump, of Sayre, Pennsylvania, and Miss Jessie L'Hommedieu of Medina. Funeral services for Mr. L'Hommedieu were conducted at his late home in Medina, No. 215 West Center Street, by William L. Findlay. At the conclusion of these services his body

was escorted to the Masonic Temple by Medina Lodge, No. 33, Free and Accepted Masons, and by Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. At the Temple the services according to the Masonic rites were held by his lodge, with Clifford A. McDonald, District Deputy Grand Master, acting as Master. The attendance at the services was very large, many personal and business friends and representatives of the Masonic and other organizations in which Mr. L'Hommedieu had held membership being present.

The death of Mr. L'Hommedieu caused widespread regret throughout Orleans County and, indeed, in many other parts of New York State. Many touching tributes were paid to him, for it was generally recognized that he had been a lawyer of outstanding ability, a public official of unusual capacity and public spirit, and a man of true worth. His name will always occupy an honored place in the annals of Orleans County, and much of the work which he accomplished during his professional and his public career will long stand as a monument to him.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of New York paid tribute to their departed Most Illustrious Past Grand Master in the form of a "In Memoriam" pamphlet, published over the signature of the Grand Master, Jerome L. Cheney, and of the Grand Recorder, George Edward Hatch, and over the seal of the Grand Council. After relating Mr. L'Hommedieu's career with special emphasis upon his Masonic connections, this tribute concludes as follows:

In loving memory of our departed Companion and as a token of respect, it is ordered that this communication be read in every Council in this Jurisdiction at its first Stated Assembly after the receipt thereof, the Companions standing; that a due record thereof be made and that the altar be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

EMMETT JAMES RYAN, JR.—Professional, industrial and business life furnished Emmett J. Ryan, Jr., ample opportunity for useful service in a variety of realms of the city of Seneca Falls, New York, where he was born and for the greater part of his life made his home. Long known for his activity in the furniture and undertaking business, he was earlier an engineer and a technical worker, having prepared himself for this work at Cornell University. His achievements, which were many and various, reflected his strength of character, and were a direct result, in many instances, of the force of his personality and his ability for dealing with men. Kind and generous in disposition, amiable and optimistic and cheerful, he combined these qualities with a tenderness of sympathy and understanding that marked his careful upbringing and his native character.

Emmett James Ryan, Jr., was born on October 28, 1894, in Seneca Falls, New York, son of Emmett J. and Sarah (Gray) Ryan. He early studied at St.

Patrick's Parochial School, from which he was graduated, and then entered Mynderse Academy, where he received his diploma in 1912. Capable and energetic as a student, he planned for a professional career, but when the Seneca Publishing Company was formed, in 1912, he was engaged by that organization, with which he remained until his matriculation, in September, 1914, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. His intention to take an agricultural and arts course was temporarily dissipated by the entrance of the United States into the World War. For he then went to France with the 303d Engineers, and, as a result of examinations at about the time of the Armistice, was assigned to special study under French Army officers at Dijon University, Dijon, France, where he remained until the summer of 1919.

Returning to the United States, Mr. Ryan took up his interrupted study at Cornell, receiving the degree that he sought in 1920. He then spent a year in New York City with the American Chemical Corporation, returning, at the conclusion of that period, to Seneca Falls, where he became associated with his father in the conduct of their furniture and undertaking business.

As time went on, he took a more and more active part in community affairs, winning the approbation of his fellow-citizens for the interest that he manifested in civic activities. He possessed a well-rounded personality, as is indicated by a list of his affiliations. He was one of the early members of Kirk-Casey Post, No. 336, of the American Legion, and served as commander of the local organization and of the Seneca County group. He also belonged to the Seneca Falls Business Men's Association, and Seneca Falls Council, No. 222, of the Knights of Columbus, as well as the Mynderse Academy Alumni Association, of which he was treasurer, and the Cornell Alumni Association. His church was the Roman Catholic; and in his parish, St. Patrick's, Seneca Falls, he was affiliated with different groups of importance, notably the Holy Name Society. He was one of the Legion Drum and Bugle Corps. Also, he was a member of the Seneca Falls Rotary Club, which he served at one time as vice-president, having held that office at the time of his passing. He was the nominee for the office of President for the year 1932. Widely known and highly regarded among his host of friends, Mr. Ryan was well equipped by personality and natural ability to accomplish work of value in his community and State, and his labors were well worth while in this region of New York. Few men were more devoted than he to home and family, for he was fond, indeed, of the domestic circle and all that it represented in life and individual happiness.

Emmett James Ryan, Jr., married, on April 24, 1926, in Brooklyn, New York, Nancy Caulfield, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Towey) Caulfield. Mrs. Ryan survived her husband, as did his parents, Emmett

James and Sarah (Gray) Ryan; one sister, Mrs. R. W. Atwater, of Syracuse, New York; and two nieces, Dorothy and Marie Atwater, of Syracuse.

The death of Emmett James Ryan, Jr., which took place on March 15, 1931, was a cause of profound bereavement among all who knew him. For to know him was to love him, so delightful was he as a companion to those privileged to close acquaintance or intimacy, and so loyal and true was he in his friendships. His friends were legion, and his influence upon them was, in life, uplifting and good. Their sorrow at his passing was tempered only by their satisfaction and joy in having known him, for life has few greater treasures than acquaintance with such men as Mr. Ryan, an individual whose career was in the highest degree worthy and whose memory will live on for long years to come, a source of satisfaction and inspiration.

FRANK M. WESTCOTT—For almost three decades the late Frank M. Westcott devoted his unusual talents, his untiring energy and his unflagging industry to the civic affairs of his native city, Syracuse, and during these years he held various positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility in connection with the city's administration. For the last fifteen years of his life he served with characteristic ability, efficiency and faithfulness as commissioner of parks and recreation. In this position, as in those held by him previously, he made many important contributions of lasting value to civic progress and to the welfare of his city, its people and its institutions. Of course Mr. Westcott's fellow-citizens, as the years passed, learned to appreciate his efforts on their behalf and gave to him, to the fullest extent possible, their liking, respect and confidence.

Frank M. Westcott was born in Syracuse, October 6, 1862, a son of Mark K. and Louisa A. (Wood) Westcott. His father died many years ago, but his mother is still a resident of Syracuse, being now in her ninety-ninth year. Mr. Westcott was educated in the public schools of his native city, attending District School No. 11. At the age of fourteen years he entered the employ of Gray Brothers' Shoe Company, as an apprentice. With characteristic energy and thoroughness he devoted himself to the task of learning his trade. After the completion of his apprenticeship he was employed by H. A. Pratt and later by Baker & Bowman, both well known shoe manufacturers. With the last named firm he continued for some twenty years, becoming, eventually, foreman of the finishing department.

Though Mr. Westcott thus made for himself an enviable reputation in the business life of Syracuse, it was through his activities in the field of politics and through his work for his native city that he became favorably known to wider circles. A strong Republican partisan, he began to take an active interest in

politics in his youth and quickly gained the unofficial title of leader in the old Fourteenth Ward, a position which became his official right later in what is now the Eighteenth Ward. He organized the Iron Clad Republican Club, and became known as one of the staunchest supporters of his party in Syracuse and as one of its most untiring and most effective workers. A strong believer in Republican principles, he always fought strenuously for his convictions, but he was never known to have fought unfairly.

It was in 1902 that Commissioner Westcott entered public service as assistant superintendent of streets. This appointment came to him at the hands of Aaron R. Thompson, then commissioner of public works. He was subsequently promoted to superintendent of streets and superintendent of sewers and bridges and then to deputy commissioner of public works. In 1907, after the death of Commissioner Thompson, former Mayor Alan C. Fobes named him as successor to Mr. Thompson and he continued as head of the city's public works until the election of former Mayor Louis Will in 1914. Commissioner Westcott, by appointment of resident justices of Onondaga County, then became commissioner of jurors, holding that office through 1914 and 1915. With the creation of a department of parks and recreation in 1916 by the State Legislature, former Mayor Walter B. Stone recalled Commissioner Westcott to the city service as commissioner, a post he held until his death. Mapping out a definite program of park expansion and park playground recreation activities, Commissioner Westcott supervised creation of the city's present inter-park system. It was Commissioner Westcott's suggestion to map out a park tour route, designated by signs posted from main entrances into the city through various streets to take tourists and city motorists through each of the principal parks. Planting of trees and shrubs along streets over the route was a part of the plan, scheduled for gradual completion over a period of years. Development of lower Onondaga Park, considered one of the city's most beautiful recreation spots, was entirely Commissioner Westcott's idea. It was also his idea to plant an evergreen tree in Kirk Park in December, 1927, for a permanent municipal Christmas tree to eventually replace the one placed each year in St. Mary Circle down town. The Kirk Park Tree was designated the "Westcott Tree," as a living memorial of the late park commissioner. Commissioner Westcott devoted hours daily, aside from his time in the City Hall, to a study of parks and recreation problems.

Westcott Reservoir has recently been constructed on Knapp Hill as a memorial to Mr. Westcott. The grading of this was begun by Mr. Westcott previous to his death and is now completed in his memory, presenting a most ornamental appearance.

Mr. Westcott married, May 14, 1884, Rachel Richards, who survives him. They became the parents of

four daughters, now Mrs. Edgar B. Darrow, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Mrs. George L. Winn, of Syracuse, New York; Mrs. Ray C. Hill, of Perryville, New York; and Mrs. William Venner, of St. Louis, Missouri.

At his home in Syracuse, No. 105 Oxford Street, Frank M. Westcott died suddenly as the result of a heart attack, January 31, 1931. Funeral services for Mr. Westcott were held at his late home and later at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, with Rev. John Miles, the pastor of this church, officiating. At their conclusion Mr. Westcott was laid to rest in Oakwood Cemetery.

In tribute to Mr. Westcott, the Syracuse City Hall was closed at noon on the day of his funeral and the flag on the City Hall was lowered to half-mast. City, county, State and Federal officials united in paying homage to Mr. Westcott's memory. Mayor Rolland B. Marvin and six former mayors of Syracuse were included in the list of honorary pall bearers. His bereaved family received innumerable expressions of regret at his death and of admiration for his life, character and achievements. Similar sentiments also were expressed in the public press and by his associates in the city administration of Syracuse. Typical of these was the following eloquent tribute paid to Mr. Westcott by Mayor Marvin:

The city of Syracuse has lost a valuable official and I have lost a true and loyal friend. Frank Westcott saved the people of Syracuse many thousands of dollars by his devoted service and he did his work well. No higher type of efficiency was ever known. He worked quietly, but effectively and was conscientious. His death is a severe loss to the city of Syracuse.

Another eloquent tribute was paid to Mr. Westcott by his many friends amongst the veterans of the World War and amongst the members of the American Legion. They expressed their regret at his death in their official publication in the following words:

The sudden death of Commander Frank Westcott came as a shock to his many "Legionnaire" friends. Mr. Westcott has proved himself a staunch friend of the ex-service man on innumerable occasions.

He was always ready to give a veteran a break in the matter of employment whenever it was possible, often in the face of opposition. Just a few days before his death, when he was a guest at the Legion banquet, he was greeted warmly by his many legion friends. The "Legionnaire" extends its sympathy to the bereaved family.

HENRY ALEXANDER MacGRUER, M. D.—

For many years a leading figure in the professional world, having served as commissioner of health of his city, Henry A. MacGruer, M. D., thus combined public service with his medical career and made himself one of the valued citizens of Syracuse, New York. He stood among the foremost specialists in skin diseases in the State in which he lived, and for his

achievement in this realm of activity, held the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen. For his excellent personal characteristics, too—his love of his city and State and their finest institutions, his soundness of judgment in all practical matters, and the breadth of vision that he combined with these more solid and tangible traits—for all these qualities, he was loved by those whose privilege it was to know him.

Dr. Henry Alexander MacGruer was born at Ogdensburg, New York, on September 3, 1874, son of John Gregory and Ida May (Welles) MacGruer. His father, a native of Ontario, Canada, was born there February 9, 1843, in the town of Lochiel; his mother was born October 23, 1853, at Ogdensburg, New York. Dr. MacGruer was one of their two children, the other having been John A. MacGruer, born April 17, 1890.

At Ogdensburg, his birthplace, Henry Alexander MacGruer spent his youth, receiving his elementary education in the public schools there. Later, he attended Lockwood Academy, in Brooklyn, New York; St. Paul's School, at Salem, New York; and St. John's Military Academy, at Manlius, New York, from which he was graduated. At the age of twenty years he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Coming then to Syracuse, he became associated with Dr. Henry Baum. In 1901 he began his active practice in this city, where he lived for the rest of his life. Especially valuable to him was his experience in New York, where he had been connected with the Vanderbilt Clinic, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and with the West Side German Clinic.

From his advent to Syracuse, Dr. MacGruer made himself a leader in his profession, not only through his breadth of professional knowledge and usefulness, but also by his constantly manifested willingness to help others and to live up to the highest teachings of the fathers of his craft. He did everything in his power, on all occasions, to relieve and alleviate suffering wherever he found it, and his position came to be a commanding one in his city, where he held a number of important posts. In 1914, he was appointed a member of the faculty of the College of Medicine of Syracuse University, and later he succeeded Dr. Baum as professor of dermatology at the college. In addition, he lectured at the schools of nursing of Syracuse University Hospital of the Good Shepherd, and other hospitals. He was also a member of the Syracuse Academy of Medicine. In 1915, he was elected supervisor of Onondaga County, New York, thereby adding another type of duty to the burdens of citizenship that were already his. At the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, he was both dermatologist and syphilographer. He was connected, too, with the Onondaga Orphans'

Home, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, the House of Providence, and St. Mary's Visiting Nurses' Association.

When the United States entered the World War, Dr. MacGruer was one of the first Syracuse physicians to enlist in the army. He was commissioned a captain, and went to France with a medical unit. His work in the realm of dermatology was quickly recognized, whereupon he was detached from the medical unit and assigned to a more central organization as a consultant. While so engaged, he had the distinction of treating General Pershing, chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. He was cited for his service, and returned to the United States, with the rank of major, in 1919.

In June, that year, he was named by Walter R. Stone, then mayor of Syracuse, as head of the city's social disease hospital. On January 1, 1920, Major Harry H. Farmer, who succeeded Mr. Stone as mayor, appointed Dr. MacGruer to the position of Commissioner of Health of the city, and thereafter he served for two years in that capacity. Before he entered the health service of the city, Dr. MacGruer was a supervisor, as noted above.

Affiliated with a large number of organizations, Dr. MacGruer was active in the social, civic and fraternal phases of social life, as well as in the work of his own profession. He was a member of the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, the Onondaga County Medical Society, the Citizens' Club, the City Club, the Bellevue Country Club, the Question Club, the Hunting Literary Society, the Medical Association of Central New York, the New York State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was connected with Syracuse Lodge, No. 31, and in his university days, was a member of the Nu Sigma fraternity. Prominent in the Free and Accepted Masons, too, he was a member of numerous bodies of this order, and held the thirty-third and last degree of Freemasonry.

Dr. MacGruer's interest in Masonic work was continuous from the time when he was raised in Weedsport Lodge, of which he became Master. He became affiliated with the higher Syracuse branches, having become a member of the Central City Council, No. 70, of Royal Arch Masons; Past Master of Central City Council, No. 13, of Royal and Select Masters; and Past Commander of Central City Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar. He was a member, too, of the Grand Commandery staff of the State, as well as Past Grand Master of the State Council. He was likewise known as the father of Kedar Khan Grotto, No. 12, of the Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, of which he was Past Monarch; and he was advanced at one time to Grand Monarch of the United States. In

appreciation of his work in these bodies, Dr. MacGruer was given the honorary thirty-third degree of Masonry in Boston, and he also received many appointments from the Grand Lodge officers of the State. Dr. MacGruer was also a member of the Central City Coördinate Scottish Rite bodies, the National Masonry Research Society, the Masonic Temple Club, of Syracuse, and an honorary member of the Ho Tax, Zeba, Cashmere, Zem Zem, Islam and Alethia Temples of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was elected to the thirty-third degree in September, 1916.

Dr. MacGruer's other affiliations included membership in the Syracuse Turn Verein. He was one of the first to enter the Van Duyn Hospital Unit in the World War, and when assigned to the combat organizations at the front, he was under Colonel Hugh Young. He headed the medical unit attending these forces throughout the engagements. His election as city supervisor came from the Sixth Ward, in which he lived. Into all his work and all the varied activities of his career, Dr. MacGruer consistently put his fullest measure of energy and enthusiasm, with the result that his labors were most helpful to his fellow-citizens. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church; and in his political views, he was a staunch Republican, having been elected to the public offices that he held on his party's ticket.

Into his work in the medical profession, however, Dr. MacGruer ever gave most liberally of his time and attention. He was by nature and temperament ideally fitted for the work that he did in this connection, and his specialized training adapted him for a position of leadership among his professional colleagues. The place that he came to hold in his community was one that any man might desire, and one that he deserved in every particular, having gained it by no chance fortune, but by hard work and liberal and kindly attitudes toward his fellow-beings. He considered it the physician's function to bring comfort and cheer and encouragement to those whom he encountered, as well as medical assistance, and, indeed, proved by his results that such inspirational work was in itself a form of medical treatment. His own fundamental cheerfulness and optimism were noticeable in every relationship of his life. Dr. MacGruer was deeply devoted to his home, too, and to all that it represented.

Dr. Henry A. MacGruer married, on January 15, 1917, in Atlanta, Georgia, Anne Searle, daughter of Wallace and Mary E. (Settler) Searle, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. MacGruer survived her husband, as did his mother, Mrs. Ida M. (Welles) MacGruer; a stepson, Carl Stewart; and a brother, John Allen MacGruer, of Albany.

The death of Dr. Henry Alexander MacGruer occurred on November 16, 1930, in Syracuse, and

caused profound sorrow among his fellowmen. He was given special Masonic burial rites. Sprigs of acacia, the emblem of the Masonic belief in the immortality of the soul, were placed on the remains by those taking part in the ceremony; and Judge Jerome L. Cheney conducted the rose ceremony of the thirty-third degree. Many tributes were paid Dr. MacGruer by his hosts of friends in all walks of life, showing the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. Among these were certain comments of the press, reviewing his life and praising his works, thereby reflecting the general attitude of Syracusans toward this distinguished citizen. Said one of these editorial comments:

A life too soon ended but rich in achievements in its fifty-six years, was that of Dr. Henry A. MacGruer. A Syracusan since completion of his professional training and the beginning of his career, he left a lasting impression on the city. . . .

The World War brought to Dr. MacGruer an opportunity for exceptional service. How finely he rose to that opportunity is a story in itself—a story of distinction won under circumstances which supplied a crucial test. One of the first Syracuse physicians to enlist when war was declared, he served first as captain in a medical unit and later in an even more important post as consultant in his special field.

Masonry vied with medicine for Dr. MacGruer's attention, love and loyalty. He became a past grand master of the Masonic Council of the State of New York and a member of the Grand Commandery Staff. He made its humanitarian ideals his own and was known for the fidelity with which he translated these into daily living.

RAYMOND WILLIAM McEWEN—As postmaster and as newspaper publisher and editor, Raymond William McEwen filled a place of importance in his community, that of Waverly, New York, where he lived over a period of years and performed the outstanding services of his career. He was owner and editor of the Waverly "Sun," which came, under his guidance, to be widely known and recognized through this region of New York State; and his achievements in this and other fields of civic life were of deep significance. He was loved at the same time for his kindness and generosity of spirit, ever manifested in his personal relationships, and for his warmth of sympathy and depth of human understanding and vision. His attainments were useful, his life finely and beautifully lived, his death a cause of widespread sorrow.

Mr. McEwen was born on November 5, 1881, in Danby, New York, son of William R. and Luella (Genung) McEwen, and came to Waverly with his family when still a small boy. Attending the Waverly schools, he received his education here, and while in high school, was a member of the football team during the three years of 1895, 1896 and 1897. He continued, thereafter, enthusiastic in his support of Waverly

athletics, attending all local games of his school and often traveling miles to witness athletic contests.

Finishing his formal schooling, he engaged upon the active career that was so valuable to many phases of the life of Waverly and its people. As editor of the "Sun," he was a fearless and versatile writer, espousing always those causes and projects that he believed would be most useful and worthy in civic affairs and striving for the advancement of his community along industrial lines. One of his last articles was a history of the Tioga County General Hospital, from its inception to its opening, one of the great events in county annals; and though seriously ill, Mr. McEwen left his sick bed to finish this article. He himself was a director of the hospital and chairman of the executive committee; and it was one of his favorite projects. He was also a charter member of the Rotary Club, of which he was for one term the president, and a member of the board of trustees of the Waverly Methodist Episcopal Church. He was formerly New York State secretary of the Sons of Veterans, and for many years one of the most active members of the Republican Committee of Tioga County, as well as of the town committee of Barton. For a time, he served as town clerk of Barton, having been elected to this post on his party's ticket.

Mr. McEwen's appointment as postmaster came in 1925, and in this capacity he served Waverly so faithfully and so well that he was reappointed in August, 1929, for a second term. In all his activities he came to be recognized for his tolerance and kindness, and he was both a capable editor and a postmaster who quietly performed his duty as it came to him and so won a place of affection in the hearts of all who knew him. His chief devotion was, however, to the home and family.

Raymond William McEwen married, on September 6, 1905, at Waverly, New York, Dora M. Beekman, daughter of Fylete and Irene (Blossom) Beekman.

The death of this civic leader occurred on February 21, 1931, and was a cause of profound sorrow, for he had contributed substantially, indeed, to the well-being of his community and its institutions, and had come to be loved by people in all walks of life. Many were the tributes to his works and his character, but outstanding among these was perhaps the comment of the Owego "Times," which follows:

Waverly has lost one of its finest citizens in the passing of Ray W. McEwen. Few men have contributed so much to the community in which he lived as this kindly, generous, tolerant and highly capable editor, postmaster and leader in worthwhile activities.

His services to Waverly and to Tioga County are incalculable. Covering as they did, a wide and varied field of usefulness, they cannot be adequately measured; but that he was a force for good in the village and the county where he spent his life cannot be challenged by any responsible citizen.

Ray McEwen gave the best that was in him to every project in which he became interested. He had ability,

he was a hard and unselfish worker, and he was on the level. Consequently he commanded the respect, admiration and confidence of the community.

The editor of the "Times" acknowledges an irreparable loss in the death of this most estimable friend, business contemporary and political associate.

The whole county mourns the passing of one of its ablest, most useful and most lovable citizens.

Another comment that was as true as it was praiseworthy in its tone was that of Gale H. Stalker, of Elmira, Representative in Congress from the Thirty-seventh New York District, which includes Tioga County. When he learned of the death of Mr. McEwen, he said:

This information, coming on the birth anniversary of George Washington, first President of the United States, brings particular sadness to me.

I had known Mr. McEwen well for many years, and he was a man of high integrity, strictly honest, and conducted the affairs of the post office at Waverly in a manner highly satisfactory to that important department. His death brings a severe loss to Waverly.

My sympathy goes out to his family and to the legion of friends who mourn his death.

FRANK B. LOUGEE—A man whose interests covered a wide range of business and civic activities, Frank B. Lougee was esteemed and respected by his fellowmen. Highly regarded for his excellent work in different fields of life in the community of West Chazy, New York, he was at the same time loved for his qualities of mind and character. Kindly and generous, warmly sympathetic and understanding, eager ever to help others, he combined with these fundamental traits of character the gift of intelligence and those vital characteristics of integrity and sound judgment, with the result that he was the well-rounded man and citizen. His life was of value to his community and State, while his death was widely mourned.

Mr. Lougee was born on January 25, 1864, in Tunbridge, New York, eldest son of Chauncey and Armina (Benedict) Lougee. His family lived not only in New York State, but also for a time in Wisconsin. They also resided for a period in Northfield, as well as in Sharon, Vermont. His paternal grandparents were Abraham and Clarissa (Giles) Lougee. The father, Chauncey Lougee, was born on April 8, 1834, in Washington, New York, and was employed when a young man on several farms in Williamstown. He married, April 2, 1861, Armina Benedict, daughter of the veteran stage driver, 'Squire Benedict. They bought a farm on the west hill in Tunbridge, and removed there, though later they sold the farm and returned to town. Still later, they went to Burnett, Wisconsin. Returning East, they lived in Northfield for four years, then came again to Williamstown and settled on the Orcutt farm. After a period of farming, they again came to town, building a house in the village, in 1894. Mrs. Lougee died on April 25, 1901, and her husband's older sister, Cornelia Lougee, came

to live with him, staying until her death in 1915. Active until within a few years of his death, Mr. Lougee passed away in 1927.

As to further details of Frank B. Lougee's family, background and ancestry, his grandfather, Abraham Lougee, was twice married, and had eighteen children, of whom Chauncey Lougee was the last to die. Abraham's father, great-grandfather of the man whose name heads this review, was Benjamin Lougee, who married Ruth Folsom, came from Connecticut in or about 1800, and settled in Washington.

Frank B. Lougee, of this review, after completing his formal education, served for a time as a teacher, and was eminently successful in his work in this connection. He was a member of the class of June, 1882, at the State Normal School at Randolph Center, and taught for a time in Williamstown, Northfield and Sharon. Among his classmates in normal school were several of the leading citizens of this region, including Albert D. Reed, of East Brookfield, and Harry S. Denny and George E. Wilbur, of Williamstown, Vermont.

Among his many activities, Mr. Lougee was interested and active in several kinds of business. He attended the Massachusetts College of Embalming in 1906-07, receiving his diploma at the end of the course. Along with the business of funeral director, which he conducted to the time of his death, he was a dealer in the furniture line and during the last ten years of his life was part owner and manager of a large general store in his home village. For several years he was a business associate and part owner of the Silver Spring Creamery Company in West Chazy. He was also a justice of the peace and a notary public, a man of varied interests, it may be seen that there were few phases of West Chazy life which did not keenly interest him.

Prominent, likewise, in fraternal circles, Mr. Lougee was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and active in the affairs of this order; also a member and Past Master of West Chazy Grange, No. 979. A man of agricultural interests and background, like other members of his family before him, he was naturally interested in farming and was able to be a most helpful participant in Grange activities.

Frank B. Lougee married (first), in 1898, Genevieve Clark, who died in 1920; he married (second), in 1922, Mrs. Sara E. (Taylor) McDonald, a Canadian, daughter of William and Margaret Taylor.

The death of Frank B. Lougee occurred on August 31, 1928, and deprived West Chazy of one of its most versatile and talented business men, a man whose public spirit was noteworthy and whose accomplishments extended into many fields.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON—As a contractor and builder, Charles A. Johnson served effectively a number of different communities and regions of the Empire

State; but he did what was his most important work in this field in Binghamton and its environs. Here he was engaged in business on an extensive scale, erecting a large number of residences and apartment houses as the years went on, and winning consistently the respect and admiration and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Strong fundamental integrity and sound business judgment, as well as a constantly manifested desire to help those with whom he was dealing, contributed toward this end, and at the same time many of those whose privilege it was to know him became his close personal friends, and so continued throughout life.

Mr. Johnson was born on May 18, 1872, at Montclair, New Jersey, son of Elof and Johanna (Olson) Johnson, who came originally from Sweden. When Charles A. Johnson was but a boy, his parents removed from his New Jersey birthplace to Codotia, New York, to take up their home; and so it was in the schools of Codotia that he received his early formal education. In this Delaware County community, too, he learned his trade, and there and in Hancock, New York, he did his first work as a contractor and builder. After his marriage Mr. Johnson returned once more to New Jersey, this time taking up his residence in Union Hill, and there remained until he saw greater opportunities for development of his talents in Binghamton. In Union Hill, his employment was with the West Shore Railroad, which he served as a bridge builder and as foreman. When his parents died, he went back for a time to Codotia, operating the farm and the lumber business of his father until, in 1922, he came to Binghamton, and started the building and contracting business that thereafter flourished and grew with the passage of time. Many today are the houses and apartment buildings that stand as monuments to his managerial and building skill; and he will long, indeed, be remembered for the excellent work that he did in the city of Binghamton, as well as in other parts of New York State.

In all his work and all his varied affiliations, Mr. Johnson proved himself a loyal and capable citizen, a man of parts, and a true friend. He was always kind to those around him, gentle in his dealings with them, and eager to help them; and these same qualities he displayed in his family life, so proving himself an excellent husband and father.

Charles A. Johnson married, in 1902, at Hancock, New York, Nellie E. Dury, daughter of Samuel and Adelia (Lilly) Dury, of Delhi, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of five children, all of whom survive their father and make their homes in Binghamton, as does Mrs. Johnson. These children are: 1. John F. 2. Carl A. 3. Robert T. 4. Catherine A. 5. Ruth E.

The death of Charles A. Johnson, which occurred in July, 1931, was a cause of deep regret and bereavement among his host of friends and acquaintances.

For he had lived well, had done much for the promotion of the best interests of New York State in his own quiet way, chiefly through his valuable work as a contractor and a builder; and he well merited the position of leadership and esteem that was his. He was a quiet, home-loving man, finding in the family circle the inspiration and tenderness that were the guiding influences in his life, and was indeed respected and loved by all who knew him.

EDWARD W. TYNAN—A native and lifelong resident of New York State, Edward W. Tynan took a lively part in the political and civic life of his State and a number of its cities. He was widely known in New Rochelle, where he was at one time the Democratic city chairman, and was prominent as a real estate agent. Connected with many different types of business enterprise and with different fields of public service, Mr. Tynan combined with his sound business ability a kind and generous turn of mind and a genial personality that gave him a high place in the estimation of countless friends. The work that he did in New Rochelle was of a high order of usefulness, and had he been spared for more years of life, he, undoubtedly, would have contributed substantially to his community and his fellowmen in many other ways. His death removed from this city and State a man whose life had been thoroughly worthwhile.

Mr. Tynan was born on October 16, 1875, in New York City, son of the late Edward and Eleanor W. Tynan. He was a student at Claverack Military Academy, at Claverack, New York, and later came to New York City, where he was graduated from Manhattan College. Finishing his formal studies, he decided upon a business career, and was for twenty years real estate agent for the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway, in New Rochelle, superintending all of that company's sales and purchases of real estate in that district. He also became official appraiser for the Milbrook Company, the real estate holding company of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and in that capacity directed the purchase and sale of more than \$3,000,000 worth of property in New Rochelle. One of the largest enterprises handled by Mr. Tynan for the railroad was the purchase of the right-of-way for the Westchester and Boston lines through New Rochelle.

Mr. Tynan's work naturally brought him a great deal into the public eye, and he did much that was of definite civic value to New Rochelle and its people. At the time of his death, Mr. Tynan was engaged with the city of New Rochelle in the Feeney Park condemnation proceedings, and also was employed to conduct a survey and make an appraisal of the property owned by the New York Telephone Company in this city. He was one of the three experts named by the city to attend the Public Service Commission hearing on the telephone rate case in Albany, and he was to

have left for Albany for this purpose on the day following his death. James McGoey was named to take his place in the rate controversy. Mr. Tynan was also an agent in the sale of the present site of the telephone company's building in New Rochelle, and was to have testified as to the increase in the valuation of the property.

Edward W. Tynan married Deborah Dennehy, and they had ten children: 1. Edward. 2. John. 3. Richard. 4. Francis. 5. Vincent. 6. Douglas. 7. James. 8. Joseph. 9. Katherine. 10. Mary.

The death of Mr. Tynan occurred on March 10, 1930. Great was the sorrow of his fellowmen, especially those who realized that he was in the midst of his valuable work. Many were the tributes that were paid to him at the time of his passing; and these included the editorial comment of a New Rochelle paper, as follows:

This county, and particularly our city, with whose affairs he was for many years so closely associated, pays its tribute this day to one who was a true public servant in every sense of the word—Edward W. Tynan. His loss is especially felt at a time when we try to fill his place as we come to true appreciation of the man who has served our civic interests so faithfully and well.

For a time, Edward W. Tynan was the leader of the Democratic party in this city, and his contributions of time and means to our community interests will always stand out as being a true public service and a true measure of assistance toward the goal of general welfare. He was not just interested in his party, but concerned with the greater needs of the city and the place he could fill in answering such need.

The latest commission entrusted to Edward W. Tynan, who was one of the leading real estate experts of the county, was the task of the appraisal of the properties of the New York Telephone Company in our city, in order to assist toward an equitable adjustment of the claims of this company in the matter of the recent rate rises. That the commission has not been fully filled, is not the fault of this man whose memory we revere and upon whose aid we have always relied.

So highly was Mr. Tynan regarded by those who knew of his real estate work that Joseph Morschauser, sitting in court at White Plains, stated from the bench in connection with the case that it was unnecessary to prove Mr. Tynan's qualifications as a witness in real estate proceedings. Patrick J. Rooney, corporation counsel of New Rochelle, said:

Mr. Tynan's sudden death came as a surprise and shock. He was one of the most capable and efficient real estate appraisers and authorities in Westchester County. . . . Justice Morschauser declared that Mr. Tynan had been appearing in the courts for more than twenty years and his testimony had always been considered extremely reliable. It was a very great compliment, but one which I am sure Mr. Tynan deserved.

CHARLES L. NICHOLLS—Born and reared in Lockport, Niagara County, the late Charles L. Nicholls was for many years one of the leading law-

yers of his native city. In that respect he followed in the footsteps of his father, who had been for long a prominent lawyer and banker of Lockport. Mr. Nicholls also took an active part in civic and social affairs, served several times in important local public offices and was, indeed, one of the representative and substantial citizens of this part of New York State.

Charles L. Nicholls was born at Lockport, Niagara County, March 27, 1869, a son of Mark A. and Emma J. (Marks) Nicholls. His father was a well-known lawyer and for many years served as cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Lockport, now known as the Lockport Exchange Trust Company. Mr. Nicholls received his early education in the public grammar schools of Lockport and then attended the local high school. After graduating from high school he took up the study of law in the office of L. S. and D. W. Bowen, one of the best known law firms in Lockport at that time. Admitted to the Niagara County bar in 1892, Mr. Nicholls established himself in the practice of law at Lockport, where he continued a successful and prominent lawyer until his death, almost four decades later. In politics, Mr. Nicholls was a supporter of the Republican party, and during the earlier part of his career he was prominently active in public life. He served as corporation counsel for Lockport in 1902, during the administration of Mayor Louis E. Huston. Later, during 1914-17, he was police commissioner during the administrations of Mayors George A. Brock and John Earl. He filled these public offices with characteristic ability, efficiency and conscientiousness and proved himself a very capable and popular public official. A keen lover of sports, he was for many years an active member of the Lockport Rod and Gun Club. He also served several times as superintendent of the dog show at the Niagara County Fair.

Mr. Nicholls married, at Niagara Falls, Province of Ontario, Canada, August 17, 1908, Ethel Morgan Pearson, a daughter of Emily (Whitney) Pearson, of Niagara Falls. Mrs. Nicholls died on June 2, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls were the parents of one daughter, Dorothy E. Nicholls, who, since her father's death, has continued to make her home in the family residence at Lockport, at No. 432 Willow Street.

At his home in Lockport, Charles L. Nicholls died, after a brief illness, on July 31, 1931. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his daughter, also by one brother and two sisters: Henry M. Nicholls, Mrs. Champlin F. Buck and Mrs. Charles E. Dickinson, all residents of Lockport. Funeral services for Mr. Nicholls were held at his late home in Lockport and were attended by many of his friends, admirers and fellow-citizens. At the conclusion of the services he was laid to rest in Glenwood Cemetery, Lockport.

Mr. Nicholls' death was the cause of widespread

regret in Lockport, for it was generally recognized that he had always had the best interests of the community at heart and that in many ways he had used his fine talents and his influence to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of the city, its people and its institutions. Not only his friends, but all those who had enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance will cherish his memory for many years to come.

JOHN H. SMITH—For almost a quarter of a century his native city, Brooklyn, was the scene of the late John H. Smith's successful professional activities as a lawyer. Able and energetic, he not only built up a large and important practice, but also made for himself an enviable reputation for integrity and faithfulness as a public official. His pleasing personality gained him an exceptionally wide circle of friends, and in every respect he set a fine example of useful, upright and patriotic citizenship.

John H. Smith was born in Brooklyn, May 27, 1882, a son of John E. and Dorothy (Becker) Smith. His father, who died in April, 1929, was a native of Wisconsin, but for many years was a resident of New York State though his business, a large glass manufacturing establishment, was located at Camden, New Jersey. Mr. Smith received his early education in the public grammar and high schools of Brooklyn and then took up the study of law at the New York Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1906. Admitted to the New York bar in the same year, he commenced the practice of his profession in Brooklyn, maintaining law offices at No. 15 Montague Street. During the first ten years of his career he was connected in a legal capacity with the office of the Commissioner of Records, with offices in the Hall of Records. At the end of this period he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of Municipal Court Judge but, together with the balance of the ticket, was defeated. After that he continued to devote himself with steadily growing success to the conduct of his general law practice, in which he continued until his death. Except for this sad event, which cut short the life of great usefulness and promise, he would undoubtedly have been elevated to the bench, having been slated for a judicial office in the 1930 election. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Kings County Bar Association, the Knights of Columbus, and Lodge No. 22, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliations were with St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Brooklyn.

Mr. Smith was not married and made his home, first with his parents, and after his father's death, with his widowed mother and unmarried sister.

At his home in Forest Hills, Long Island, John H. Smith died suddenly, March 8, 1930. His death came without warning, while he was asleep. At the time of

his death he was survived, besides by his mother, also by two brothers, William B. Smith of Springfield, Illinois, and Edward Smith of Little Neck, Long Island; and by two sisters, Mrs. Edward R. Collins of Richmond Hill, Long Island, and Florence Smith, who makes her home with her mother.

Mr. Smith's tragically early death, at the age of forty-seven years, deprived his family of a loving and devoted son and brother, his friends of a genial and loyal companion, the legal profession of one of its leaders, and his native city and State of a truly public-spirited and patriotic citizen. He will long be remembered for his professional attainments, for his sterling character and for his lovable personality.

FREDERIC J. MERRIMAN—A man who was associated in official capacities with a number of business and civic institutions and organizations in Madrid, St. Lawrence County, Frederic J. Merriman contributed substantially to the growth and well-being of this community and its environs. His interests were many, all of them the result of his rare public spirit and in turn the causes of worthwhile advancements in conditions in different realms of Madrid life. Politics, commercial affairs, banking, education: all these claimed his attention. And his achievements in these different fields brought him the esteem of his fellow-citizens, as his excellent qualities of character, his kindness, generosity and human sympathy won for him their love and affection.

Mr. Merriman was born in Somerville, St. Lawrence County, New York, on July 9, 1857, son of Lyman and Caroline H. (Freeman) Merriman. His father was at one time a well-known farmer of Gouverneur, New York, and his mother, a daughter of Oren Freeman.

In the towns of Rossie and Gouverneur, Frederic J. Merriman, of this review, spent his early boyhood, removing to Gouverneur with his parents when he was only seven years of age. In the common schools he received his first formal education and at the age of seventeen years, went to Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary to continue his studies. His first work was as a teacher, and he began it at the age of nineteen. In 1877, when he was twenty-one, he decided to go to Watertown, New York, and there he took up the study of law in the offices of McCartin and Williams. In their offices he remained as a student clerk for more than four years, and on January 9, 1880, was admitted to the bar of New York State. He was in the office of H. M. Wilbur for about a year and a half thereafter, having served as clerk during that period and having at the same time practiced law for himself. He later spent a year and a half with Henry Purcell, then city recorder.

Then, in 1884, he removed to Madrid, where for many years he practiced the law, and, as time went on, came to figure prominently in public life. He served

from time to time in positions of public trust, in which he rendered outstandingly valuable service to his fellowmen. He was, for instance, postmaster of Madrid, supervisor of the town, deputy collector of internal revenue, and a member of the board of education. Postmaster of the town for eleven years, eleven months and eleven days, he was first appointed to this office by President McKinley, was reappointed by President Roosevelt, and was again reappointed by President Taft. During this period of service, the Madrid post office was raised from a fourth to a third-class office, and three rural free routes were established. The business of the office nearly doubled. When he took charge, only one farmer took a daily paper. In his years of service, the number grew to ninety.

After coming to Madrid, Mr. Merriman was named deputy collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-first District, and held the office for four and one-half years. For five years he was town supervisor and during those years, finding that the law allowed the organization of an electric light district, succeeded in putting this project into effect. He took a deep interest, too, in school matters, having been for twelve years a member of the board of education and for five years its president. He did everything in his power to build up Madrid High School, made himself a friend to teachers and students, and encouraged parents to send their children to school.

In 1925, he was appointed assistant attorney-general in charge of the special franchise division of the New York State Department of Law by Attorney-General Ottinger, and on January 1, of that year, with Mrs. Merriman, he came to Albany to take up his new duties. In Albany, they lived at No. 206 State Street, in the Irma Apartments, and became widely known among the political leaders of the State. He was always a staunch Republican and the members and organizers of his party in the Empire State came to rely upon him for help and useful counsel. For several weeks before his passing, he worked hard on the special tax case involving about \$200,000 in taxes in the cities of Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, considered one of the most important cases that had come for some time before his department. Mr. Merriman personally consulted many witnesses, and fulfilled the duties of this office, both in this and in the other cases that arose, so faithfully and efficiently that he was admired and universally respected for his judgment.

As early as 1879 he had begun his public career as clerk to the committee on printing and militia of the New York State Assembly, and this career was one that grew with the passing of years, enriching the State's political life and lending to it the benefits of his valuable business and professional experience and sound wisdom.

In business, too, he was a leader. He helped to

incorporate the Madrid Woolen Mills, and was its secretary for many years. He was one of the founders and long a director, too, of the Madrid Bank. He incorporated the Madrid Telephone Company, of which he was president until it was sold to the Bell interests. He was president, too, of the Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Destroyer; secretary and treasurer of the Madrid Springs Company; vice-president of the Madrid Cemetery; and secretary of the Madrid Electric Light Company.

He also had other interests. He was a retired member of the militia of New York State, having served for five years in the Thirty-ninth Separate Company, of Watertown. He was a member, also, of several fraternal groups, including the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the Masonic Order he was affiliated with many bodies, including the Order of the Eastern Star, and took twenty-four degrees; he was also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The Odd Fellows made him District Deputy Grand Master of the Second District of St. Lawrence County, a post in which he served for two years. He was a non-resident member, too, of the Century Club, of Ogdensburg, and of the Canton Club. He was a delegate to several county, Senatorial, Congressional, Judicial and State conventions in the political world. Into all his varied activities and all the groups of which he was a member, Mr. Merriman ever put his greatest energies and his fullest measure of devotion, with the result that he was respected and loved by all whose privilege it was to know him.

Fondest of the home and its quiet beauty, Frederic J. Merriman married, on September 2, 1886, Edith Frances Robinson, daughter of the late Oliver C. and Adeline (Viles) Robinson, of Madrid. They had a daughter, Jessica Viles Merriman.

The death of Mr. Merriman, on January 20, 1930, was a cause of deep and widespread sorrow, for he had given of his finest energies to his fellowmen and their institutions, and had done a great deal to promote the upbuilding of Madrid and its environs. His memory will live on, moreover, for long years yet to come, a source of satisfaction and joy and inspiration to all whose privilege it was to know him.

JOHN CALVIN BELTZ—A native of Pennsylvania, but for almost four decades a resident of North Tonawanda, Niagara County, the late John Calvin Beltz was during this long period one of this city's best known business men. He was also a popular member of numerous fraternal organizations. Though he never sought nor held public office, he could always be counted upon to support generously any movement or enterprise promising to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of the community.

John Calvin Beltz was born at Buffalo Mills, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1866, a son of

Lewis and Midella (Comp) Beltz, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and at the Bedford Normal School. After leaving school, he taught school for a few years and then went to Limaville, Ohio, where he became associated with his brother, Andrew J. Beltz, in the ownership and operation of a general store. On May 1, 1894, Mr. Beltz came to North Tonawanda, Niagara County, where he purchased the Wright wholesale and retail business, which he continued to own and operate with marked success from then on until his death. His business headquarters were located at No. 78 Webster Street, North Tonawanda. Mr. Beltz was a member of Sutherland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Tonawanda Commandery, Knights Templar; Electric City Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and North Tonawanda Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

At Syracuse, November 6, 1896, Mr. Beltz married Frederica Amos, a daughter of John J. and Barbara (Rusz) Amos, of Syracuse. Mr. and Mrs. Beltz were the parents of four daughters: Mrs. Rogers Washburn, of Gouverneur; Mrs. William Landers; Laura; and Marguerite Beltz, the latter two daughters living at home with their widowed mother.

At the De Graff Memorial Hospital in North Tonawanda, John Calvin Beltz died suddenly March 23, 1931, as the result of injuries sustained when he was struck by an automobile as he was crossing Webster Street in front of his business place. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow and his four daughters, also by two brothers, L. V. Beltz and S. E. Beltz, both of Limaville, Ohio, and by one sister, Mrs. Hannah Comp, a resident of Sherman, Ohio.

The sudden death of Mr. Beltz came as a distinct shock to his family and to his many friends in North Tonawanda. During his long residence in this city he had gained the good will, respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, because they fully recognized that he was a man of sterling character and of unswerving loyalty in all of his relations of life. In his quiet way he did much to further civic progress and the prosperity of the city of his adoption. His pleasing personality, his kindness and his many other fine qualities of the mind and the heart endeared him to everyone who had the privilege of his acquaintance. His memory will long be cherished by all who knew him, and most so by those who knew him best.

OTIS A. KNIFFEN—For many years active in the hat industry in New York State, Otis A. Kniffen occupied a position of eminence and esteem as treasurer of the Knox Hat Company, Inc. Business judgment and ability were among his foremost possessions; and his genial personality and willingness to help others and consider their points of view were qualities, too, that aided in making him such a valu-

able asset to the company with which he was associated. Kindly and generous by nature, he was beloved by a host of warm personal friends, and is mourned by them in death.

Mr. Kniffen was born on December 11, 1891, in Danbury, Connecticut, a center of the industry with which he became associated when he entered upon his life's work. His parents were George A. and Martha (Hunt) Kniffen. It was in his native city of Danbury that he received his early schooling, attending the public schools and being graduated from high school at the age of seventeen years. He then found employment with the Hawes von Gal Company, hat manufacturers, of Danbury. Two years later he joined the Crofut and Knapp Company, of South Norwalk, with whom he remained until the entry of the United States into the World War. Then, joining the navy, he served throughout the war with distinction until, in 1919, he was mustered out of the service. Reëntering the business world, he became affiliated with the Knox Hat Company, of New York. Within a few months Mr. Kniffen was in charge of the auditing and credit departments of that company and at the time of his death was its treasurer. His services to the Knox organization were of the highest order, and did much to keep the business of the company at a desirable level.

In the business world, Mr. Kniffen came to be widely known and recognized for the position of leadership that he held; but he also took time for activity in social and civic circles. He was a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; the Rockville Country Club, of Rockville Center, Long Island; and of the Salisbury Golf Club. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, of which he was a devout communicant. His parish was St. Agnes' of Rockville Center. Into all his activities—business, social and otherwise—Mr. Kniffen put his fullest measure of energy and devotion, with the result that he was esteemed and respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Otis A. Kniffen married, on July 17, 1920, Regina Keenan, of Parkersburg, West Virginia. She is a daughter of Samuel and Annie (Kelly) Keenan. By this union there were three children: 1. Samuel. 2. Otis A., Jr. 3. Bruce J.

The death of Otis A. Kniffen, which took place on January 1, 1930, was productive of widespread grief in New York and Brooklyn, where he was widely known for his many years of business activities, and in the Rockville Center community of Long Island, where he lived, Mr. Kniffen's acquaintance was an extensive one, and the part that he took in public affairs of New York State, through his business connections, was active and helpful to his associates and fellowmen. Generosity of spirit marked his entire nature, and for his contribution to the well-being of an industry, and, through it, a State, he is remembered

today, the recollection of him serving as a source of inspiration and encouragement to a host of those who knew him.

EDWARD P. O'KEEFE—In professional and public life, in social and civic affairs, in club and organizational life, in the insurance service to which he devoted so much of his time, Edward P. O'Keefe held a place of leadership in New York State. He performed much of his work in New York City and Brooklyn, but came, about five years before his death, to St. Albans, New York, to make his home. Here, as elsewhere, he was loved and esteemed by his fellowmen, who were readily appreciative of his excellent qualities of character, and who did everything in their power to show him the trust and confidence that he merited by his labors and by his attitude toward others. Kindliness and sincerity were an essential part of his nature; and these traits he combined with a thoroughly amiable and genial personality and a strong public spirit.

Mr. O'Keefe was born on June 30, 1889, in New York City, son of Patrick and Ellen (Murphy) O'Keefe. He received his early education in the schools of Brooklyn, New York, and also attended the Catholic parochial schools of that city. Later he studied at the Brooklyn High School, and took a course in accounting at business school. After he left accounting and auditing, which he had originally intended to make his life's work, Mr. O'Keefe went into the insurance business, which thereafter occupied his major attentions. His first work, upon finishing his studies, was as accountant and auditor for Manning, Maxwell and Moore, of New York City, who employed him for about nine years. It was at the conclusion of that period that he became associated with the Aetna Life Insurance Company, first as auditor; but later he became cashier for this insurance house, and so continued for the last fourteen years of his life. His sound judgment in business matters and his close application to duty rendered him a most useful worker in whatever enterprise gained his interest; and his associates in insurance activities were fortunate, indeed, in having a man of his type connected with them.

From an early period in his career, Mr. O'Keefe was interested in politics and public life. A staunch Democrat in his political leanings, he was a member of the Democratic Club of Brooklyn, in which he remained active until his removal to St. Albans. After going to Queens, he was a director of the St. Albans Democratic Club, as well as president of the St. Catherine of Siena Holy Name Society. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic church, and he was a lifelong friend of the Rev. Father Chartiers, of St. Albans. Active, too, in fraternal and social life, Mr. O'Keefe was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he was affiliated

with Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22. Into all of these different organizations and the activities that they represented—social, religious, fraternal—as into his own work in the insurance field, Mr. O’Keefe regularly put forth his best efforts, with the result that he was esteemed and respected in the general ranks of citizenry as were few men.

Edward P. O’Keefe married, on January 22, 1913, in Brooklyn, Kathryn Fernand, daughter of Michael and Anne (McGee) Fernand, of Brooklyn, New York. By this union there was born one son, Edward P. O’Keefe, Jr., on March 3, 1920.

The death of Edward P. O’Keefe occurred on December 4, 1929, and was the cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among his hosts of friends and acquaintances in all walks of life. For such were his qualities that he was loved dearly by his associates and all who came in contact with him. A man among men, he passed away all too soon, being only forty years of age at the time of his demise. He had ahead of him a future that his colleagues predicted would be brilliant, for he had already achieved much in his life’s work. He will be remembered in the years to come, not only as an efficient and painstaking executive, but also as a man of the finest personal qualities, one whose life served as an inspiration to those around him and rendered him an outstanding figure in his relationships with his close personal friends, a man who possessed noble traits of heart and mind.

HENRY BLANCHARD FISHER—Though born in Canada, the late Henry Blanchard Fisher was of American parentage and spent all except the first year of his life in New York State. For more than seventy years a resident of Batavia, he was one of that town’s best known and most highly respected citizens. By profession a lawyer, the condition of his health prevented him from engaging actively in the practice of law, and for the same reason, as well as by inclination, he refrained from active participation in public life. However, endowed with an exceptionally fine mind and widely read, he continued throughout his entire life to take a keen and helpful interest in public affairs and to further, by his moral support and otherwise, all worthwhile movements tending to advance the welfare of his home town, its people and its institutions.

John Fisher, the father of Henry Blanchard Fisher, was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, March 6, 1806, son of Deacon John Fisher, a farmer. In early manhood he moved to Warsaw, now in Wyoming, then in Genesee County, New York, and engaged there in business. Later, he established himself at Lagrange, near Warsaw, and in 1835 he removed to Hamilton, Canada, serving that town as mayor for many years. In 1855 he became a resident of Batavia, New York. He was instrumental in bringing the New York State

School for the Blind to Batavia, and was appointed a State commissioner by the Legislature to supervise the construction of its buildings. He was one of the first trustees of the institution. In 1868, John Fisher was elected a representative in Congress for the Forty-first District of New York. For a time he was interested in the Genesee County Agricultural Works and the Batavia Steam Engine Company.

Henry Blanchard Fisher was born at Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Canada, August 28, 1854, the son of John and Catherine (Green) Fisher. At the age of one year he came with the rest of the family to Batavia, New York, where he continued to reside for the rest of his life. He was one of nine children, all the others of whom died before him. Following preparatory work at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, he entered Columbia University, New York City, and later was admitted to the New York State bar, but never practiced his profession. He was a student of literature all his life, and especially interested in history and philosophy. The condition of Mr. Fisher’s health made it necessary for him to conduct most of his activities in the shelter and quiet of his charming home and in the company of his devoted wife. However, he was for many years a director of the First National Bank, and he was also a member of the Batavia Club and of the Stafford Country Club, but never became affiliated with any of the fraternal orders.

Mr. Fisher married, September 2, 1884, at Albion, Louise Denio, daughter of John and Celinda (Weatherwax) Denio, of Albion. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher had one daughter, Margaret Fisher, born February 24, 1889, who became the wife of Harry F. Collins, of Buffalo, and the mother of Catherine and John Fisher Collins.

At his home in Batavia, No. 417 East Main Street, Henry Blanchard Fisher died, December 7, 1927, survived by his wife, Mrs. Louise (Denio) Fisher; his daughter, Mrs. Margaret (Fisher) Collins, of Buffalo; a niece, Mrs. Kate (Fisher) McCool; and his two grandchildren.

The Batavia “Daily News” of December 7, 1927, on its editorial page paid the following tribute to his life and character:

Henry B. Fisher, whose sudden death occurred at his home in Batavia last night, was of a family intimately associated with the early life of Batavia. Of delicate health, especially of recent years, Mr. Fisher had chosen to live apart from the strenuous activities of business. At the same time he kept up an intense interest in the affairs of Batavia and of the world at large.

Mr. Fisher was widely read and had the gift of detecting the humor which often-times lies deep within enterprises which the majority are inclined to take so seriously. He was a gentleman, scholar and kindly man, a rare combination in these days of rush and superficiality.

DU BOIS BEALE—A native and life-long resident of New York State, excepting only some years spent at college in Massachusetts, the late Du Bois Beale was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, law, for more than two decades in New York City. He enjoyed an enviable reputation in his professional life, as well as in all other respects. The city of Scarsdale, Westchester County, of which Mr. Beale was a resident for the last seventeen years of his life, counted him amongst its most representative and most substantial citizens, and here he was prominently and effectively active in civic and social circles. In every respect he represented the highest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship.

Du Bois Beale was born in 1885 in Hudson, Columbia County, a member of an old Colonial family of this county. He was graduated from Phillips-Exeter Academy in 1903, and from Harvard University in 1907. He studied law at the New York Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1909. Admitted to the bar, he took up the practice of law and established offices at No. 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City. For many years Mr. Beale had been a member of the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, and when the United States entered the World War, he tried to get overseas, first with this regiment and then in another army division, but was unable to pass all the required physical tests. Offered an army commission with service in this country, he refused it and finally succeeded in getting overseas with the American Red Cross. He served as a captain in that organization throughout this country's participation in the war, and was attached to the 32d Division, through all the major engagements, including those in the Argonne district and at St. Mihiel. He also saw service with the French Foreign Legion. After his marriage in 1913, Mr. Beale made his home in Scarsdale, Westchester County. In October, 1926, he became a member of the board of directors of the Hartsdale National Bank, in which capacity he served until his death. Mr. Beale was also a member of the Harvard Club of New York City, the Scarsdale Golf Club, the American Yacht Club, and the Scarsdale Chapter of the American Legion. He was a charter member of Scarsdale Volunteer Fire Company, No. 2, and an active worker in that organization for many years.

Mr. Beale married, April 22, 1913, in Brooklyn, Marjorie Ditmars, a daughter of Isaac Edward and Isabel (Peck) Ditmars of Brooklyn. The Ditmars family originally came from Holland to New York Colony, then removed to Nova Scotia, where the father of Mrs. Beale was born, and eventually returned to New York again.

Mr. Beale died suddenly on February 1, 1930, in the White Plains Hospital, following an operation. Funeral services were held at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James the Less in Scarsdale, after

which burial was made at Hudson. Mr. Beale's tragically sudden and untimely death, at the early age of forty-five years, was a great shock to his family, to his professional associates, and to his many friends. To all of these it represented an irreparable loss. His passing away was also deeply mourned by his fellow-citizens of Scarsdale. His memory will always be fondly cherished by all who had the privilege of knowing him.

GEORGE ERNEST TRICK—A native and during the earlier part of his life a resident of Vermont, the late George Ernest Trick came to Malone, New York, in 1914 and from then until his death, fifteen years later, he was one of the leading business men of that city. His industry, his clear judgment and his pleasing personality enabled him to build up a large and constantly growing business, and his store, in which he sold pianos and other musical merchandise, became one of the most successful of its type in Northern New York. His reputation, both as a business man and in his private life, was of the highest, and he was a popular member of numerous Masonic and other fraternal organizations, both in his old home in Vermont and in Malone.

George Ernest Trick was born at Colchester, Vermont, a son of Edwin H. and Mary (Sharpley) Trick. He was educated in the public schools, and first entered business life in Burlington, Vermont. He made for himself not only an enviable position in the business world of that city, but also became prominently active in municipal affairs, serving for a number of years as a member of the Burlington City Council. In that capacity he was instrumental in securing from the Vermont Legislature the franchise for Burlington's present fine electric light system and plant. In 1914, Mr. Trick, together with his family, moved to Malone, New York, and for the next five years represented with success the piano manufacturing firm of M. Slason & Son in Malone and the surrounding territory. In 1919, he established a piano and music store at Malone, first locating in the Howard stone block, and later, in 1922, in a larger store at No. 132 East Main Street. This enterprise met with success from the beginning and quickly attracted a large patronage. Mr. Trick was widely known in the north country around Malone, and to a remarkable extent enjoyed the liking and confidence of his customers. His energy in business commanded respect and attention, while his genial manner and friendly nature drew and held people who met him. Though very positive in his own opinions and not at all reluctant to express them, he was very tolerant for the views of others. For many years a member of the Masonic Order, he belonged to Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Burlington, Vermont, the oldest Masonic Lodge in Vermont; Washington Chapter, of Burlington, Vermont; Royal Arch Masons; and Tarzan Kavern,

Knights of Birmingham. He was also a member of Malone Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Malone Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose.

Mr. Trick married, September 28, 1899, Lillian A. Chamberlain, of Burlington, Vermont, and they were the parents of four children: Mrs. J. J. Meyer, of Malone; Dorothy W. Trick, of Scotia, New York; Gladys E. Trick, of Schenectady, New York; and G. Edwin Trick, of Schenectady.

At his home in Malone, No. 132 East Main Street, George Ernest Trick died March 18, 1929. Besides his wife and children, he is also survived by four sisters and one brother: Mrs. Mayme T. Scott, of Jeffersonville, Vermont; Mrs. Lynne A. Trick, of Winchendon, Massachusetts; Mrs. Herbert Rainey, of Dorchester, Massachusetts; Mrs. James Laughton, of Hanover, New Hampshire; and Chester A. Trick, of Boston, Massachusetts. Funeral services, attended by large numbers of his friends, were conducted at St. Mark's Church, Malone, New York, by the rector, Rev. George B. Wood. By his death his wife and children lost a devoted husband and father, his many friends a loyal and genial companion, and the community at large an upright, useful and substantial citizen. As the founder and owner of a prosperous business, he had materially contributed to the welfare and comfort of his fellow-townsmen, while his many fine qualities of the heart and mind gained him their good will and liking, thus giving him a position in the community which will be hard to fill.

SHANTZ ALVIN SHANTZ—For more than three decades the late Shantz Alvin Shantz was connected with the Merchants Despatch Transportation Company of East Rochester. During his long connection with this company he filled different positions of ever-increasing importance and responsibility, gaining the confidence of his superiors and the liking and respect of those whose work he directed. In the town of Perinton and particularly in the villages of East Rochester and Fairport, where Mr. Shantz resided with his family, he was prominently active for many years in civic affairs, holding several appointive and elective offices, which he invariably filled with characteristic ability, efficiency and conscientiousness. In many other ways, too, he gave constant proof of his public spirit. He was active in church work, was a member of several civic and fraternal organizations and, indeed, in every respect represented the finest type of useful, vigorous and public-spirited citizenship.

Shantz Alvin Shantz was born at Breslau, Canada, November 14, 1873, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Shantz. His full name was somewhat unusual. Both his father and his two grandfathers all had the same name, John Shantz, and it was for this reason that his parents chose to give him the family name of Shantz also for his first name.

Mr. Shantz received his early education in the pub-

lic schools of his native town and later attended the high school at Wilson, Niagara County, New York, in which town the family resided for a period. On February 22, 1902, he became connected with the Merchants Despatch Transportation Company of East Rochester, with which company he continued to be connected until his death. At that time and for a number of years before he filled the responsible position of foreman at the plant of the company in East Rochester. Until 1925, Mr. Shantz and his family were residents of East Rochester, but in that year they removed to Fairport, in which town Mr. Shantz continued to make his home, at No. 18 Pleasant Street, until his death. During his long residence in East Rochester, he served this town for fifteen years as police justice, commencing his service in this important office in 1909. He also was a justice of the peace of the town of Perinton for a number of years, and served as assessor of the town of Perinton for two terms. Mr. Shantz was especially well qualified to fill the judicial positions to which his fellow-citizens elected him. For he was a man of innate kindness and of deep sympathy and keen understanding of human beings and their problems. These qualities also found play in his work among the foreign population of East Rochester, amongst which he was well known and greatly respected. He did much to promote peace and happiness by settling their minor difficulties and differences, both in the courts over which he presided and outside of court. He was also always deeply interested in aiding aliens in their efforts to become naturalized citizens, often accompanying applicants to the Rochester court in order to help them in securing their citizenship papers. During the World War Mr. Shantz served as local chairman of the "four minute" men. Together with Mrs. Shantz, he was also very active in assisting those drafted for military service under the Selective Service Act. He was a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the East Rochester Community Club and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which latter organization he served at one time as high auditor for Western New York. His religious affiliations were with the East Rochester Presbyterian Church, of which he was a loyal member, a generous supporter and for many years a trustee.

Mr. Shantz married, August 15, 1900, Alice Grace Welsh. Mr. and Mrs. Shantz were the parents of four daughters: Mrs. H. J. Vogler, Miss Eleanor Shantz and Miss Helen Shantz, all of Fairport, and Mrs. Earl J. Morrell of Penfield Center. At the time of his death he was survived also by two grandchildren, Shirley Jane Vogler and Donald Alvin Morrell, as well as by three sisters: Mrs. Russell Taylor of Vancouver, British Columbia; Mrs. Henry Wood, of Stratford, Province of Ontario, Canada; and Sue Shantz, of Rochester, New York.

While attending to his duties at the East Rochester

plant of the Merchants Despatch Transportation Company, Shantz Alvin Shantz died suddenly from heart failure on March 16, 1931. Funeral services for Mr. Shantz were held at his late home at Fairport and were conducted by Rev. Alexander MacKenzie, pastor of the East Rochester Baptist Church and a friend of many years' standing. At the conclusion of the services, which were attended by large numbers of Mr. Shantz's friends, he was laid to rest in White Haven Memorial Park.

The sudden death of Mr. Shantz on March 16, 1931, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven years, was a great shock to his family, his business associates and his many friends in the several communities in which he had spent the greater part of his life. This shock, of course, was intensified because of the suddenness of Mr. Shantz's passing away. But, even without this distressing feature, his death would have caused widespread regret. For to know him was to like him. There were few men of his generation in East Rochester and Fairport who possessed the complete confidence and respect of the community to a greater extent than Mr. Shantz. That he gained these so fully was only natural, for he constantly gave proof of his kindliness and consideration for others, his public spirit, and his many other fine qualities of the mind and the heart. His memory will long be cherished by all who had the privilege of his friendship or acquaintance.

DOUGLAS SPRAGUE—Though born and reared in Canada, the late Douglas Sprague's ancestors on both sides of his family formerly lived in this country and date back to Colonial days. He himself spent all his life except his childhood and youth in the United States. During the earlier part of his career he was engaged in social service work, but later he took up the profession of engineering and for many years prior to his death he was successfully engaged in private practice as a consulting engineer in New York City. In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, where he made his home for many years, he was prominently active in civic affairs and through his interest in civic progress and through his pleasing personality he gained for himself an exceptionally large number of friends.

Douglas Sprague was born at Emilyberg, Province of Ontario, Canada, July 31, 1860, a son of Elijah and Mary (Williams) Sprague. His grandfather came to Canada from Hempstead, Long Island, and settled in Ontario, where he and his descendants owned large and valuable farm property. Prior to Mr. Sprague's grandfather's emigration to Canada, the family had lived in this country for more than two hundred years, and Mr. Sprague was eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, his ancestors on both sides having served during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Sprague received his early education in Can-

ada, which he left at the age of twenty-one years, going to Springfield, Illinois, where he attended the Young Men's Christian Association College. After the completion of his studies at that institution, he became a Young Men's Christian Association secretary, successively in different cities in Massachusetts. Later he became a member of the firm of Sprague & Sons, heating engineers, of Westfield, Massachusetts. In spite of the similarity of names, Mr. Sprague was not related to the other members of this firm. After some years he removed to New York City and became connected with the firm of Evan, Allmirall & Company, with which he continued as an engineer for fifteen years. At the end of this period he established himself in private practice as a consulting engineer under his own name, maintaining offices in New York City. In his home town, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, he was prominently active for many years in all civic affairs. He was always very much interested in young people and was an active supporter of and worker for the Boy Scouts movement. He organized the Claremont Baseball Club of Mount Vernon, and did many other things which he thought might be helpful to boys. During the World War he was prominently active in all the various patriotic movements of that period and even went so far as to open his offices in New York City for the use of soldiers, whom he permitted to sleep there, if they could find no other place. He was chairman of the British Commonwealth United Relief, president of the Black Watch Club of New York City, and a member of the Canadian Club of New York City and of the Rotary Club.

Mr. Sprague married, March 11, 1891, at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Etta Grant, a daughter of Richard M. and Emma (Kimball) Grant, of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague had three children: 1. Bertram. 2. Ruth, now Mrs. Brooks and the mother of two sons: Douglas E. and Nelson Sprague Brooks. 3. Helen, now Mrs. Brobst and the mother of one daughter, Jeane Phillips Brobst.

At his home in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, No. 1 Homewood Road, Douglas Sprague died, April 17, 1930. By his death his family lost a loving and devoted husband and father, his many friends a loyal and genial companion, his profession one of its outstanding members, and his community a public-spirited citizen representative of the finest type of citizenship.

JOHN MAURICE QUIRK, M. D.—In several different branches of civic life, as well as in the strictly professional realm, Dr. John Maurice Quirk served faithfully and well during his career as a physician and surgeon of Watkins Glen, New York. Widely known and esteemed for his achievements, he was at the same time loved for his excellent personal qualities, chief among which was his desire to help others, a quality that manifested itself in his choice of a profession and in the manner in which he treated his

patients, as well as in the more social aspects of his human relationships. Warmly sympathetic and affectionate, he possessed a depth of understanding and a breadth of vision that beneficially affected his whole outlook on life, and, as a result, both his actions and his thoughts were ever along the highest levels.

Dr. Quirk was born in Geneseo, New York, on July 11, 1868, son of Charles and Mary (Murphy) Quirk. His mother came to America from Ireland at the age of eleven. His father was a Canadian by birth, who went to the Far West and later settled in Geneseo, New York. To them were born five sons, three of whom survived Dr. Quirk: Charles Edward, of Boston, Massachusetts; William H., of New York; and Fred A., of Geneseo, New York.

In the schools of his native place, John Maurice Quirk received his early education, and later he attended the Geneseo Normal School. In 1894 he was graduated from Syracuse University with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having previously taken his academic degree from the Geneseo Normal School. He did his post-graduate medical work at New York Post-Graduate Hospital and the Chicago Post-Graduate Hospital; and then, during the period after his completion of his professional schooling, he proceeded to live a full and well-rounded life, performing work of great professional value and at the same time extending his activities into many and varied realms.

For many years he practiced in Montour Falls, New York, where he served for twenty-one years, too, as a member of the board of education of that village. He was a village trustee there, and later held the corresponding office in Watkins Glen. For many years, after removing in 1915 to Watkins Glen, he served as health officer here, and he was also a member of the Health Officers' Association of New York State, doing much through his work in these capacities to prevent disease in his county. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Watkins Glen Hospital a number of years ago, and later, through his close association as surgeon with the Shepard plant, in reality became the father of the Shepard Hospital, to which institution he thereafter gave his untiring support.

He was a member, too, of the American Medical Association, as well as of the New York State Medical Society, and represented his county many times as delegate to the State society's convention. He belonged, likewise, to the Schuyler County Medical Society, which he served for a time as president, and at the time of his death was treasurer of the society. He was also a member of the Association of Industrial Surgeons of New York State and of the Pennsylvania Railroad Surgical Association. He served as president of the Keuka Lake Medical Association and of the Sixth District branch of the New York State Society.

In addition to the civic posts that he held, as listed above, Dr. Quirk was a trustee of Cook Academy and

of the Southern Tier Association for the Blind. He served as a member of the State Lunacy Commission, and for fifteen years was a member of the board of managers of the Willard State Hospital, of which, at the time of his death, he was chairman of the board. A Democrat in his political views, he was a staunch supporter of the policies and principles of his party, and for seventeen years was a member of the Democratic State Committee and for ten years county chairman. His medical offices also included his position as surgeon in this region for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is said that he performed more major surgical operations than any other man in Schuyler County.

A member of the Free and Accepted Masons, he was a Master at one time in his lodge, and he took his degrees at Montour Falls when he lived in that village. He also held membership in the Maccabees, and was a charter member of the Watkins Glen Chapter of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A faithful Rotarian, he did much through this organization to promote worth while civic projects, and helped to keep alive its work. In fact, regardless of the individual field into which Dr. Quirk extended his energies, he put into his work the same full measure of enthusiasm that characterized his professional life, with the result that he was esteemed and beloved wherever he was known.

Dr. John Maurice Quirk married, on July 3, 1889, Athelia Clauson, daughter of Dr. Charles D. and Loretta (Lamoreaux) Clauson, of Montour Falls, New York. They had one son, Charles Quirk, who is married and survives his father.

The death of Dr. Quirk, which took place on December 20, 1929, was a cause of widespread sorrow and regret, removing as it did one of Watkins Glen's accomplished professional and civic leaders and a distinguished man of affairs. Perhaps, as a closing tribute to the physician and the man, we could do no better than to quote from the editorial that appeared in a local paper, written by a close friend and associate of Dr. Quirk. Said this article in part:

Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me;
And may there be no mourning at the bar
When I put out to sea.

Those, we are sure, would be the words of our genial friend, but we cannot help mourning for one who has endeared himself so deeply into our hearts. . . . We could go on with the various accomplishments which are going to make Dr. Quirk missed. But over all there is that which is going to make him live in the hearts of us all for a long, long time to come—that of family physician and surgeon; that of genial, self-sacrificing service; that of giving his all to friends and family so that the wear and tear of his kindness has called him from us at an untimely hour. . . . A genial friend, an efficient helper, a cordial host and a self-sacrificing physician and surgeon, called at the zenith of his career, he will be greatly missed by our community.

HOWARD W. KNIFFIN—A member of one of the old Dutch families who helped to settle New Netherland in early Colonial days, the late Howard W. Kniffin himself was born and lived the greater part of his life in this State. For the last fifteen years of his life he conducted, with success, a general store founded by his father at Marlboro, Ulster County, which, under his able and progressive management, became one of the best-known and most prosperous establishments of its type in this section of Ulster County. During this period Mr. Kniffin also freely participated in the other phases of the community's affairs and held a position of importance and influence.

Howard W. Kniffin was born at Marlboro, Ulster County, September 3, 1880, a son of Charles H. and Matilda (Wygant) Kniffin. His father kept a general store at Marlboro, which Mr. Kniffin later inherited. Mr. Kniffin came of an old New York State family of Dutch colonists. He was a descendant of the famous Anneke Jans, who came from Holland to New Netherlands in 1630 with Roeloff Jansen, her husband. The latter secured in 1636 a grant of the sixty-two acres in New York City, the possession of which later became the subject of so many suits. Mr. Kniffin's family had lived in Marlboro, Ulster County, for several generations.

For thirteen years Mr. Kniffin was connected with the American Express Company in the South and during most of that period made his headquarters at Middletown, Tennessee. In 1916, Mr. Kniffin's father died, and he returned to Marlboro and took over his father's business. One of the most popular men of the town and a member of one of its oldest families, he felt at home there, and showed an aptitude for attracting and holding customers that made his business even more prosperous than it had been under the ownership of his father. He was not content to hold merely his own, but was a genuinely progressive man, interested in new and better methods of merchandising. Mr. Kniffin was public-spirited and took a natural interest in all matters for the good of the town in which his family had resided so long. He was a fire commissioner of the village of Marlboro.

On April 7, 1917, Mr. Kniffin married, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, Margaret H. MacBain, daughter of George and Mary (Teter) MacBain, of Middleburg, Schoharie County, New York. Previous to her marriage, Mrs. Kniffin had been a member for six years of the faculty of the Marlboro High School. Her family, like that of her husband, was of Holland-Dutch descent on one side, and of Scottish ancestry on the other.

Mr. Kniffin died suddenly on May 25, 1931, at his home in Marlboro. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow, by one sister, Mrs. George Atkins, of Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Kniffin's untimely death, at the early age of fifty years, came as a great shock to his family and to his many friends. His passing was widely and deeply regretted as that of a man of sterling character, charming personality and true worth. He will long be remembered by all who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship or acquaintance.

CHARLES BURLEIGH WING—Born and reared in Maine, the late Charles Burleigh Wing was throughout his long and successful career as a business man a typical representative of all that is best in the New England character. Though, beginning with his nineteenth year, he continuously made his home at a considerable distance from his native State, part of the time in the West and for many years in southern Pennsylvania and northern New York, he always displayed those characteristics for which New Englanders have been favorably known since the days of the early pioneers. Enterprising, industrious, honest and thorough, he made a success of everything he undertook. In his youth he acquired a wide business experience by working with different business enterprises in South Dakota and Colorado. Later, as a young man, he put to good use what he had learned in these newer sections of the country and eventually he became a prominent and successful merchant of Pennsylvania and New York. Though properly careful in his business undertakings, he was broad-minded, far-visioned and progressive and it was largely because of these qualities, combined with exceptional business and executive ability, that he succeeded in building up his business into one of the largest and most prosperous of its type in that section of New York State in which it was located, Steuben County. Though his business responsibilities, which grew as his ventures expanded, always required and received the major share of his time and attention, Mr. Wing never permitted them to absorb him to the exclusion of all other interests. In every respect he represented the highest type of useful, upright and public-spirited citizenship.

Charles Burleigh Wing was born at Waterville, Maine, November 6, 1846, a son of Daniel and Anne (Burleigh) Wing. He received his education in the public grammar and high schools of his native city and, after having graduated from the Waterville High School, removed to Augusta, Maine, where he accepted employment as a clerk in a grocery store. At the age of nineteen years, in 1865, he went to Yankton, South Dakota, to which part of the West he had been attracted by the fact that one of his maternal uncles, Walter Burleigh, owned a ranch near Yankton. He assisted his uncle in the operation of this ranch and also worked as a clerk in a grocery store at Yankton. After some years, in 1871, Mr. Wing returned east and located at Covington, Tioga County,

Pennsylvania, where he established a general store. However, opportunities in Covington not proving as promising as they had appeared, Mr. Wing did not remain there very long, but in 1872 again went west and located at Denver, Colorado, where he worked for three years as a salesman in a store. Next he removed to Leadville, Colorado, in which town he engaged in business on his own account for five years. About 1881 he disposed of his interest in this business and once more returned to Covington, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the interest of his father-in-law, Stephen S. Packard, in the general store of Packard & Patchin. Several years later, in 1887, he removed to Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, and it was in that year that he became associated in business with Mr. Elias D. Bostwick, who continued to remain his business associate during the balance of his life. Mr. Wing and Mr. Bostwick formed a partnership under the firm name of Wing & Bostwick and for many years did the largest volume of business of any general store in Tioga County. In 1903 their store at Lawrenceville was destroyed by fire. Fortunately, however, about a year earlier Mr. Wing and Mr. Bostwick had purchased the dry goods store of Benjamin Smith, located at No. 77 Bridge street, Corning, Steuben County, New York. After the fire at Lawrenceville the firm of Wing & Bostwick concentrated its business interests in Corning, which at that time was a rapidly growing industrial city. Mr. Smith, who had established the business that he had sold to Wing & Bostwick many years before, continued to be actively associated with his successors and before long saw his formerly comparatively small business expand into a large and prosperous department store, covering several adjacent buildings. In 1904 Wing & Bostwick, who up to then had conducted their Corning business in several locations, moved into a new concrete building, located at Bridge and Pulteney streets, Corning, the first building of its type to be erected anywhere in the Southern Tier. Their new store had the largest floor space of any similar enterprise in Steuben County. In spite of this fact, however, the constantly expanding business soon required additional floor space and eventually a three-story addition was erected for the use of the firm. Shortly before Mr. Wing's death, plans for still another addition were considered by the firm. Up to 1903 the firm of Wing & Bostwick had been conducted as a partnership. After coming to Corning it was incorporated under the name of the Wing & Bostwick Company, with Mr. Wing as president and treasurer and Mr. Bostwick as vice-president. Though Mr. Wing devoted himself with untiring industry and energy for many years to his business and gave it his constant personal attention, he also took an active part in civic and religious work. He served on the Board of Sewer Commissioners, was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1912, held the posi-

tion of president of the Board of Education, and was prominently active in the Corning Business Men's Association and in its successor, the Corning Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a director. His religious affiliations were with the First Congregational Church of Corning, of whose Sunday school he was superintendent for about fifteen years.

Mr. Wing married at Covington, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1882, Nellie C. Packard, a daughter of Stephen S. and Mary (Willson) Packard. Both in Pennsylvania and later in New York, Mrs. Wing has been prominently and very effectively active in church work. After their removal to Corning, Mr. and Mrs. Wing occupied an attractive residence at No. 42 Ontario street, where Mrs. Wing has continued to make her home since her husband's death, some ten years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Wing had no children, a void which they filled by giving freely of their time and means to numerous benevolent causes and enterprises.

At his home in Corning, Charles Burleigh Wing died suddenly from heart failure, December 29, 1919. Besides by his wife, he was also survived by two brothers, Albert B. Wing, of Watsonville, California, and John B. Wing, of Bangor, Maine, as well as by two sisters, Mrs. Alice Weeks, of Oakland, Maine, and Mrs. Mary C. Gray, of Hollister, California.

Though Mr. Wing's death at the age of seventy-three years was the natural conclusion of a long, useful and busy life, it came as a great shock to his family, to his many friends and to the community-at-large, the more so because he had continued to be active in all his business enterprises to within a very short time of his passing. How highly he was regarded in the city, to the progress and welfare of which he had made many important contributions during his residence of almost two decades, and how greatly his death was regretted, may be seen from the following brief quotation taken from a long article devoted to his life, character and achievement and published in the Corning "Evening Leader" on the day following his death: "Mr. Wing will be missed in many quarters and many spheres. His death will be deeply mourned by all those who had association with him intimately in business or otherwise."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NEAL, M. D.—

Though the beginning of the professional career of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin Neal as a physician and surgeon dates back to the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, it was only for that reason that Dr. Neal might have been called a physician of the old school, for during the fifty-five years he practiced medicine and surgery, he kept himself constantly posted on the latest developments and discoveries in his profession and, indeed, in every respect he was a most up-to-date practitioner. More than four decades of his career were spent at Ellenville, Ulster County. Of this town he was not only a lead-

ing physician and surgeon, but also one of the most beloved and most respected citizens. He was prominently identified for many years with various fraternal organizations and in many other ways took an active and effective part in the life of the community. His contributions to its progress and welfare were many and were made constantly with that public spirit which was so characteristic of him.

The family of which Dr. Neal was a member is of English descent and has been represented in this country since about the year 1620. Dr. Neal's paternal great-grandfather was a soldier during the Revolutionary War and lived in the State of Maine. His son, William Neal, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Neal, was born at Berwick, Maine, on April 23, 1788, and died at Lisbon, Maine, June 12, 1868. In his early manhood he was engaged in teaching, but later in life he made farming his chief occupation. He took an active part in the War of 1812. He married Mehitable Kilgore, a daughter of Joseph Kilgore, the latter a prosperous farmer and a soldier in the War of the Revolution.

Albert C. Neal, son of William and Mehitable (Kilgore) Neal, and father of Dr. Neal, was born at Lisbon, Maine, April 8, 1825, and died at Ellenville, New York, December 16, 1904. Mr. Neal was engaged as a contractor from 1850 until 1861, his business being that of loading cotton on board ships. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed to the position of paymaster in the army. In 1866 he returned to his home, where he became pension attorney, prosecuting claims against the government. He was advanced in years when he finally retired to a life of ease and rest. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Neal married, December 31, 1849, Octavia T. Whitney, of Lisbon, Maine, who was born February 9, 1828, and died February 14, 1899. They had two children, born in Lisbon: 1. Benjamin Franklin, of whom further. 2. Mary J., who married Thomas J. Horne, of Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Benjamin Franklin Neal was born at Lisbon, Maine, February 25, 1853, a son of Albert C. and Octavia T. (Whitney) Neal. He attended the district schools in his native town until he was thirteen years old, when he became a student in the high school at Lisbon Falls, Maine, from which he was graduated in 1871. For a short time after that he was employed as a clerk in a store, until, in the fall of 1873, he matriculated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. Three years later he transferred to Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, from the Medical School of which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1876. Immediately after his graduation the young doctor began the practice of medicine at Lincolnville, Maine, where he spent four years. At the end of that time he moved his

office to Gardiner and a year later to Belgrade, in the same State, and for the next six years built up his practice there, before going to New York City to complete an advanced course in medicine and surgery at the Post-Graduate Hospital. It was in the autumn of 1888 that Dr. Neal first came to Ellenville. He opened his office on the corner of Center and Market streets, where the Louis Tennenbaum Building is now located. He began to make a name for himself immediately, and the sight of him traveling about the village and the nearby country with his horse and wagon soon became a familiar one. For sixteen years the doctor traveled to and fro with his horse and wagon, but his progressive spirit forced him to abandon that mode of travel for one of the first automobiles that began to make their appearance. In the spring of 1904, Dr. Neal brought to the village one of the first automobiles ever used here. It was a small Stevens-Duryea, and an absurdly crude forerunner of the present automobile, and for months it remained to the village residents a show-piece comparable to the first steamboat or railway train. Dr. Neal was a member of the Maine State Medical Society, the Waldo County Medical Society and the Kennebec County Medical Society, all of Maine, and at one time he was on the staff of the Benedictine Hospital, of Kingston. He was also a member of the staff of the Veterans' Memorial Hospital at Ellenville, an institution in which he was always very deeply interested. In 1918 he was elected village health physician, in which capacity he continued to serve until his death. He was an associate member of the Scoresby Hose Company of Ellenville. Registered in New York State as a pharmacist, Dr. Neal was president of the Doyle Drug Company of Ellenville, and at one time he also served as a trustee and director of the Poughkeepsie Utility Company. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party. In spite of his very large practice, Dr. Neal found time for social contacts, and was a popular and active member of various fraternal organizations, including the following: Wawarsing Lodge, No. 582, Free and Accepted Masons; Wawarsing Chapter, No. 246, Royal Arch Masons; Rondout Commandery, No. 52, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, of New York City, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Ellenville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ellenville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Ellenville Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and George Innes Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics.

Dr. Neal married (first), October 12, 1881, Anna H. Marson, who was born at Pittston, Maine, December 18, 1855. She died in 1927. He married (second), June 12, 1929, Grace Barrington, a native of Montreal, but who had made her home in Ellenville for a number of years prior to her marriage

to Dr. Neal. By neither marriage did Dr. Neal have any children.

At his home on Center street, Ellenville, Dr. Benjamin Franklin Neal died after a prolonged illness on February 23, 1931. At the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow, by one sister, Mrs. Jennie M. Horne, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and by the latter's three children, Bessie E. Horne, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Albert N. Horne, of Bellview, New Jersey, and William P. Horne, of Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts. Funeral services for Dr. Neal were held at his late home and were conducted by Rev. George J. M. Ketner and by his fellow-members in the Wawarsing Lodge of Masons. As a tribute to Dr. Neal the stores and business places of the town were closed during the hour of the funeral services. At the conclusion of the latter Dr. Neal was laid to rest in Fantinekill Cemetery.

Dr. Neal's death caused widespread regret in the community and county, of which he had been such a well-known and highly respected resident for so many years. Many eloquent tributes were paid to him at the time of his passing away, of which the following is typical. This tribute was published in the Ellenville "Press" and was written by one of Dr. Neal's fellow-citizens, who had long known him intimately and who greatly admired him, Leon B. Murray, a prominent lawyer of Ellenville, and District Attorney of Ulster County. He wrote of his departed friend in part as follows:

Dr. Neal has made his last call. The dean of the medical profession in Southern Ulster has gone to his well-merited rest.

Dr. Neal has played a prominent part in this community for almost half a century. Coming to Ellenville forty-three years ago, he brought with him the groundwork in the way of education and training which later made him the skilled surgeon which he was. He lived during a time when the world received the benefits of wonderful scientific discoveries and inventions, and those who knew him are well aware of the alacrity with which he took advantage of these new benefits to mankind. A large part of the financial return which he received from his profession was used by him in the purchase of medical books, working instruments of his profession, and new medical appliances to the value of thousands of dollars. When new scientific discoveries were made, Doctor Neal was prompt to study same and thereby to increase his ability to help his patients and his fellowmen.

He was intensely human and loved the society and companionship of his fellowmen. It is needless to say that this affection for his fellows was richly returned by all who had the fortune to be intimate with him. His generosity to the needy and worthy causes became a byword in the community.

He went to the front of his profession and was one of the best known physicians and surgeons in this part of New York State. One of our leading surgeons said only a few years ago that he had watched Dr. Neal perform a major operation when the latter was well over the age of seventy, and that his work and technique were flawless.

He had become an important part in the family life

of hundreds of families in this vicinity to whom he had ministered and given the benefit of his knowledge and skill. His friends are legion. Ellenville mourns for one of its best loved citizens.

EDSON ALLEN HAYWARD—For almost four decades his native county, Otsego, was the scene of Mr. Hayward's successful professional activities as a lawyer. Possessed of a keen intellect, his work as an attorney was of conceded ability, his cases carefully worked out, his conduct of all of them brilliant, and his opinions valued by many judges of the higher courts. His presence in the court rooms attracted much attention, because it was known that he was always prepared to fight courageously for his clients and their causes. However, he was also known as a most fair opponent as well as for his innate kindness, and for his liberal readiness to help those in need or trouble. Though always interested in public affairs and at all times standing ready to support all worth while movements tending to advance the welfare of the community and its people, he never sought nor held public office. Participating actively in religious work, and a popular member of several Masonic and other organizations, he represented in every respect the highest type of useful and public-spirited citizenship and enjoyed to a remarkable degree the liking, respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Edson Allen Hayward was born at West Laurens, Otsego County, May 24, 1864, a son of the late Rev. Dr. Allen and Mary (Folts) Hayward, and a descendant of early English settlers of New York State. Amongst his paternal ancestors were many men who had to their credit notable careers as ministers and physicians.

Mr. Hayward received his early education in the public schools of Laurens and then attended the Starkey Seminary at Eddytown, Yates County, and the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County. At the outset of his career he taught school for a number of years in the town of Laurens and later studied law with Hon. Robert M. Townsend, at Cooperstown, Otsego County, and with Hon. William E. Johnson, at Oneonta, Otsego County. Admitted to the bar of the State of New York, December 4, 1889, he established himself in practice at Oneonta, where he continued to be professionally active with marked success until his death almost forty years later. Ten years after his admission to the State Bar he was also admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States, the latter event having taken place January 31, 1899. Mr. Hayward enjoyed a very large and important practice and became well known as a very able lawyer and as one who gave of himself unsparingly to the cases which had been entrusted to him. He was a member of Oneonta Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Scottish Society of Oneonta, while his religious affiliations were with the First Presbyterian Church of Oneonta.

Mr. Hayward married (first), February 20, 1895, Ida Hardy, of Oneonta, who died July 18, 1918. He married (second), September 20, 1924, Clara Jeanne Gordon, of Norwich, Connecticut, a daughter of William A. and Barbara (Wilson) Gordon. By neither of his marriages did he have any children, but at the time of his death he was survived, besides by his widow, also by two sisters, Mrs. Jennie Martindale, of Oneonta, and Mrs. Louis Johnson, of West Laurens, and by one nephew, Charles Martindale, of Oneonta.

At his home in Oneonta, No. 19 Elm street, Edson Allen Hayward died after a brief illness, April 29, 1928. His passing, of course, meant an irreparable loss to his family, to which he was attached with deepest devotion. It was also deeply regretted by his exceptionally large number of friends, who felt that his death meant the cessation of a loyal and genial companionship. Beyond these two circles to which, of course, he was more intimately known and by which he was, therefore, the more appreciated, his passing also caused general regret throughout the community of which he had been such an honored and representative member for so many years. His many fine qualities of the mind and the heart, his public spirit, his high ideals and his consistent integrity endeared him to all who had the privilege of knowing him.

JOHN JOSEPH DALTON—As a business man and as an individual who lived well and performed many acts of most useful charity, John Joseph Dalton was known and esteemed by his fellowmen, though, to be sure, he always did his kindly deeds in such a quiet and modest manner that often no one knew of them until long afterward. Perhaps many of his little kindnesses will never be known to the world, so unassuming was Mr. Dalton in his manner of giving. A domestically inclined, home-loving man, he nevertheless was affiliated with numerous social and fraternal groups, and his capacity for friendship was as broad as the great energy of the man himself. In Brooklyn, where he lived for so long and where he first saw life, as well as in the vicinity of New York City, he was widely known.

Mr. Dalton was born on August 15, 1861, in the old Twentieth Ward of Brooklyn, New York, son of Thomas and Ann (MacAvoy) Dalton. He did not see much of his father for he was killed in the Civil War. His early education he received in St. James' Parochial School, of St. James' Cathedral, and later he entered St. Francis' College, as a young man. While still very young, he began work with the firm that he later purchased, which then came to be known as the John J. Dalton Company, Inc. He remained for about fifty years in this business, the oldest metal stamping and plating manufacturing company in New York City. In this connection he came to be widely known among the business people of the city and State, and did a great deal of useful work.

At the same time, he took part extensively in the social and fraternal life of the city. He was a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Saviour Church, the Hurry-Up Bowling Club, the Old Timers' Association of Brooklyn, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Columbus Council of the Knights of Columbus. Keenly interested in the affairs of the Democratic party, he belonged to the Juanita Democratic Club. Into all of these organizations and the activities that they represented Mr. Dalton regularly put forth his best efforts, with the result that he was esteemed and respected in a widely varying group of circles, and was able to perform a greater than ordinary amount of helpful labor in his community.

John Joseph Dalton married, on May 27, 1890, in Brooklyn, New York, Jennie Howley, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Gorsin) Howley, of Brooklyn. By this union there were born six children, all living at the time of this writing: 1. Martha J. 2. Genevieve (Dalton) Hummel. 3. May (Dalton) Donohue. 4. John E. 5. George F. 6. Grace.

The death of John Joseph Dalton occurred on Saturday, December 27, 1929, at his home, No. 577 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, and was a cause of widespread sorrow and regret in the Brooklyn community. As a business man, as a private citizen, as an active worker in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, and as a Democratic party leader, Mr. Dalton held a place of importance in the life of his community and State, and, for his kindly and gentle qualities of character and his warm and genial personality, he was loved by all with whom he came in contact. He will live on in years to come in the memories of his fellowmen, and thought of him will inspire those who knew him toward better things in their own lives and encourage them to set higher goals for themselves.

THOMAS CLARKSON NORTHROP—A native of Middletown, New York, and all his life engaged in the commercial and industrial affairs of this city, Thomas Clarkson Northrop achieved a place of distinction and esteem as a result of his labors and accomplishments. He was loved, too, for his excellent qualities as a citizen and a man, his kindness and generosity, ever manifest in his human relationships, and his sympathy and understanding toward men and their motives and aspirations. From the age of twenty-two years he was active in the hardware trade; and his influence as a business leader and a citizen of ability and worth was for the best.

Mr. Northrop was born in Middletown, New York, on February 10, 1882, son of John W. and Mary Jane (Rhodes) Northrop. The Northrops were of Connecticut ancestry, and the forebears of the family were among the first settlers whose descendants were prominent in the War of the American Revolution.

Thomas Clarkson Northrop, of this review, received

his early education in the schools of Middletown, from which he went directly into business life. His early experience he gained in the hardware trade with Ayers and Galloway, George A. Swalm and Son, the Mills-paugh Company, and one of the large New York City houses. From the age of twenty-two, as noted above, he was engaged in this branch of commercial life. Opening his own establishment in North Street, Middletown, he proceeded to conduct his own hardware business for a number of years, but later, founding the Northrop Oil Burner Company, in Montgomery Street, he thereafter devoted his time to this project. He became, at a comparatively early age, recognized as a reliable and popular business man, not only in his own city, but through the entire county of Orange.

Mr. Northrop was known throughout the county, too, as one of the foremost of hunters, anglers and all-round sportsmen. His skill with the rod and gun was his principal care outside business hours. He was also active in the fraternal life of his community, having been a member of both the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He was affiliated, in his religious beliefs, with St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. In all the varied groups with which he was affiliated, he proved himself a loyal and energetic worker, and his efforts were productive always of beneficial results, regardless of the realm of activity into which he directed his interests. His chief devotion was to his home.

Thomas Clarkson Northrop married, on October 11, 1905, at Middletown, New York, Grace M. Macken, daughter of William and Gertrude (Hirst) Macken, of Middletown. The two children of this marriage were: 1. Mary Louise, born April 13, 1909. 2. Gertrude Lillian, born August 18, 1910.

Not yet fifty years of age when he died in Middletown on February 19, 1931, Mr. Northrop succumbed to a delicate surgical operation, leaving, besides his wife and two daughters, a brother, Major Ellis R. Northrop, R. O., U. S. A., of Middletown; a niece, Margaret E. Northrop; and a nephew, Douglas B. Northrop, both of this city. His passing produced widespread sorrow, for he had contributed most usefully to many different branches of Middletown life, and had won the affection of many acquaintances and friends. He will live on, however, in memory; and recollection of him will long serve as a source of satisfaction, joy and inspiration to all whose privilege it was to know him and count him friend.

ELMORE MACKEY—Banker and public servant, Elmore Mackey held, in the course of his busy lifetime, a number of important positions in his New York State community, including that of sheriff of his county and the presidency of a leading financial institution. The town in which he spent practically his whole life was Athens, and here, widely known as

he was, he acquired an even greater number of friends among his townspeople as his life went on, and gained a position of esteem and affection in the minds and hearts of his fellowmen that enabled him to accomplish many things that he could never have achieved without the confidence of his compeers. Strict integrity, warm public spirit, eagerness to do his best for his community and its people in all his public and private work, Mr. Mackey was a man whose death deprived his town and State of a most solid and substantial citizen.

Elmore Mackey was born on March 20, 1871, in Athens, New York, son of William and Jane (Stacey) Mackey. He received his early education in the Athens public schools, and then, after leaving school, became associated with his father on the latter's farm. This region of New York State was not a new one to the Mackeys, who were among the oldest settlers of the district, having taken up their abode at Cossackie, New York, in 1700. After a few years of farming, Elmore Mackey was increasingly active in public affairs, having been three times elected supervisor of the town of Athens. Then, in 1913, he was elected sheriff, and in that office he served until 1916. During that period he was also active in the business and commercial world as president of the Athens Supply Corporation. Until the failure of his health made necessary his retirement, Mr. Mackey was president of the Athens National Bank, but he was obliged, because of the state of his health, to relinquish his duties in that connection about 1920. He continued his lively interest in civic affairs, however, and in the years that followed, between then and his passing, he had occasion to render valuable public service to his fellowmen and his constituents time and again.

Also a leader in social activities, Mr. Mackey aligned himself with a number of worthy causes—projects that he believed would have some lasting beneficial effects upon the people of his community and all with whom he was associated. He held membership in the Lutheran church among his other activities, and, always active in its affairs, was ready to support any movement that he believed would strengthen its influence for good in the Athens community.

Elmore Mackey married, on December 16, 1891, Ida E. Cook, daughter of Amenzo and Catherine (Empie) Cook. By this union there were two children: 1. Floyd. 2. Ruth, who became Mrs. Ruth (Mackey) Carlson. Of these, the son, Floyd Mackey, served during the World War in the Eleventh Field Artillery, having spent thirteen months overseas.

The death of Elmore Mackey, which took place on November 27, 1926, was a cause of widespread and sincere sorrow among all who knew him, both in Athens and in the rest of this region of New York State, where he was so widely known and where his family had been prominent for generations. He had contributed, during the years of his own life, a great

deal toward enriching community life, and in his own activities had held high the standards of business relationships and public office. As a sheriff he was a stern but understanding administrator of the law; and, moreover, as a man, he was keenly sympathetic with his fellows and always ready to forgive a weakness. His memory will live on in the years to come as that of a man of the finest qualities and a most public-spirited and substantial citizen.

WILLIAM BLOOMY—On the community life of his township, as on the agricultural progress of his district and the political advancement of the Democratic party in his section, the late William Bloomy made an indelible impression. He was a man of great common sense, possessed of the clarity of mind to see a program that would be of general community benefit and of the force of character to help execute it. He lived on his own farm and took an active part in local and general politics.

The Bloomy family is one of the oldest and best known in Marlboro township, its members having always been among the leading citizens of the locality. The American progenitors were three brothers who came over from England in the eighteenth century and settled at New Windsor, Orange County, New York, where they followed their trade as blacksmiths. William Bloomy was the ancestor of the subject of this record, his great-grandfather; and the father of the subject, in the direct line of descent, was Thomas D. Bloomy. The last-named was born June 14, 1805, on the farm at Dan Corner, and he married, in 1834, Mary Du Bois, daughter of Cornelius Du Bois, whose father, William Du Bois, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. The couple had six children.

William Bloomy, son of Thomas D. and Mary (Du Bois) Bloomy, was born July 28, 1841, in Marlboro, New York, on the farm which he owned until his death, February 1, 1909. He was educated in the district schools and at a select private school in Milton, showing himself to be a quick pupil and a wide reader. The habit of reading and of travel persisted throughout his life and made of him a man of unusual intellectual scope and of wide general information. In 1883, he visited California, whence he traveled in British America and in various parts of the United States, including Los Angeles, Denver, Salt Lake City, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and Yellowstone Park. His wedding journey carried him south to Washington, D. C., where he enjoyed a private interview with the President of the United States, an outstanding experience which he never forgot. Always an admirer of President Cleveland, Mr. Bloomy was convinced after this talk with him that there would have been no slump in the fortunes of the Democratic party had the platform of Mr. Cleveland been adopted. He considered the President sound and his financial policy quite safe. After visiting Washington, Mr.

and Mrs. Bloomy went to Atlanta to see the Exposition and journeyed on to other Southern cities. Mr. Bloomy's vocation was that of farmer, at which he was most prosperous, for his farm of eighty acres was conceded to be one of the best in the township. He was a wheel-horse of the Democratic party, a public-spirited citizen and office holder of the town. He was supervisor for three terms, from 1872 to 1875. Mr. Bloomy was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, which was attended by all his family.

William Bloomy married, on December 3, 1895, Delilah Ferguson.

Before he had quite reached the Biblical years of three score and ten, death ended the enlightened and useful career of William Bloomy. His loss was mourned by a devoted family and by a host of friends, as well as by the community which was so appreciative of his talents and his loyal interest in the public welfare.

EDGAR KNAPP—Born and reared in Niagara County, the late Edgar Knapp not only spent his entire life in this part of New York State, but had for many years been one of the best-known and most popular residents of Middleport. Engaged in farming during the earlier part of his career, he later devoted himself to business, and especially to the affairs of the Niagara Sprayer Company, of Middleport. From his early boyhood on he showed unusual mechanical and inventive talent and had to his credit many important inventions which brought him fame and which greatly contributed to the success of the company with which he was connected for many years. Most of his inventions are of a very practical nature, and benefited, literally speaking, thousands and thousands of people who used them. He also greatly interested himself in other phases of the community's life and was generally recognized as one of the outstanding civic leaders of Middleport and of Niagara County. In many ways he constantly labored to further civic progress and to advance the welfare of the community, its people and its institutions. By these various activities, as well as through his liberal and kindly personality, he greatly endeared himself to all who had the privilege of knowing him and won for himself a position of eminence and influence in his home town.

Edgar Knapp was born on his father's farm, then known as the Bouck Place, on the Mountain Road, Royalton Township, Niagara County, July 25, 1863, a son of Silas and Mary (Penly) Knapp. When he was only four years old, the family moved to what became known as the Knapp Crossing, on the Telegraph Road, west of Middleport.

Mr. Knapp was educated in the public schools at Middleport and Lockport. He remained with his father on the home farm at Knapp Corners until he married, in 1885, when he took a farm of his own. He

conducted this farm for the next fifteen years. During all these years, however, dating back to his early boyhood, he was constantly engaged in inventive and mechanical work. When he was only fifteen years old he built a very efficient jig-saw, using only discarded materials to produce it. He also turned out many tools and appliances which lightened the work of the farm and the household. The first windmill built in this section was constructed and planned by him. Later, he invented the bean sorting machine and a turning lathe, to mention only a few of his inventions. Eventually, while still a young man, Mr. Knapp became associated with the Niagara Sprayer Company of Middleport. For many years he was in charge of the mechanical department of this company and through his efforts many machines were constructed for the more efficient distribution of sprays and dusts. He improved the working of the entire organization and was the leading factor in making the company the great success which it became and in bringing to it world-wide fame. He was also very talented in the field of chemistry, and largely as the result of his efforts the Niagara Sprayer Company became one of the leading manufacturers of insecticides in the world. His constructive talent was not restricted to mechanics alone, but he also possessed a rare genius for building up an efficient organization of men. Though at various times during his long life he expressed a desire to retire from active participation in the company's affairs, his associates succeeded in persuading him to continue his work, which had become of great importance to the company, to within a few years of his death. For many years, Mr. Knapp was also a director of the Niagara Herald Company, and vice-president of the First National Bank of Middleport. He took a deep and very effective interest in civic affairs, and Knapp Field, Middleport's recreation park, was named in his honor. His interest in this undertaking was typical of his character. For Mr. Knapp was always a man of kindly impulses, deeply concerned in the welfare of others and eager to help them. He felt strongly that the town needed a place for boys and girls, as well as for its older people, to play in, and he was largely instrumental in pushing to a successful conclusion this community enterprise. Patriotism was another outstanding characteristic of Mr. Knapp. During the World War he served as a member of the local Draft Board under the Selective Service Act and devoted long hours, untiring efforts

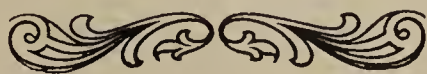
and unfailing industry to the tasks imposed upon him, which so frequently required great tact, patience and kindness. His courtesy and his gentleness frequently eased the pain and sorrow of those who came into contact with him during these difficult days.

Mr. Knapp married, in 1885, at Middleport, Niagara County, Ida Compton, a daughter of Seemon and Catherine (Travis) Compton. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, who made their home for many years on Main Street, Middleport, had no children.

At his home, No. 60 Main Street, Middleport, Edgar Knapp died suddenly, even though after a prolonged period of ill health, August 20, 1931. Funeral services for Mr. Knapp were held at his late residence and were attended by large numbers of his relatives and friends. The services were conducted by Rev. Charles Blauvelt, of Rochester, formerly of Middleport and a friend of many years' standing. Following the religious services, Hon. George Thompson, former State Senator and for many years one of Mr. Knapp's intimate friends, pronounced a eulogy, Mr. Knapp having made the request that Senator Thompson should render this last service to him. In his eulogy Senator Thompson paid a most touching tribute to Mr. Knapp and told of the happy association which they had enjoyed for many years. At the conclusion of these services Mr. Knapp was laid to rest in Mount Ridge Cemetery.

The death of Edgar Knapp, though not entirely unexpected, brought widespread regret to his many friends in Niagara County and in other parts of New York State. His widow received innumerable expressions of sympathy at his passing away and of admiration of his life, character and achievements. Similar sentiments were also expressed in local newspapers, of which the following lines, quoted from an editorial tribute to Mr. Knapp, were typical:

Edgar Knapp was a man of plain and rugged exterior, but he possessed a warm, generous nature, a kindly heart and a ready hand to help his fellowman, whenever the call came to him. It was a great joy to him to have close friends, friends he loved and who loved him. He was a companionable man, and has left to his widow, Ida Compton Knapp, a priceless heritage of a life well spent. His friends shed tears of love at his bier. His good reputation and example live after him, and will continue to be a potent influence for good and the welfare of mankind. In every phase of life, he took a man's part, a kindly, gentle, splendid man and his memory will be forever honored and respected.



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